

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

11.02 hrs.

Tuesday, August 28, 2001/Bhadra 6, 1923 (Saka)

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.*

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Kanhu Charan Jena.

Shri Kanhu Charan Jena was a Member of First to Third Lok Sabha from 1952 to 1967 representing Balasore and Bhadrak Parliamentary constituencies of Orissa.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Jena was a member of Estimates Committee from 1962 to 1964.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Jena actively participated in the Independence movement in 1942.

Hailing from an agriculturist family, Shri Jena took keen interest in organising agricultural labourers and landless people in rural areas and strove for improvement of their lot.

A teacher by profession, Shri Jena was an active political and social worker. He was associated with various educational institutions and social organisations. He worked relentlessly for eradication of untouchability and illiteracy.

Shri Kanhu Charan Jena passed away on 21 February 2000 at Bhadrak, Orissa at the age of 82.

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.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Buildings higher than stipulated norms in Delhi

*501. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of buildings with locations in Delhi which are much higher than the stipulated norms and the action proposed to be taken in such cases;

(b) the details of letters written by Public representatives/complaints made against such illegal constructions in Delhi, pending with the Union Government for action/reply; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking action by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) According to the information supplied by the Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council, there are no buildings "much higher than the stipulated norms" which have been complained against by the Public Representatives (M.Ps.) and in respect of which action is pending.

(c) In view of reply to (a) and (b), question does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the houses which were allowed to build-up to double storey have been allowed construction up to triple storey and the houses which were up to triple storey have been allowed construction up to four storeys? Not one but thousands of houses have been constructed like this. Besides, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that in the Laxmi Nagar area of Delhi House No. 1-26 & 27 has been constructed forcibly on some one else's land. No permission was taken from the MCD while constructing this House and it has been

constructed upto four storey. The number of such houses is very high. I would like to know whether the Government propose to take any action in this regard or not?

SHRI JAG MOHAN : It is correct that number of such people is very high who have constructed the houses much higher than the limit of bye-laws e.g. where three storeys were to be constructed, four storeys have been constructed. In all those cases Municipal Corporation was instructed to take action and they are also taking action in a number of cases. We have issued one General Instruction on 28.8.2000, and in this process ten names are such in which local bodies have to take action. I will send you the reply of specific question which you have asked after findings the facts?

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : More than 2500 farm houses are there in the surrounding areas of Delhi in which there are tennis grounds, swimming pools and the houses have been constructed upto triple storey in violation of norms of farm houses. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to why the Government have not taken any action against them when it has taken action against slum-dwellers. I would also like to know whether the Government will take action or not against those who have constructed houses in an unauthorized manner?

SHRI JAG MOHAN : As I have said, I will send the copy of letter dated 28.8.2000 and will also lay the same on the Table of the House. The instructions apply to everyone and I would like to tell the hon'ble member that the drive, which we have launched, is against rich and influential people. You might have seen in the newspapers the photographs of Chavan Rishi Apartment and Banquet Hall in Kudeshia Garden. You have also seen how we have demolished white House and all multi-storey houses. I have got the list of all those places. Now-a-days you might be reading in the newspapers about Shanti Sports Complex, action is being taken in all these cases. Action is being taken against all rich and influential people. As regards poor people, about whom you are speaking, I would like to tell that there is some difference in that because slums are located on Public land like roads, embankment of rivulets and on Yamuna pushta. For such people we have launched a drive by formulating special scheme in which we are resettling them. Under this scheme, they have permanent benefits also because they are shifting to a new place where civic amenities like water, electricity and plots are available and they are shifting happily. I have got the list of all those places which are situated between Minto Road and All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I will send the list of those 15,000 units to the hon'ble Member which have

been settled recently. For poor people, it is more beneficial because they are getting plots and we are shifting them to such places like Narela where job opportunities are also available. Narela is a big colony and industrial estate is also developing there. This is a beneficial scheme and we had launched such a scheme in 1976 also under which we had re-settled seven lakh people. Today, if we see their condition, we will find that they have become well-off and the place where we have re-settled them have educational facilities, social and civic infrastructure. We have launched a special drive with regard to farm houses. I have got the figures according to which there are around 2289 farm houses which have been constructed above the permissible limit. A proper survey of these houses has already been conducted and notices in this regard have already been issued and in some cases demolition has also taken place. Action has already been taken at all places whether they are under the Corporation or the DDA. As I have said, I will send you the list of those houses which have been constructed more than 2 or 3 storeys after acquiring full details from the corporation. I have got the list of farm houses, but I don't want to waste time in reading it out, therefore I will send this list to you.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions that large number of illegal constructions are taking place in Delhi. Shri Jag Mohanji has said that action is being taken against influential people also. Hon'ble Minister is doing a very good job but one thing which he is not doing good is that officers involved in this illegal construction are not being suspended because illegal construction is not possible without the help of these officers. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that whenever he takes action, he should also take action against such officers, at least they should be suspended. But what is happening today is that common man is being harassed immediately whereas no action is taken against big building mafia's. Second reason for this illegal construction is that our bye-laws are stringent and due to this one has to give money to get the construction plan sanctioned. What I would like to say is that the way rights have been given to Chartered Accountants, similarly if rights of sanctioning construction plan are given to Architects then half of the problem of illegal construction will be solved. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that steps should be taken at the earliest to change the bye-laws. Secondly, I would also like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what step is being taken to serve notice to those who have set up religious places like temples for years on unauthorized land.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Question of taking action against the erring officials and

land and building mafia is concerned, everyone knows about it, I don't want to say much about this. Today a drive is going on, about which everyone has opined that it is a strict and effective drive which is against the interest of land and building mafia's.

Secondly, so far as the Question of taking action against officers is concerned, 92 cases have been referred to CBI. On the basis of those cases, stringent action will be taken against such officers. Besides this, we have registered many criminal cases against DDA and Corporation. At some places, departmental action has been taken. Action is being taken in all cases. It is true that earlier no action had been taken but now action is being taken strictly and effectively. We are providing good services as stated by our Government. We will obey Rule of Law and give justice to people and we are doing that.

Thirdly, so far as the Question of temple, Mosque and Gurudwara is concerned, I would like to make it clear that where the construction of temple, Mosque and Gurudwara is bonafide, we will not take any action but where shops are running in the name of religious structure whether it is Gurudwara, temple or mosque, action against them is on, we have issued notices to them. I would like to say that hardly 500 steps from here, there is a structure I don't want to name it but people call it a religious structure but there STD Booths, fair price shops are operating, people are living, and if we do not take any action then rule of law has no meaning.

Therefore I say the Government give land on concessional rates to registered societies whether it is for the temple, Gurudwara or Mosque, but the Government will not give permission for commercial structure alongwith it and if anybody had constructed it many years ago, he has to pay damages. The encroachment over public land cannot be allowed. There is a rule for everything. By this way we are making a drive. The newspapers are printing false reports in this regard, due to which this impression is being created.

SHRI SAHIB SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has told that the people living in slums are being rehabilitated at one place and all facilities are being provided to them. If all of them would be rehabilitated at one place, then how employment opportunities would be generated for them. I would like to say that 10-20 per cent land should be allotted to slums, near DDA colonies and other housing societies so that women living in these slums work in those colonies. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is appropriate to resettle them at one place and will this bring prosperity. Along with it construction has been stopped in urbanised villages.

House plans are not being approved, Vijayji had said, the facilities regarding getting these plans approved are not available there. The corruption is prevailing there, all facilities should be made available there. The Chartered architects should be appointed for this job, they should approve the house plans and should certify them. Action should be taken if any deviation take place. These two provisions must be made. I think it is essential to pay attention in this regard to stop unauthorised construction. It is a question of demand and supply. If the requirement of the people is one lakh houses every year and we provide them ten thousand houses only, then 90,000 families will definitely construct unauthorised houses. There is a difference in demand and supply due to which unauthorised construction take place, are you going to take any action to bridge this gap.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : You said the employment opportunities cannot be made available to slum people, at the place where they are being resettled. The hon. Member has raised a good question, but it is not so. I told you, while resettling them we are keeping in view this problem, we are trying to make integrated development. I myself had accompanied Shri Sahib Singh. We have developed Bakarwal. The people of low income group and also juggi dwellers are there. We are taking measures as per your suggestions. Nobody had taken any action during last 15 years. Naturally, the work regarding construction of slums has accumulated so much, that is not possible to give poetic justice to everybody. As far as possible, we are giving facilities to them. We are providing employment to them. You have mentioned the issue of unauthorised colonies, the matter is pending with the High Court. House plans will be according to the law. We will definitely consider any proposal from the corporation.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that public representatives, MPs have complained about it, and action in this regard is pending. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister when and how many Members have drawn his attention towards this and reason for delay. What is the time limit to approve a plan and what action would be taken against those officials who are not complying to it? Would you like to state these facts?

SHRI JAG MOHAN : What I had mentioned was that last year, the cases which were forwarded to the Ministry were divided into two groups. One group is of 32 cases and other is of 22 cases. We have disposed off 22 cases and 32 cases were also disposed off earlier. At present no case is pending. Every letter of Member of Parliament in regard to unauthorised construction has

been replied. Action with regard to every letter has been taken. In reply to your question I would like to state if anybody has submitted the house plan and any official of Municipal Corporation, NDMC and DDA does not respond and the plan is not approved in the specified period then there is a provision in the law that after 60-70 days, it is automatically considered as approved. However, it is my own experience that in most of the cases, people try to get their plans approved without actually submitting them.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why efforts are being made to save the officers involved in unauthorised constructions which have been demolished. Why action has not been taken against them. If you hate poverty, it is good, if you start hating the poor, it is not good.

In the childhood, we had heard and read about your activities during the emergency. At present, you are trying to ruin the poor in Delhi. It is very unfortunate. Action is not being taken against top-ranking people. The action is not being taken against those who are involved. I would like to know from you, when are you going to take action in the time bound period against the officers who are involved in the unauthorised construction.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : The hon. Member has asked the question about unauthorised construction. We are resettling everybody. It is a false propaganda. You should ask those seven lakh people who have been resettled. I would like to appeal that do not involve politics to the matter of slums. In real sense, no city or no country cannot make progress in this way. Today, we are saying that we will compete in this world, but if our traffic will move at one-third of its speed, then how will we compete. Therefore, it is in interest of the nation. The poor and all of us to work in organised way. As far as officers are concerned, I have already said that we have referred 92 cases to the CBI. I have already said that action according to the rule has to be taken against the people who have influenced the task. You are accusing me, but what had not been done in last 10-15 years is being done now, you are making comparison. Now land worth crores of rupees is being allotted to the people. Water, electricity and civic amenities are being provided to the people. How can you say that we are ruining the people? If you propagate against anybody, then his bad image will emerge.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before independence, when Zamindari system was existing, then the big zamindars had brought some people from border States, particularly from Haryana and

Rajasthan to serve them in Delhi. But recently there have been many certain instances and several complaints have also been received in this regard. I have explained in writing to the hon. Minister and till date I have not received its reply. The colonies which came up before independence having scattered houses which were neither registered nor were on lease have also been declared unauthorised and thus demolished. I would like to know the number of cases in which 30-40 year old colonies were demolished, the efforts made to rehabilitate those colonies. I would also like to submit that I have given in writing to the hon. Minister and he has said that he has replied every letter but I have not received any reply. I would like to know about all this.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : As far as reply is concerned, if you give me letter number and date, then I will tell you before afternoon on which date reply was dispatched, and will make available photocopy of that letter to you because this report has already been verified in my office. Another thing is that there is no such case, in which any person properly settled before independence had been displaced and was not provided alternative land. I would like to tell you that even refugees who came after independence were resettled according to Gadgil Assurances. They were allotted land on nominal rates and thousands of rehabilitation colonies were set up and all people were settled. Therefore there is no such case. If you are talking about Tuglakabad, then that is another thing if anybody has given land on lease. If there is any legal base in support of that then action cannot be taken against anybody and no action would be taken in future.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether the notices have been dispatched to all the temples and they have been asked to pay damages of Rs. 50 lakh to 60 lakh, though any commercial activity is not being conducted over there. Due to this corruption is prevailing and people are collecting money from them. There is much hue and cry in Delhi over this issue. I would like to ask about the rate on which damages are being charged and what rate should be charged from them? Earlier one rupee per yard was being charged. They have increased it to Rs. 80 lakh per acre. Why the 50 or 100 years old temples have been served notices, though no workshop or shop is existing over there. Similarly, why notices have been served to Gurudwaras and Mosques where no commercial activity is being conducted? Even if notices have been served then whether it will be ensured that damages are not recovered from them and they should be given land on nominal rate of Re. one per yard, as it was practiced earlier.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : I would like to tell you that when I said that no action is being taken then I meant that action is not being taken against bonafide temples, mosques and Gurudwaras. I did not say that notice was not served. After receiving notice they have to tell as to whether they are bonafide or not, when it was built, on how much land, and from when they are possessing the land. We will charge the rates prescribed by the Ministry of Finance. One has to pay the money on the basis of the rate prevailing in that year when the land was purchased. Commercial rates will be charged. This much I can assure you that the problem will be solved and there should not be any doubt about it. Their problem will be solved in a constructive and sympathetic manner. Bonafide temples will not suffer any kind of loss.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : What will be the rate? Five thousand per yard, or more than that?

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Rate is fixed, and Ministry of Finance will tell about it.

Nutritious Food for Women and Children

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

(a) whether the Government have recently formulated a new scheme to provide nutritious food to pregnant women and children under the Integrated Child Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated by the Government under this Programme during 2001-2002, State-wise; and

(d) the extent to which this Programme is likely to be helpful in the development of children and providing care to pregnant women?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented through 4,407 projects benefiting children under 6 years of age, expectant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls in selected blocks. To strengthen

the supplementary nutrition component of the scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Nutrition Component) was introduced last year with the objective of primarily focusing national on under-3 year children and pregnant and lactating women in certain areas. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is provided to the State Governments and UT Administrations for augmenting the supplementary nutrition programme component of the scheme. A National Nutrition Mission was recently announced by the Government to enhance the nutritional status of lactating and pregnant women, adolescent girls and children in the country.

(c) The funds tentatively allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Nutrition Component) during the year 2001-2002 to the State Governments and UT Administrations is annexed.

(d) It is expected that this programme will improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries.

Annexure

Tentative Allocation of Additional Central Assistance for nutrition component under PMGY for the year 2001-2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2386.65
2.	Bihar	3686.85
3.	Chhattisgarh	527.55
4.	Goa	13.05
5.	Gujarat	1088.40
6.	Haryana	281.85
7.	Jharkhand	1138.80
8.	Karnataka	1262.25
9.	Kerala	1160.55
10.	M.P.	1383.75
11.	Maharashtra	1665.45
12.	Orissa	1655.70
13.	Punjab	678.75
14.	Rajasthan	1619.55

1	2	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	1760.40
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5650.65
17.	Uttaranchal	211.05
18.	West Bengal	2819.40
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	1145.25
20.	Assam	3016.80
21.	Himachal Pradesh	1186.20
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	2882.55
23.	Manipur	815.85
24.	Meghalaya	681.90
25.	Mizoram	678.90
26.	Nagaland	691.05
27.	Sikkim	472.20
28.	Tripura	853.95
29.	NCT of Delhi	185.70
30.	Pondicherry	80.10
31.	A&N Island	172.50
32.	Chandigarh	76.65
33.	D & N Haveli	22.20
34.	Daman & Diu	17.85
35.	Lakshadweep	29.70
Total		42000.00

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Sir, during Ninth Lok Sabha I had visited North Korea. Life expectancy of North Korean people is higher than us. In North Korea, the birth rate is very low and there are few families which have one or two children. If any mother gives birth to the second child, she is honoured as 'Veer Mata' and is given prize also. In India we are having many courageous mothers who give birth to 8-9 or 10-15 children. We too honour them. We have designated the mother who has given birth to 9-10 children as the Chief Minister. I am not worried about the nutritional status of such mother. I am not worried about nutritional status of children of such mother. I am worried about the mothers and their children who are living in slums or villages in remote areas. Whether it is a fact that most of the States have not provided enough funds for this scheme, due to

shortage of funds. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any directions are being issued to the States which have not provided funds for this scheme? Whether the Government have formulated any scheme to ensure that the benefit of the programme should reach to the needy and under-nourished women and children especially in the villages.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir this is an important question. Entire country is aware of it and we all are also worried that large part of the population is suffering from malnutrition. The large part of the population of the country are not getting adequate nutrition, calories, proteins and micro nutrients. There is no doubt about it that at present 50 percent children below the age of five are suffering from severe malnutrition. 25-26 percent of males and females are not getting required calories. Therefore, the Government have paid a serious consideration towards it. In 1995 a National Nutrition Policy was formulated. Then a Nutrition Council was set up. It started working on it. After the formation of this Government this problem was seriously studied. We recommended National Nutrition Mission. Our strategy will be to provide more nutrition. This year the hon'ble Prime Minister has recommended formation of Nutrition Mission. In the 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana' a special component has been added for nutrition under which a provision for allotting Rs. 350 and Rs. 420 crores of additional funds has been made for last year and this year respectively. The efforts are being made to spread this nutrition scheme in 4400 blocks. The nutrition is not related to our Ministry only. Ministry of Health and Tribal Affairs Ministry are also involved in it. Science and Technology Ministry has also given thought to it, and has formulated Nutrition package for it. We have given instructions to the scientists to propagate non-traditional grains—which are usually not preferred by the people. They should increase the quantity of vitamins and proteins in the items like potato, maize and rice. You would be glad to know that a research has been carried out in our country and gene of protein has been incorporated in 'Chollai'. Now it is being successfully incorporated in potato and maize, so that the value of our nutrition could be increased. The deficiency of Vitamin-A has been coped up with the research on rice. In this way the Government are working on every aspect of it. Nutrition Mission is mentioned over here. Our Science department has set up Food Security and Nutrition Mission and all of us have started working in this direction. I am sure that if this scheme gets success then we would be able to provide more and more nutrition. As far as the question of providing its benefit to the needy person is concerned. We are in continuous touch with the State Governments to solve this problem. The hon'ble Members have drawn

the attention of the House towards tribal areas. We have set up a target to cover the backward and low productivity areas of villages. We have set up target for that. In view of this the Department is formulating a scheme and after completion of work of National Nutrition Mission, this work will be done at fast pace. I would like to request the hon'ble Members of the House to keep a component in MPLADS for nutrition. Please pay attention towards this also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request you to consider this, so that the job related to nutrition could be completed early.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through You I would like to know from the Government whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research have evaluated this scheme, if so, what are the observations raised by it and the policy of the Central Government in view of this and steps taken by the Government? I would also like to know the amount allocated by the U.N.O. to this organization in the last five years and how those funds have been utilized?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after review of this scheme it has been found that there are many shortcomings in it. The main reason for this is that people have no information about this scheme. It has not reached the people. Therefore now the Government is paying attention towards its quality and the manner in which it should reach people. The National Nutrition Mission has started doing this work. Through that report, we also came to know about the number of children suffering from malnutrition. The figures which have been provided to us reflects that some children are Anaemic, some are under weight, some lack micro nutrition and some lack nutrients. After lot of research deficiency in adolescent girls and pregnant women was stated. We have taken these figures also and after making evaluation of all these schemes and the information which we received through this council, on that basis we have fixed some targets of National Nutrition Mission. The target point at improving the weight of children and providing nutrition to women. That is why we have formulated separate scheme for adolescent girls and these projects are going on at around five or five and a half lakh places. Through these projects, we will achieve the targets. We are considering all these aspects but are facing paucity of funds. At present the expenses which are being incurred by Central and State Governments and the additional funds which we have received from P.M.G.Y., inspite of all these, we require atleast Rs. 6 crore extra every year. In this, that expenditure is not included which is being incurred by the Ministry of Health. In all we are having discussion with the Planning Commission also for increasing the size of fund and making an effort to

implement this scheme in an effective manner during the Tenth Five Year Plan. We have also made an effort to provide foodgrains to adolescent girls to subsidised rates so that they can get nutritious food. Besides this, we will also implement the suggestions of hon'ble members through this Mission.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : How much funds we are getting from bodies of United nation.

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, to strengthen and supplement the nutritional component, PMGY is introduced. This scheme covers children below three years. The calorie requirement of children based on growth according to their age is not being looked after for many years, though the nutritious noon-meal scheme has been going on. The hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that the percentage of malnutrition is 54 now. Will the Government consider introducing milk in this scheme, in addition to potato and millets, in which you expect certain percentage of protein that will reduce malnutrition? Milk production in all these States is of more than required quantity. Milk contains essential amino acids, calcium, micro-nutrients, and also vitamins which are very useful for children below three years. The Government of Tamil Nadu is doing an excellent job in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your supplementary?

DR. V. SAROJA : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would include supply of 250 ml of milk per child per day in the morning on school days so that the percentage of malnutrition comes down. Secondly...

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask only one question. Please take your seat.

DR. V. SAROJA : Sir, I would also like to know whether the Government will increase the subsidy for this scheme.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said we are trying to remove all kinds of malnutrition. At present India is producing large quantity of milk and its production will further increase. We regularly discuss this issue with Animal Husbandary Department of Ministry of Agriculture, Planning Commission and other Departments so that we can provide various types of nutritious food to children. After

constitution of National Nutrition Mission, we will pay attention towards all these issues and try to provide nutritious food to children through various means.

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this project which deals with providing nutritious food for women and children is a very good project. It was there earlier and the Prime Minister has added to it. We welcome it very much. Our problem has never been the projects with very good intentions and very good objectives, our problem has always been the implementation of those projects. Just as the Mid-Day Meal scheme in schools is a very good project, but it does not reach the targeted section.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. I saw in his answer that he had released moneys for certain States. Did he have any feedback from them? Did he have any mechanism to know that they are really reaching the targeted section? Particularly I would like to know whether he has any feedback—after implementation of this scheme for a few years—whether the nutrition has gone up. For example, pregnant women are deficient in iron, in iodine and also in protein. Did he have any feedback whether it has improved nutrition after introduction of that scheme? These two things are very important. I want to know whether the moneys are reaching the targeted section and whether it has improved the nutrition of women and children.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are paying full attention towards this and from the survey of all our schemes which are going on we came to know that in the field of Integrated Child Development Scheme the death rate of children and pregnant women has declined and the education level of children has increased. But inspite of all these things I cannot deny that barring a few States, this scheme has not been implemented seriously in other States. For this we will create one decentralised machinery which will monitor it. We are going to convene a meeting of Ministers and officers of various States for this because the figures which we have received in that I find that the condition of some States is not satisfactory and therefore I have written letters to Chief Ministers of those States for convening meeting regarding improving the nutrition of women and children. I accept that it has not been properly implemented and therefore there is a need to lay greater emphasise over it. So far no attention has been paid towards its implementation and that is why we have

launched this Mission so that we can remove all these shortcomings.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has declared the year 2001 as Women Empowerment year but through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that half of our population constitute women but since they are not getting the nutritious food their death rate is high. Similarly the death rate of children is also high. Therefore, my question is that whether the Government has launched any separate programme under this scheme to provide nutritious food to women and children living below poverty line so that they can get nutritious food and the pregnant women can give birth to healthy children?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the important part of this scheme is that we will pay more attention on pregnant women and after that the girl child otherwise it results in vicious circle. If a women is suffering from malnutrition then her child also suffers from malnutrition and some times we find that the weight of child is also less which restricts development of child in future. If it is a girl child and her development is less then by the time she reaches 14 years of age, she does not have that much capacity which she should have and then after marriage her child is also born weak. In this way, a vicious circle is there. We want to break this vicious circle. On this basis. I would like to tell this thing that Anaemia is responsible for maternal mortality rate. The programme of National Nutrition Mission is to remove the deficiency of Micro-nutrients and iron. One important thing is that under this programme we will try to remove these deficiencies in different phases. However it will be difficult to remove this deficiency in past generation. There is a need to pay attention towards coming generation so that they may not suffer from these deficiencies. However, in case of those who are suffering from these deficiencies, we can only try to improve their condition. This is the main features of National Nutrition Mission.

[English]

Illegal Activities of Foreign Nationals

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*503. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news items regarding illegal activities of foreign nationals appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated April 6, 2001 and July 22, 2001;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Police has failed to curb the illegal activities by nationals of CIS countries and now they are shifting their base to other cities;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check such unlawful and degrading activities of the foreign nationals?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There have been isolated cases in which nationals of CIS countries visiting Delhi were found to have indulged in illegal activities. During the last two years and upto 16 August, 2001 in the current year, Delhi Police prosecuted 16 such foreigners, of whom eleven were convicted, and one was acquitted by the Courts. The case against the remaining four foreigners is pending trial.

(d) The measures taken to curb illegal activities on the part of foreign tourists visiting Delhi include increased vigilance at the airport by immigration and customs authorities and on the hotels and guest houses by Delhi Police; denial of visa extension to foreigners of dubious character and antecedents; and strict action as per law against those found involved in illegal activities.

[Translation]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is very important and is related to the civilization, culture and security of the country. Earlier, it was ISI, which used to promote terrorism and anti-national activities in our country. Now, there are many women belonging to CIS countries who are engaged in many illegal activities, like smuggling and the prostitution (flesh trade). While, ISI was ruining the country through terrorism and these women belonging to CIS countries are ruining the culture of the country. I have drawn the attention of the Government towards the news item published in Hindustan Times dated 6.4.2001 and 22.7.2001 in this question. I would like to read out some of the contents of these problems ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is already there. There is no need to read it. You ask your supplementary.

[Translation]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : My question is related to this only. Let me read one line ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You ask your question.

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : A news item has been published in the newspapers dated 6 April, 2001 and 22 July, 2001 regarding the citizens of CIS countries. I would like to know as to whether the Government have taken action in this regard or not? Whether the Government have constituted any inquiry committee in pursuance of the news published in the newspapers? If so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor? ...*(Interruptions)* It has been reported in the Newspaper that it is indeed a very sorry state of affairs that the women belonging to CIS countries come to Delhi through chartered planes and are engaged in immoral trafficking and even in smuggling. It has been reported in the newspaper dated 22 July that even the top level officers of Indian embassy in Tashkant are the associated of these women ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not right. Whether or not you will ask the question ?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have to ask question. How much time will you take ?

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : I would like to know whether the Government have taken any action as regards the news published in the Newspaper or not? Whether the Government have constituted any inquiry committee or not?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is aware of these two statements which were published in *the Hindustan Times*. A number of tourists are coming to Delhi from the Confederation of Independent States. Sir, it is not that all the tourists are indulging in these illegal activities. But there are some isolated cases and they have already been filed. The Delhi Police prosecuted 16 foreigners, out of whom, 11 were convicted and one was acquitted by the court; cases against four foreigners are pending in the courts.

The Government has taken a number of preventive measures. They include increased vigilance at the airport. The immigration authorities are also very active. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also sharing information with the Immigration authorities. If the frequency of the trips of the tourists is more than five times, all precautionary steps are taken by the Delhi Police. The Delhi Police and the law enforcing authorities are alerting the Indian Embassy in Tashkent and The Missions abroad also.

[Translation]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : These are two parts 'a' and 'b' in my second supplementary. First part related to as to how many such foreign ladies are ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Whether you will read one more statement in your second supplementary?

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : I am not reading statement, you are not letting me ask my question. This is not a statement. This is related to my original question. It pertains to as to how many women belonging to CIS countries have come to India and have been caught engaged in immoral and illegal activities? I would also like to know the names of the States wherein these ladies have set up their operational basis? Whether the Government have received further information in this regard and also as to whether any action against the guilty women have been taken and the total number of women against whom the cases have been registered? I would further like to state that owing to the flexible laws we have in our country, the foreign nationals who are engaged in immoral or illegal acts in our country can easily get scotfree and it takes a lot of time to settle the cases. I would like to know as to whether, in view of all this, the Government is going to make amendment in the laws in such a way so as to make way for the expeditious settlement of the cases in order to check these illegal activities by the foreigners in our country.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, during 1999-2000 up to 16th August, 2001, the Delhi Police have arrested 16 women from Uzbekistan under the provisions of Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act of 1956 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 1940. The present law is sufficient to deal effectively with these kinds of activities and we are dealing with them effectively.

[Translation]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : This is in my question. Whether such information has been received

form any other State? This is my original question but not in reply. The foreign ladies created havoc in Jaipur recently ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Suresh Kurup.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)* *

SHRI SURESH KURUP : In spite of the fact that Government is trying to play it down, everyone knows that large scale immoral trafficking is taking place from these countries and we have cordial relations with all these countries which speak volumes about the socio-economic conditions prevailing in these countries after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Mere police action is not the answer. I would like to know whether the Government has taken it up at a higher level and whether they are trying to find a solution by talking with these Governments.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you mean by 'higher level'? What is your supplementary?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I would like to know whether the Government of India is taking up this matter with those foreign Governments with which we have cordial relations.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : The suggestion of the hon. Member is taken. But so far as our Embassy at Tashkent is concerned, they are getting information of some girls who are indulging in these kinds of activities. Therefore, they are taking necessary steps to restrict the visa arrangements to these girls. If frequent visas are there, then they are cancelling the visas and all necessary steps are taken by the Embassy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, may I now from the hon. Home Minister whether it is a fact that Bin Laden from Afghanistan sent his doctor in the guise of a tourist to New Delhi and his people of Taliban, in support of Taliban, are crossing the border of Afghanistan and taking shelter in Tazdjikistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan and coming as their nationals to India. A few of them were apprehended and the Home Minister of Government of India, Shri Advani also had been to Dubai to talk about Dawood Ibrahim's repatriation to India. Taking all these things in their entirety, I want to know whether the Government is sufficiently clear about the existence of

*Not recorded.

the agents of Bin Laden in New Delhi and the rest of India who are making our Government's Ministers and the institution their target. If so, how many have been apprehended and what steps is the Government taking while dealing with this matter?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : This Question relates to illegal activities and immoral trafficking.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Under the garb of tourists, foreign nationals are coming to India. Bin Laden's doctor came here as a tourist.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : This supplementary does not relate to the main Question.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I am asking a related question because foreign nationals are indulging in illegal activities. But I want to know from the Government about the police indulging in illegal activities against legal citizens. Yesterday, a large number of people from NOIDA met me and they had written a letter to the Prime Minister. One Shrimati Usha Mistri, Wife of Shri Kamal Mistri, was living there with her family but she was apprehended as a Bangladeshi and put in jail. About 32 people came and said that they are all from West Bengal and are working here as workers. But they were apprehended as Bangladeshis and the police is asking for Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 as illegal fees or gratification. So, these things are going on. Is the Government aware of such activities of the police which are creating problems for legal citizens?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, this supplementary does not arise out of the main Question. But if the hon. Member meets me separately, then I would clarify it to him.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that action has been taken against 12 women from Uzbekistan and the rest of the cases are in the court. This thing was going on for a pretty long time. It was only when it was highlighted in the Press that these types of activities are going on, it came to the notice of the Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether police officials were involved in these cases or not because until they came in the Press, the Government did not take notice of them. And such kind of activities cannot go on unless the police is involved alongwith them. I would like to know whether any action has been taken against the police officials or not.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): It is true that this question is based upon two news items published by a Delhi newspaper. It is also true that our Embassy has been vigilant and our police set-up in Delhi has been vigilant and in the Home Ministry, in April itself, a special meeting was held to consider this entire episode as to how these women have been coming and indulging in these kind of activities. I feel happy that action has been taken to the extent that even the courts have found most of them guilty and convicted them. So, I do not see any collusion by the police authorities, etc., which merits necessary action.

Assessment of Vocational Education

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

(a) whether a Working Group was set up under the Chairmanship of Director of NCERT to assess the implementation position of vocational education;

(b) if so, the contents of the theme paper prepared by the working group; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made therein?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) constituted a Working Group in consultation with the Ministry in March, 1998. The Working Group concurred with the major findings of the evaluation of the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education submitted by Operation Research Group (ORG). The major findings as reported by the Working Group in its paper/report were:

- (i) Low priority being accorded to vocational education by States as compared to State run programmes.
- (ii) Directorate of school education, by and large, found to be working in isolation with little interaction with other relevant departments.

- (iii) Reluctance shown by all State Governments towards appointment of full-time staff because of unwillingness to take on a long term committed liability, in case of closure of the scheme.
- (iv) Part-time teachers were largely unemployed graduates who were inexperienced and not from industry.
- (v) Almost everywhere, teacher training was conspicuous by its absence.
- (vi) In most States there has been a mere adoption of curriculum and textbooks designed by the Pandit Sunderlal Sharma, Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE, Bhopal/NCERT).
- (vii) Students across the country were reported to be facing language problems as the NCERT books were in English.
- (viii) Utilization of training seats by vocational pass outs appear to be negligible across all zones, primarily because placements were rarely available within one's own district.
- (ix) The proportionate share of vocational students vis-a-vis total enrolment at the higher secondary stage was only 4.8 per cent, a significant departure from the 10 per cent by mid-decade as envisaged at the national level.
- (x) Only 28 per cent of pass outs were employed/self employed.
- (xi) As high as 38.3 per cent of the pass outs were presently pursuing higher studies.

2. The recommendations of the Working Group were sent to States. States and UTs have responded. The recommendations of the Group and suggestions from the States are being considered while preparing the strategies for the 10th plan to be submitted to the Planning Commission. Meanwhile, in order to increase the focus on the implementation and strengthening of the Scheme, the expenditure was increased from Rs. 6.98 crores during the previous year (1999-2000) to Rs. 40.70 crores during the year 2000-2001.

[English]

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY : Sir, I have seen the reply given by the hon. Minister. They have given various kinds of deficiencies and difficulties. Vocational education has a unique place at the +2 stage of secondary education. It aims at three things. They are: to enhance individual employability, to reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower, and finally, to divert the children to vocational education and some to university education. In all these three counts, the Ministry has failed miserably. They have given so many things in the statement. The first is the diversion of students at the +2 stage of secondary to vocational and university education. In the Revised Plan, 10 per cent diversion was the target.

MR. SPEAKER : Time is very limited. Please be brief. Otherwise, you will not get any reply from the hon. Minister.

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY : The diversion was to the extent of 10 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent by 2000. Now, it is said that it is 4.8 per cent. What is the reason for the steep fall in the diversion of students from Secondary education to vocational education?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. When this Government came to power, it was observed that the vocational education scheme was in cold bag and was being relegated to the States while the States were lacking in funds. The States did not pay attention towards it and we have once again revived it. We have not only improved it during the Ninth Five Year Plan but also propose to continue the same pattern in the Tenth Five Year Plan. We have introduced new vocational courses upto 12th class level and have increased their budgetary allocation. We are also creating a network of community schools, community polytechnics, polytechniques and I.T.I.'s etc. We have also conducted techno-economic survey to assess the existing of manpower, the required manpower and the efforts needed to achieve the same. We are changing the courses according to that and are paying attention to the scheme. I agree that not enough work has been done as was required to be done during the Ninth Five Year Plan after. However, we have paid a lot of attention to it in the last two years and are taking this scheme forward.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Welfare of Tribals

*505. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the funds provided by the Union Government under the Tribal Sub-plan have been diverted for other purposes in most of the cases, thereby depriving the tribals of the benefits;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to enquire into such cases:

(d) the allocation made during the Ninth Plan for the welfare of tribals, State-wise;

(e) whether diversion of funds under the Tribal Sub-plan has been reported from the districts of Malda, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar and Darjeeling of West Bengal;

(f) if so, the facts thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to curb such practice on the part of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) In the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 1998, it has inter-alia been brought out that scrutiny of the records in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Daman & Diu, revealed that funds aggregating Rs. 85.88 crores which pertain to Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan were diverted to other schemes/activities. These observations are based on sample check of documents for the period 1992-98 of the Ministry and the implementing departments and agencies of 17 States and one U.T.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the State Governments concerned.

(d) Except for SCA to TSP and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, State-wise allocation of funds in respect of other Schemes is not made. A Statement showing the funds released to the State Governments/UTs under the various Schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for welfare of tribals during the first four years of the Ninth Plan (1997-1998 to 2000-2001) is attached.

(e) and (f) The Report of the C & AG, referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) above, does not specifically mention the districts where diversion of funds under SCA to TSP had taken place.

(g) In order to ensure timely utilization of funds provided for the welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Tribes and minimize the scope for diversion of funds, the following measures have been taken :

(i) Utilization Certificates insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds.

(ii) Periodic progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained;

(iii) Central Government officers visit the States/UTs to ascertain on the spot the progress of implementation of schemes.

(iv) Meetings/Conferences are convened at Central level with State Secretaries of Tribal Welfare to ensure timely submission of proposals for release of funds and to speed up implementation of schemes.

(v) At the State level, the agencies like Tribal Advisory Council, Project Implementation Committees of ITDPs at Block levels and Panchayat Samitis monitor timely spending of money and effective implementation of Schemes.

Statement

The funds released to State Governments/UTs under the various schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for welfare of Tribals, during the first four years of the Ninth Plan (1997-98 to 2000-2001)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3493.10	4036.85	3857.17	4562.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.26	60.00	80.45	376.55
3.	Assam	1897.42	2539.31	2873.68	3687.34
4.	Bihar	662.12	865.90	5747.49	1711.06
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	5257.62
6.	Gujarat	3487.21	4801.50	4350.60	5539.98
7.	Himachal Pradesh	700.83	862.35	713.09	818.59
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	653.55	811.84	900.50	973.06
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	4842.62
10.	Karnataka	812.78	859.19	896.16	1476.67
11.	Kerala	379.86	718.95	455.60	326.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10775.25	12415.27	12182.73	8500.13
13.	Maharashtra	4363.67	4453.58	4076.54	5294.59
14.	Manipur	1147.30	889.92	758.18	1950.21
15.	Meghalaya	283.05	166.50	221.88	1167.87
16.	Mizoram	124.00	107.50	280.65	382.54
17.	Nagaland	138.75	316.25	155.06	2246.94
18.	Orissa	6533.53	6739.14	7070.36	8962.87
19.	Rajasthan	3339.59	4472.09	4061.43	4625.27
20.	Sikkim	163.25	69.75	99.57	414.16
21.	Tamil Nadu	395.21	379.87	558.59	326.47
22.	Tripura	1287.85	1485.53	1283.91	1279.25
23.	Uttar Pradesh	223.41	257.12	218.13*	51.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttaranchal	-	-	74.80**	104.96
25.	West Bengal	2062.08	2824.38	2366.89	2800.36
26.	A & N Islands	118.00	133.90	255.40	233.90
27.	Daman & Diu	70.75	66.10	44.60	66.10

*Out of this, an amount of Rs. 74.80 lakhs transferred to Govt. of Uttaranchal.

**Transferred by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Uniform Syllabus under 10 + 2 Pattern

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

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

(a) whether the 10 + 2 pattern is being adopted in all the States of the country at present;

(b) whether while introducing the said pattern the Government had announced that the syllabus prescribed by the N.C.E.R.T. will be made applicable uniformly to all the classes;

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

(d) whether the Government are aware that the syllabus prescribed by the N.C.E.R.T. had not been adopted uniformly in many States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI):(a) The 10+2 pattern has been adopted in the States/Union Territories.

(b) to (e) The State Governments had been requested to adopt 10+2 pattern. On the basis of the National Curriculum Framework of NCERT, it was expected that the States would accordingly develop their detailed curricula and syllabi as per their needs. Accordingly most of the States have undertaken the similar action.

Safety Measures in Coal Mines

*507. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to all the coal companies to make separate budget provisions for the safety measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of companies which have followed the instructions;

(c) whether any training centers for safety of coal mines workers have been set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has issued instructions to its subsidiary companies to make separate budget provision for safety. All seven coal producing companies of Coal India Limited and North Eastern Coalfields which is directly administered by Coal India Limited are following the instructions. Statement of budgetary provision of safety and rescue in Coal India for the year 2000-01 and 2001-02 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) It has been reported by Coal India Limited that vocational training centres have been set up for imparting training to workers in all subsidiary companies of Coal India. As required by the Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966 Vocational Training Institutes have been set up to impart safety related training to workmen. Additionally other training centres have also been set up to impart specialised training in specific areas of work.

Details of training centres providing in the subsidiary companies of Coal India are given below:

Company	Training Centres
1	2
ECL	21 Vocational Training Centres
BCCL	13 Vocational Training Centres
CCL	29 Vocational Training Centres + Bhurkunda Technical Training Institute, Bhurkunda and Central Excavation Training Institute, Barkakana.
NCL	VTCs have been set up in each project.

1	2
WCL	12 VTCs + HEMM Training Institute, Durgapur, Workers Training Institute, Wardha, Supervisory Training Institute Chhindwara.
SECL	23 VTCs + Regional Training Institute, Bishrampur, Basic Engineering Training Institute, Korba, Central Excavation Training Institute, Gevra.
MCL	6 VTCs + 3 Training Institute.
NEC of CIL	4 VTCs + Area Training Institutes.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Company	2000-2001								2001-2002			
	Safety				Rescue				Safety Budget		Rescue Budget	
	Budget		Expenditure		Budget		Expenditure		Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue
	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue
ECL	7.52	43.16	5.67	43.10	0.23	2.46	0.12	4.22	8.50	43.78	3.03	4.62
BCCL	9.43	125.49	5.93	107.00	0.01	2.65	0.01	2.68	12.34	120.78	2.05	4.70
CCL	1.41	7.93	1.41	6.84	0.05	1.81	0.05	1.85	3.22	8.36	0.06	2.81
NCL	1.31	3.32	0.31	3.28	-	-	-	-	2.40	4.63	-	-
WCL	4.00	40.00	1.36	38.79	3.00	4.00	0.04	2.62	4.91	40.00	3.00	4.39
SECL	19.66	71.71	12.56	54.35	1.60	0.48	0.73	0.50	20.10	72.50	1.70	0.50
MCL	3.00	11.49	1.50	7.10	0.23	0.85	0.21	0.84	2.82	11.50	0.92	0.85
NEC	1.49	2.51	0.81	2.20	0.10	0.10	शून्य	0.08	2.35	1.82	0.45	0.10
CIL	47.82	305.61	29.55	262.66	5.22	12.35	1.16	12.72	56.64	303.37	11.21	17.97

Research and Development Projects

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

(a) whether the Government have received encouraging response from the Technology Development

Board in regard to the Research and Development projects;

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

(c) the amount sought/allocated during the current financial year for the R&D projects;

(d) the steps taken to ensure the best possible use of the available funds to encourage research and development in the priority sectors;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase allocation for the further research and development projects; 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) to (f) The Government of India constituted the Technology Development Board in September, 1996 under the Technology Development Board Act, 1995 to promote development and commercialisation of indigenous technology and adaptation of imported technology for wider application.

The Board provides financial assistance in the form of soft loan or equity to research and development driven entrepreneurial initiatives. The Board has received an extremely encouraging response to its initiatives. Since its inception, it has concluded 87 agreements with 68 industrial concerns and 3 agencies till 31st March 2001. These 87 projects involved a total investment of Rs. 988.47 crore, out of which the Board has agreed to provide, in instalments, a sum of Rs. 358.08 crore as financial assistance. The Board has already disbursed Rs. 254.09 crore until 31st March 2001.

The amount allocated to the Board during the current financial year 2001-02, is Rs. 63 crore as against Rs. 100 crore projected by it.

The Board has been successful in supporting the commercialisation of technological innovation in diverse sectors—health and medical, engineering, chemicals, transport, agriculture, waste utilisation, etc. In order to encourage commercialisation, it has taken a number of steps including organising interactive meetings, seminars and workshops with industry, potential entrepreneurs and technology providers through industry associations, R&D organisations and academic institutions. The Board has been participating in exhibitions.

The Board has been progressively increasing its financial assistance over the years and future allocations will depend on the basis of the projected requirements.

Committees on Fire Accidents in Coal Mines

*509. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high level committees were constituted to check the incidents of fire in the coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these committees have submitted their reports;

(d) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(e) the details of those aspects of the reports which have not been implemented so far alongwith the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Various Committees appointed from time to time to identify the causes of fire and subsidence problem in coalfields have collected data regarding abandoned quarries, fire and subsided areas.

A High Level Committee was constituted by Government of India in December, 1996 with Secretary (Coal) as its Chairman and representatives of Ministry of Labour (DGMS), Planning Commission, Government of Bihar, Government of West Bengal and Coal Companies. The High Level Committee during its deliberation had taken into account the various recommendations made by earlier committees constituted since 1922 and made recommendations to the Government of India.

(c) and (d) The main recommendations of the 1996 committee are as under :

(i) Wherever possible settlements of all unstable areas should be shifted to non coal bearing zones. For this purpose satellite townships are the best long term solution against subsidence hazards in the coalfields.

(ii) There should be a total ban on any new construction over declared unsafe areas in the coalfields. Govt. of Bihar should also enact a suitable legislation in line with the one already existing in West Bengal preventing construction over unsafe areas.

(iii) For tackling the problems of fire and subsidence both in Jharia Coalfields & Raniganj Coalfields, the participation and assistance from State Govt.

and local administration is essential. Any enforcing agency mitigating measures against fire and subsidence in RCF and JCF should be adequately represented by the above authorities.

- (iv) The mitigation measures against subsidence and fire hazards are very costly options and fruitful implementation of these measures can only be possible through separate executing agency who should be made responsible for formulating schemes, their implementation and management of funds. A broad outline of executing agencies has been evolved in consultation with the concerned State Govts., and the Govt. companies.
- (v) The innovative hydro-pneumatic stowing technology currently being used at some locations in RCF has been found to be very slow process. High pressure slurry pumping technology for underground void filling should be tried at some locations in BCCL for stabilising inaccessible unstable under ground workings.
- (vi) Intensive stabilisation work of unstable areas under locations like Raniganj town from where populations cannot be shifted, should be carried out and persons affected in the high risk but low density areas may be relocated in a phased manner.
- (vii) For arranging fund for the purpose of stabilisation of subsidence prone areas and resettlement of affected people, the money could be made available either through plan expenditure as may be approved by Planning Commission or non plan expenditure from Coal Conservation and Development Act fund after making suitable amendment.
- (viii) Considering the urgency one scheme each by ECL and BCCL for shifting of the population from the unsafe areas may be taken up without waiting for the positioning of the institutional arrangement from plan funds available with Ministry of Coal.
- (ix) The Interim Report submitted by BCCL and ECL jointly with State authorities on the fire and subsidence prone areas indicating likely affected population and financial implications should be kept in view while drawing priority wise schemes for immediate and effective way to deal with the problems.

(e) After the formation of new State, Government of Jharkhand have constituted a Sub Authority on 2.8.2001. Demonstration scheme in respect of BCCL and ECL was sanctioned by the Government. There is no progress in respect of ECL due to unwillingness and non-cooperation of affected people. The Government of West Bengal has not yet constituted a Sub Authority. Progress in respect of BCCL is partial.

[English]

Computer Education Scheme In Schools in North-Eastern Region

*510. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern Council is taking up Computer Education scheme in schools in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the number of schools in the region which have been benefited from the scheme during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for the selection of schools under the scheme;

(d) whether any steps have been initiated by the NEC to prepare a status paper and plan of action on computer education in the North-Eastern Region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The North Eastern Council is taking up computer education in the schools of North-Eastern region. The relevant details for the last three years are given below :

State	No. of schools benefited during the last 3 years	Expenditure in Rs. in lakhs
Arunachal Pradesh	17	82.20
Assam	40	173.12
Meghalaya	38	176.15
Manipur	40	172.34
Mizoram	39	162.30
Nagaland	29	136.13
Tripura	30	136.16
Grand Total	233	1038.40

2. The principal criteria for selection of schools are as following :

- (i) It should be either a Government School or Government-aided or Government-recognised school.
- (ii) The pass percentage during the preceding 3 years should be 60% or above.
- (iii) The schools should be able to spare two teachers to be utilised as computer teachers in addition to their existing work load.
- (iv) Every teacher so identified, should preferably be a graduate with mathematics or physics or statistics as one of the subjects and preferably below 40 years of age.
- (v) The school should have a pucca motorable road for easy access for installation and maintenance of the system and for inspection etc.
- (vi) The school should have one room with sufficient space for installation of computer and computer lecture hall for use as computer room. It should have proper electric supply with adequate security system.
- (vii) The school should be willing to raise fund for maintenance of computer in future.

3. NEC has constituted an Information Technology Development Group for the North Eastern region under the chairmanship of Secretary, NEC. The State Governments, Representative of Planning Commission, Vice Chancellor, Tezpur University, etc. are members of the Group Committee. The first meeting of the Information Technology development Group was held on 17.8.2001.

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribes

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

(a) whether the Union Government have implemented the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the budgetary provision made for the purpose during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(c) whether the Union Government have fixed any target under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of persons benefited under the said scheme during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise?

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

(b) The scheme provides financial assistance to ST students for pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields at master's level courses, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research programmes, in the fields of Engineering, Technology and Science. The budget provision during the year 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
*172.00	57.00	57.00

*The budget provision during the year 1999-2000 was for both SC & STs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The award of scholarships to STs is up to 9 candidates and 1 award is for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

(e) Total 7 ST candidates have been selected for the selection years 1998-99 & 1999-2000 (combined). State-wise details of scholars is as under :

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Candidate
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
4.	Maharashtra	1
5.	Kerala	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1

However, no scholarship was awarded during 2000-01 as there was poor response to the advertisement circulated, therefore it was readvertised. Meanwhile the scheme came to an end on 31st March, 2001. The process for continuing the scheme as well as selection scholars is in progress.

Concept of Technology Business Incubators

*512. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to promote the concept of Technology Business Incubators in institutions with the research and development facility;

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

(c) the details of Institutions selected for implementation of the programme, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken for faster commercialisation of the said technology?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the Department of Science & Technology (DST) under the aegis of the National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) has recently evolved a scheme on Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) to be set up in and around academic and R&D institutions to catalyse the development and growth of technology based start-up units. A TBI provides a conducive environment and offers professional services during the start up phase of the tenant companies (incubatees) for their sustenance and growth. The incubatees are admitted in an incubator for a limited period of time i.e. 2-3 years. The Department has recently approved a TBI as JSS Academy of Technical Education, NOIDA, U.P. in the area of Information Technology. At PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, another TBI is functioning as a part of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) activities. A few institutions from other States are interacting with the Department for setting up of TBIs.

For development and commercialisation of indigenous technologies by industrial concerns, the Government has constituted the Technology Development Board under the Department of Science & Technology. The incubatees of TBI are also qualified to seek financial assistance from the Board.

Setting up of Sanskrit Speaking Centres in Universities

*513. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to set up Simple Sanskrit Speaking centres in the universities and colleges across the country;

(b) if so, whether these centres are proposed to be set up in all the universities/colleges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount earmarked for opening of such centres and the details of facilities proposed to be provided under the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to set up simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres in selected Universities and Colleges in the country. So far 435 institutions, which are eligible to receive grants, have been approved under the Scheme.

(d) The UGC has made a provision of a maximum grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh per Centre for meeting the non-recurring and recurring expenditure for 10 courses.

Registration and Stamp Duty Act

*514. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to bring out a model registration and stamp duty Act to bring down the registration charges;

(b) if so, the time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced;

(c) the extent to which this Act is likely to enable the people to register houses at cheaper rates;

(d) whether the Union Government alone could not make the required investment for the construction of the houses;

(e) if so, whether at present there are 28 finance organizations in the country which are financing the housing schemes; and

(f) if so, the number of houses being constructed each year for the weaker sections by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal Model registration and Stamp duty Act is under active consideration.

(c) The impact of the proposed Act is likely to be positive.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As reported by National Housing Bank, at present there are 31 housing finance companies in the country availing its refinance facility.

(f) Housing is a State subject. Government of India does not directly construct houses in the country. However, Central Government provides housing finance facility to state agencies, through Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) for construction of houses for weaker sections of the society.

	Units	Loan Amount (Rs. in crores)
HUDCO loan for Economically Weaker Sections under its Normal Housing programme	76,26,582	4131.47
HUDCO loan under 2 million housing programme, which is predominantly for poor	27,74,342	3497.81
Total	1,04,00,924	7629.28

Demand of Funds by D.B.T.

*515. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology has projected a demand of Rs. 2,075 crore for the 10th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the total plan of Biotechnology during the 9th Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Department of Biotechnology has transferred 31 vital technologies to the industry for commercialisation during the 9th plan period; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir. Realising the enormous potential of biotechnology in agriculture, healthcare, environment and industrial development, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has projected its requirement of plan funds during the 10th Plan period amounting to Rs. 2075.00 crores.

(b) For the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 675.00 crores was approved by the Planning Commission. The broad categories of programmes and activities supported during 9th Plan include. Human Resource Development, Basic and Product Oriented R&D, Establishment of Centres of Excellence and Biotech Facilities, Biotech Product and Process Development; Bioinformatics, International Cooperation and Autonomous Research Institutions. Programmes in agriculture and plant biotechnology, medical, environment and food biotechnology were given high priority. Biotechnology based projects for societal development have also been taken up. Rice genome sequencing, genomics, medicinal plants, mission projects, bioresource development and prospecting have been some important new initiatives.

(c) and (d) The department has transferred 31 technologies to industry developed by various institutions and universities as given in the enclosed statement. These include diagnostic kits for: HIV, Hepatitis, assessment of reproductive hormone, leprosy immunomodulator, leishmaniasis and banana bunchy top virus; drug formulation for prevention of septic shock in burn patients; biofertilisers; plant tissue culture protocols; biopesticides and bioremediation technologies.

Statement

Sl.No.	Technology/Technologies	Developed by	Transferred to
1	2	3	4
1.	F-MOC derivatives of 12 Amino acids	Centre for Biochemical Technology, New Delhi	Atul products, Bulsar
2.	Hepatitis B detection Kit	National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi	M/s. Lupin Labs Ltd., Bhopal
3.	Leprosy Immunomodulator	National Institute of Immunology	Cadila Laboratories, Ahmedabad
4.	Leishmaniasis detection kit	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	Span Diagnostics Ltd., Surat
5.	Monoclonals to M 13 phase proteins III & VIII	University of Delhi, South Campus	Pharmacia Inc. USA
6.	Liposomal Amphotericin-B	Seth G.S. Medical College & Hospital, Bombay	ACE Diagnostics, New Delhi
7.	Western Blot test for HIV-I & II	Cancer Research Institute, Bombay	M/s. J. Mithra & Co., New Delhi
8.	Development of a drug formulation for prevention of Septic shock in burn patients	National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi	Gufic Health Care Ltd., Mumbai
9.	Process know-how manual for infections Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) vaccine as developed by BAIF Foundation, Pune	BAIF Foundation, Pune	Hoechst Roussel Vet India Ltd. (HRV)
10.	Agglutination based detection of HIV-VII antibodies in human blood	University of Delhi, South Campus	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
11.	Plant Tissue Culture	TERI, New Delhi	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
12.	Plant Tissue Culture	NCL, Pune	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
13.	Mass Production of Mycorrhiza	TERI, New Delhi	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
14.	Lipase for food industry	UDSC, New Delhi	Techno Emo, New Delhi
15.	Mass production of rhizobial fertilizer	RRL, Jammu	M/s. Prathstha Industries Ltd., Secunderabad M/s. Javeri Agro Industries and Investment Co. Ltd. Amravati

1	2	3	4
16.	Mass production of Biopesticides —Trichoderma	RRL, Jammu	M/s. Prathistha Industries Ltd., Secunderabad. M/s. Javeri Agro Industries and Investment Co. Ltd. Amravati M/s. Bee Zed Biotech., Gurgaon
17.	Mass production of Biopesticides —Trichogramma, Heliothis NPV	TNAU, Coimbatore	Crop Health Products Ltd., Ghaziabad
18.	Mass production of Biopesticides —Trichoderma	TNAU, Coimbatore	Crop Health Products Ltd., Ghaziabad Hoechst AgrEvo, Bombay Maharashtra Cooperative Oil Seed Federation, Jalgaon
19.	Mass production of Biopesticides —Aspergillus niger	LARI, New Delhi	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
20.	Amaranthus protein gene for nutritionally enriched animal feed	NCPGR, New Delhi	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
21.	The IgM Mac ELISA for the detection of Dengue	National Institute of Virology, Pune	Zydus Cadila Health Care, Ahmedabad
22.	The IgM Mac ELISA for the detection of Japanese Encephalitis	National Institute of Virology, Pune	Zydus Cadila Health Care, Ahmedabad
23.	The IgM Mac ELISA for the detection of West Nile	National Institute of Virology, Pune	Zydus Cadila Health Care, Ahmedabad
24.	ELISA system to measure alpha- feto protein levels in pregnant women	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	Shantha Biotechnics, Hyderabad
25.	An IgM based for the detection of Hepatitis A virus using monoclonal/polyclonal antibodies	National Institute of Virology, Pune	Bharat Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad
26.	Urine based system (ELISA) for the detection of Four Reproductive Hormones	Institute for Research in Reproduction, Mumbai	Zydus Cadila Health Care, Ahmedabad
27.	Western Blot for detection of HIV- 1& 2	Cancer Research Institute, Mumbai	J Mitra & Co., New Delhi
28.	Agglutination test for HIV-1&2 using recombinant reagents	University of Delhi South Campus	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
29.	A technology utilising <i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> expressing Hepatitis B surface and pre S genes (yielding high level of proteins/single step purification).	University of Baroda, Baroda	Biological Evans Ltd., Hyderabad
30.	A technology for expressing hCG using <i>Pichia pastoris</i> system	Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
31.	OIL ZAPPER Technology for Oil Spill Treatments	TERI, New Delhi	Sriram Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad BPCL, Mumbai

[Translation]

Production and Supply of Fertilizers

*516. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production and supply position of fertilizers, as against their actual demand in the Government and private sectors in the country;

(b) the latest details of incentives given to the private sector during the last one year;

(c) whether any national level projection has been made with regard to requirements of fertilizers during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Sector-wise production, supply/availability and consumption of nitrogen (N) and Phosphate (P) during 2000-01 are given below:

(Lakh MTs)

Sector	Production		Supply/availability*		Consumption \$	
	N	P	N	P	N	P
1. Public	32.20	6.27	36.81	9.09	—	—
2. Cooperative	26.33	6.64	29.45	7.75	—	—
Total	58.53	12.91	66.26	16.84	—	—
3. Private	51.09	24.52	54.40	27.42	—	—
Grand Total	109.62	37.43	120.66	44.26	108.48	41.89

*This is inclusive of opening stock in field and import made by the companies in respective sector.

\$Sector-wise consumption is not worked out.

The entire requirement of 15.51 lakh MTs of Potash (K) was met through imports as there are no commercially viable known sources in the country.

(b) No specific incentives were given to private sector during the last year, except which are already available to fertilizer industry.

(c) and (d) Demand of major fertilizers i.e. urea, DAP & MOP is assessed by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) and as per their assessment the demand of Urea, DAP and MOP for the year 2000-01 was 215.25 lakh MTs, 74.97 lakh MTs, 23.83 lakh MTs, respectively.

[English]

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

*517. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is sponsored by the Central Government to provide financial assistance of about 50 per cent to the water supply schemes for small towns having population of less than 20,000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government for increasing the population norms from 20,000 persons to 40,000 persons and also per capita cost of the scheme from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2400;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 for providing Central assistance to State Governments by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation for implementation of water supply schemes in the towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. Central assistance is provided by the Ministry on 50 : 50 matching share between the Centre and the State. The Ministry has so far approved schemes for 575 towns under AUWSP at an estimated cost of Rs. 708.50 crores and Central assistance of Rs. 281.24 crores has been released to different States so far. This includes Rs. 21.95 crores released to the Government of Maharashtra for 20 towns at a total estimated cost of Rs. 49.06 crores.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the towns are to be selected by a State Level Selection Committee keeping in view the population criteria, dependability/reliability of the water source, priorities for towns with special problems, such as, very low per capita water supply, very distant or deep water source and drought prone areas. The *per capita* unit cost should normally be limited to Rs. 1,000. However, if the per capita cost is more, specific justification is required to be furnished in the detailed Project Report (DPR).

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, in a review meeting held by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation on June 6, 2001, representatives from State Governments, including Maharashtra, were requested to forward their proposals for changes in norms under the AUWSP for consideration of the Tenth Plan working group.

One Border one Force Policy

*518. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enunciated a new policy for the Indian borders called 'One Border One Force' Policy;

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

(c) whether any new initiatives are likely to be undertaken to bring clear cut directions for protecting the borders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO):(a) to (d) A Group of Ministers (GOM) was set up in April, 2001 to review the national security system in its entirety and, in particular, to consider the recommendations of Kargil Review Committee and formulate specific proposals for implementation.

The Group of Ministers, in their report submitted in February, 2001, have made recommendations on wide ranging issues concerning national security including Border Management.

To obviate problems of conflict in Command and Control and lack of accountability arising from multiplicity of forces on the same border, the GOM has recommended that Border Management should be refashioned on a One-border-one-force principle. The recommendations has been accepted by the Government.

[Translation]

Functioning of Central Social Welfare Board

*519. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state :

- (a) the functions of the Central Social Welfare Board;
- (b) the details of activities undertaken by the Board during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of action taken to check the child marriages by the Board?

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

(c) The main functions of Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) are the following :

- (a) to promote the setting up of social welfare organisations on a voluntary basis;
- (b) to render technical and financial aid to such organisations; and
- (c) to promote activities for the welfare and development of women and children in the country.

The State-wise details of the activities of CSWB during last three years is attached as statement.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 prohibits the marriage of girls below the age of eighteen years. As informed by the CSWB, the Board supports the organization of Awareness Generation Camps to create a conducive environment for the implementation of the Act.

Statement

Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years

1998-99

S.No.	Name of the State	Creches for the Children of Working and Ailing Mothers		Family Counselling Centres		Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor Women
		No.	Children benefitted	No.	Women benefitted	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	970	24250	24	2820	3025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	1600	-	-	250
3.	Assam	97	2425	10	580	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	14	810	-
5.	Delhi	143	3575	20	2762	-
6.	Goa	31	775	-	-	275
7.	Gujarat	796	19900	32	3385	-
8.	Haryana	94	2350	11	775	1575

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	365	9125	5	203	900
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	106	2650	1	112	950
11.	Karnataka	483	12075	24	2182	2425
12.	Kerala	481	12025	27	3700	1175
13.	Madhya Pradesh	762	19050	21	4005	14175
14.	Maharashtra	916	22900	30	6389	2325
15.	Manipur	237	5925	3	227	750
16.	Meghalaya	161	4025	3	228	675
17.	Mizoram	143	3575	3	715	675
18.	Nagaland	8	200	—	—	575
19.	Orissa	300	7500	13	950	—
20.	Punjab	91	2275	10	1389	150
21.	Rajasthan	266	6650	11	964	6375
22.	Sikkim	124	3100	1	98	250
23.	Tamil Nadu	838	20950	27	3486	2225
24.	Tripura	157	3925	4	394	200
25.	Uttar Pradesh	532	1330	23	2566	—
26.	West Bengal	581	14525	23	2364	2225
27.	A & N Island	76	1900	3	144	—
28.	Chandigarh	22	550	1	101	350
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	91	2275	3	483	—

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

*Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years***1998-99**

S.No.	Name of the State	Condensed courses of Education for Adult Women	Socio-Economic Programme for needy/destitute women and physically handicapped	Vocational Training Courses for Women/Setting up of Employment -cum-Income Generating units for Women	Hostels for Working Women	
		No. of Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900	-	1225	10	224
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	450	-	375	5	111
4.	Bihar	300	-	965	1	12
5.	Delhi	75	15	1650	3	163
6.	Goa	-	-	75	-	-
7.	Gujarat	75	15	1275	19	484
8.	Haryana	50	-	25	1	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	-	130	1	18
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	50	200	-	-
11.	Karnataka	675	-	630	15	564
12.	Kerala	340	44	625	13	636
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1225	-	825	6	304
14.	Maharashtra	425	-	657	17	930
15.	Manipur	175	-	350	3	32
16.	Meghalaya	50	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	75	-	-	2	59
18.	Nagaland	50	-	200	1	24
19.	Orissa	175	-	230	4	166

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Punjab	25	-	390	5	152
21.	Rajasthan	175	-	245	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	400	-	1345	23	1104
24.	Tripura	25	-	25	1	12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1550	-	761	5	118
26.	West Bengal	425	-	450	10	157
27.	A & N Island	-	-	25	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	25	-	50	3	101
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	25	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	125	1	64

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years

1998-99

S.No.	Name of the State	Boarder Area Projects		Welfare Extension Projects		Demonstration Projects for Welfare Services for normal children		Mahila Mandal Programme	
		No.	Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted	No.	Children benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	840	10	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1480	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	450	12	2450
4.	Bihar	-	-	18	4022	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	150	4	800
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	8	1600	-	-	1	840	21	5520
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1	980	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	720	-	-	1	420	5	5226
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	2200	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	540	8	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	325
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	1170	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	7	1920	1	960	-	-
15.	Manipur	3	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	180	-	-	21	1541
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	6	1200	-	-	-	-	8	2488
19.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	1	600	12	8200
20.	Punjab	12	2400	-	-	-	-	12	3673
21.	Rajasthan	6	1200	8	1440	-	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	5	1000	-	-	-	-	12	688
24.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	182
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	570	18	2337
26.	West Bengal	12	2400	-	-	-	-	37	2297
27.	A & N Island	5	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years

1999-2000

S.No.	Name of the State	Creches for the Children of Working and Ailing Mothers		Family Counselling Centres		Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor Women	Short Stay Homes for Women & Girls*	
		No.	Children Benefitted	No.	Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990	24750	24	1794	1750	29	760
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77	1925	1	138	425	1	25
3.	Assam	95	2375	9	1242	2200	5	125
4.	Bihar	—	—	16	2070	119	11	275
5.	Delhi	138	3450	22	4035	14094	2	50
6.	Goa	22	550	—	—	225	1	25
7.	Gujarat	768	19200	32	4692	1500	7	175
8.	Haryana	115	2875	11	1380	1900	3	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	354	8850	5	690	1400	1	25
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	106	2650	1	132	1250	2	75
11.	Karnataka	480	12000	30	4002	—	14	350
12.	Kerala	533	13325	32	4416	450	5	125
13.	Madhya Pradesh	822	20550	19	2622	12975	10	275
14.	Maharashtra	870	21750	35	4692	17730	23	575
15.	Manipur	220	5500	4	552	1725	3	75
16.	Meghalaya	161	4025	3	414	—	—	—
17.	Mizoram	143	3575	3	414	500	—	—
18.	Nagaland	38	950	—	—	450	—	—
19.	Orissa	471	11775	10	1656	1200	46	1150
20.	Punjab	101	2525	12	1104	3500	3	100
21.	Rajasthan	186	4650	6	1242	—	5	125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Sikkim	120	3000	2	276	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	838	20950	32	4516	5375	15	375
24.	Tripura	136	3400	5	690	475	4	100
25.	Uttar Pradesh	502	12550	25	3450	250	12	300
26.	West Bengal	586	14650	26	3450	3025	26	650
27.	A & N Island	88	220	1	138	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	21	525	2	276	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	91	2275	3	414	225	2	50

*The programme on Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls was transferred to CSWB in 1999-2000.

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years

1999-2000

S.No.	Name of the State	Condensed courses of Education for Adult Women	Socio-Economic Programme for needy/destitute women and physically handicapped	Vocational Training Courses for Women/Setting up of Employment -cum-Income Generating units for Women	Hostels for Working Women	
		No. of Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	775	-	1425	2	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	-	125	-	-
3.	Assam	500	-	1175	1	50
4.	Bihar	25	-	100	-	-
5.	Delhi	125	-	475	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	-	-	50	-	-
7.	Gujarat	25	-	675	1	30
8.	Haryana	75	-	125	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75	-	375	1	18
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	575	-	-
11.	Karnataka	725	-	1275	-	159
12.	Kerala	275	20	100	1	152
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1425	-	775	-	58
14.	Maharashtra	425	-	1712	3	141
15.	Manipur	25	-	150	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	100	-	100	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	150	-	-
18.	Nagaland	225	-	874	-	-
19.	Orissa	225	-	930	1	170
20.	Punjab	100	-	560	-	20
21.	Rajasthan	25	-	100	-	-
22.	Sikkim	25	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	475	-	875	6	584
24.	Tripura	50	-	75	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	550	-	648	-	-
26.	West Bengal	200	-	1050	5	53
27.	A & N Island	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	25	-	299	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	125	-	200	-	-

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

*Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years***1999-2000**

S.No.	Name of the State	Boarder Area Projects		Welfare Extension Projects		Demonstration Projects for Welfare Services for normal children		Mahila Mandal Programme	
		No.	Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted	No.	Children benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	840	11	1778
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1480	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	450	12	2700
4.	Bihar	-	-	18	4020	-	-	4	-
5.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	150	4	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	8	1600	-	-	1	840	30	6190
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1	930	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	720	-	-	1	420	5	3990
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	2200	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	540	26	1693
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	2194
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	10	2480	1	1170	4	602
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	7	1920	1	960	38	2443
15.	Manipur	3	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	180	-	-	3	2262
17.	Mizoram	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	6	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	1	600	12	8200
20.	Punjab	12	2400	-	-	-	-	12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Rajasthan	6	1200	8	1440	-	-	5	1583
22.	Sikkim	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1258
24.	Tripura	5	100	-	-	-	-	5	566
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	570	17	3178
26.	West Bengal	12	24	-	-	-	-	37	26267
27.	A & N Island	5	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years

2000-01

S.No.	Name of the State	Creches for the Children of Working and Ailing Mothers		Family Counselling Centres		Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor Women	Short Stay Homes for Women & Girls	
		No.	Children Benefitted	No.	Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	952	23800	24	1794	4000	24	600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77	1925	1	138	475	2	50
3.	Assam	97	2425	9	1242	3000	9	225
4.	Bihar	155	3875	20	2614	5075	19	475
5.	Delhi	149	3725	34	5667	1925	2	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Goa	28	700	—	—	50	1	25
7.	Gujarat	770	19250	34	5100	3100	8	200
8.	Haryana	109	2725	12	1516	2750	3	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	357	8925	6	826	2875	1	25
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	106	2650	4	540	675	2	50
11.	Karnataka	441	11025	33	4274	5775	16	400
12.	Kerala	530	13250	34	4688	1325	6	150
13.	Madhya Pradesh	889	22225	27	3710	17300	13	325
14.	Maharashtra	948	23700	39	5236	4475	18	450
15.	Manipur	227	5675	4	552	875	9	225
16.	Meghalaya	161	4025	3	414	875	—	—
17.	Mizoram	143	3575	2	276	875	—	—
18.	Nagaland	38	950	1	99	1000	2	50
19.	Orissa	417	10425	13	2064	2925	50	1250
20.	Punjab	98	2450	12	1104	775	3	75
21.	Rajasthan	254	6350	13	2194	2500	5	125
22.	Sikkim	124	3100	2	276	875	1	25
23.	Tamil Nadu	833	20825	33	4652	4000	18	450
24.	Tripura	141	3525	5	690	775	3	75
25.	Uttar Pradesh	949	12350	32	4266	7100	26	650
26.	West Bengal	526	13150	28	3722	3700	27	675
27.	A & N Island	88	2200	—	—	375	—	—
28.	Chandigarh	22	500	2	276	475	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	91	2275	4	550	625	1	25

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

*Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB during the last three years***2000-01**

S.No.	Name of the State	Condensed courses of Education for Adult Women	Socio-Economic Programme for needy/destitute women and physically handicapped	Setting up of Employment -cum- Income Generating units for Women	Hostels for Working Women	
		No. of Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No. of Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2350	-	1225	2	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	-	150	-	-
3.	Assam	1050	-	985	1	25
4.	Bihar	2125	-	1865	1	16
5.	Delhi	1100	-	845	-	110
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	1700	1	80
8.	Haryana	125	-	350	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	-	340	-	18
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	125	-	825	-	-
11.	Karnataka	1675	-	1180	-	7
12.	Kerala	675	-	1120	9	393
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2300	26	1855	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	425	-	1690	2	263
15.	Manipur	350	-	410	2	69
16.	Meghalaya	75	-	300	-	-
17.	Mizoram	225	-	625	-	-
18.	Nagaland	475	-	405	-	-
19.	Orissa	650	25	695	3	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Punjab	225	-	1190	-	-
21.	Rajasthan	850	-	270	-	-
22.	Sikkim	50	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	1025	-	2350	7	452
24.	Tripura	200	-	375	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2925	-	2555	-	-
26.	West Bengal	550	-	520	7	102
27.	A & N Island	-	-	100	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	25	-	235	-	40
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	25	-	25	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	100	-	355	-	-

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Details of the State-wise activities of CSWB using the last three years

2000-01

S.No.	Name of the State	Boarder Area Projects		Welfare Extension Projects		Demonstration Projects for Welfare Services for normal children		Mahila Mandal Programme	
		No.	Women benefitted	No.	Women benefitted	No.	Children benefitted	No.	Women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	840	11	1778
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1480	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	450	12	2700
4.	Bihar	-	-	18	4020	-	-	4	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	150	4	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	8	1600	-	-	1	840	30	6190
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1	930	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	720	-	-	1	420	5	3990
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	2200	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	540	26	1693
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	2194
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	10	2430	1	1170	4	602
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	7	1920	1	960	38	2443
15.	Manipur	3	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	180	-	-	3	2262
17.	Mizoram	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	6	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	1	600	12	8200
20.	Punjab	12	2400	-	-	-	-	12	-
21.	Rajasthan	6	1200	5	1350	-	-	5	1583
22.	Sikkim	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1258
24.	Tripura	5	1000	-	-	-	-	5	566
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	570	17	3178
26.	West Bengal	12	2400	-	-	-	-	37	26267
27.	A & N Island	5	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : Information pertaining to the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are included in the undivided States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

[English]

**Working Group of Empowerment of
Scheduled Tribes**

*520. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group on 'Empowering the Scheduled Tribes' has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the said Working Group to safeguard the interest of tribals, particularly that of the primitive groups, displaced tribals and their rehabilitation;

(c) whether the Union Government are considering to bring out a national tribal policy as mooted by the said Working Group; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The Working Group has recommended that there is an urgent need for a comprehensive national policy to safeguard the interests of tribals, particularly that of the primitive groups, displaced tribals and their rehabilitation. The comprehensive national policy will provide for complete socio-economic rehabilitation of displaced tribals. The policy must aim at ensuring a better living standard to the displaced tribal families at the relocation sites.

Common Script for all the Indian Languages

5181. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to develop a common script for all the Indian languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Providing Safe Drinking Water in Andhra Pradesh

5182. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals of providing Rs. 503 crore were received by the Union Government from 53 municipalities of Andhra Pradesh for providing safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the details of proposals cleared so far; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Union Government to provide safe drinking water to the people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 53 water supply schemes of municipalities at an estimated cost of Rs. 505.01 crores have been taken up for execution by the State Government under different programmes, namely, State Government grant, Municipal contribution, loans from Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(c) Since water supply is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government and urban local bodies to take necessary steps to provide safe drinking water to the people living in urban areas. The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is supplementing the efforts of the State Government through policy formulation, technical guidance/clearance of schemes by the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) and Human Resource Development. Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for towns of less than 20,000 population as per 1991 census, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested by the Ministry to submit schemes for eligible towns.

[Translation]

Bifurcation of MCD

5183. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal to bifurcate the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the date on which the said proposal was received and the action taken by the Union Government so far; and

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in taking action by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that a Committee was constituted for re-organisation of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi after studying its structure and working. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Government of Delhi on 28th February, 2001. The matter is under consideration of the House Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Delhi.

[English]

Restriction on Fresh Allotment of Government Quarters

5184. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are restrictions on fresh allotment of Government quarters to Central Government Employees under the general pool in the areas like Lodhi Colony (old constructed quarters);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are quotas and discretionary quotas for fresh allotments in such constructed areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the minimum period for reconsideration of allotments in these areas after allotment in such areas;

(f) whether such information about the waiting list, seniority and allotments etc. is available and accessible on any website on internet in such areas; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per

Allotment Rules a residence falling vacant will be allotted to an applicant desiring a change of accommodation in that type and if not required for the purpose, to an applicant without accommodation in that type having the earliest priority date for that type of residence. As such allotment in areas like Lodhi Colony (old constructed quarters) is offered to those officials who have applied for change of residence of the same type. The *inter se* seniority of the officials so included is determined on first come first served basis.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Allotment Rules provides to lady officers pool and tenure officers pool be maintained for allotment to married lady officers, single lady officers and officers of IAS, IPS and IFS on duty with the Central Government or the Government of NCT, Delhi on tenure basis respectively. The number and type of residences to be placed in these pools in various colonies are determined by the Government from time to time. In addition, 5% of vacancies in each type occurring in a calendar year are allotted on medical and functional grounds under the discretionary quota and such allotments are made in the central localities subject to availability.

(e) Since allotment in these areas is generally on interturn change basis, there is no reconsideration of allotment in these areas as only one change is permissible as per extract rule. Only in the event of non acceptance of allotments in these areas, cases can be reconsidered for allotment after six months.

(f) Information in respect of waiting list seniority (and allotments made during the past 15 days) and other relevant information relating to allotment made during the last 15 days in respect of type I to IV categories of residential accommodation are available on the website "http://estate.nic.in".

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

Supply of Coal to Power Plants

5185. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria and conditions for the supply of coal to power plants;

(b) whether the Government have asked purchasers of coal from the power plants sector to deposit one month's deposit equivalent to one month's purchase of coal;

(c) if so, whether the power plants refuse to deposit any money as advance;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to induce discipline and change the system of giving huge credit to power plants, both-in the private and public sector; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save the public money in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Coal supplies to power plants are made as per long-term linkages accorded by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) or in terms of Coal Supply Agreements (CSAs). Quarterly allocations of coal are made by the Standing Linkage Committee (Short-Term), which is an inter-ministerial body functioning in the Ministry of Coal. Such quarterly allocations are made in consultation with the coal producing companies, the power utility, Central Electricity Authority and the Railways.

(b) Power plants have been asked by the concerned coal producing companies to deliver an Irrevocable Revolving Letter of Credit (IRLC) or advance payment equal to the value of 10 days coal supplies.

(c) and (d) Most of the power plants/power utilities have not deposited any IRLC or advance money due to their own financial problems.

(e) and (f) Coal companies have been negotiating CSAs with State Electricity Boards/power utilities to ensure payment and to bring financial discipline.

Long Term Master Plan for Delhi

5186. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated a long term Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which the Master Plan is likely to be accorded approval; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Master

Plan for Delhi 2001 is presently applicable to Delhi. However, the Delhi Development Authority has already undertaken the preparation of Master Plan for Delhi-2021.

NCR Planning Board is preparing a Regional Plan for perspective year 2021 for National Capital Region and eight study groups have been constituted who will submit the reports consisting of detailed recommendations on policies, schemes, programmes, implementation measures with investment requirements and resource mobilisation/augmentation to be incorporated in Regional Plan 2021.

Vocational Education in KVs

5187. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to introduce vocational education in Kendriya Vidyalayas in view of unusual increase in unemployment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to introduce it in a speedy way?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The National Education policy advocates a well planned introduction of vocational education as a distinct stream at +2 level. In past the attempt to introduce vocational courses in the KVS did not find acceptability. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has now introduced Generic Vocational Course in 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas on experimental basis from 1999-2000.

Linkage of Rural Producer with Urban Consumer

5188. PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether linkage of rural producer with the urban consumer through agro-processing and agri-business enterprises has become a bare necessity;

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

(c) whether it would create more employment, stop migration, improve nutritional status of people in villages and increase availability of cheaper and better products to urbanites;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this direction?

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

(b) to (e) Several steps have been taken to promote the growth of the processing Sector in the country, including in regard to agro-horticultural produce which is mainly available in the rural areas and whose consumption is largely in the urban centres, due to a variety of reasons. Under the Plan Schemes of the Department of Food Processing Industries (which are project-oriented), financial assistance is extended to Non-Governmental Organisations, Cooperatives, Public Sector Undertakings, Private Sector Industries and Human Resource Development/Research & Development Institutions for the development of this Sector. The Department of Food Processing Industries have intimated that the formulation of a National Food Processing Policy is in hand to broadly cover issues relating to the availability of raw material, backward linkages, processing facilities, including post-harvest infrastructure, packaging, food quality and safety and marketing of products. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) of the Ministry of Rural Development provides for marketing linkages between the rural Swarozgaries and urban consumers. Agro-processing and agri-business enterprises can also be taken up under the SGSY.

Promotion of Executive Engineer (Civil) In CPWD

5189. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum eligibility period under CPWD Recruitment Rules, 1954 for promotion to the post of Executive Engineer (Civil) for different feeder grades;

(b) the minimum eligibility period actually adopted by the CPWD for these feeder grades, respectively and the reasons/basis thereof;

(c) whether under these rules, direct recruits have been given regular promotion to the post of Executive Engineer after five years of regular service;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether a direct recruit has to put in a higher eligibility period vis-a-vis a promotee for promotion to the post of Executive Engineer;

(f) if so, whether the position taken by CPWD in a case before the Supreme Court is different from the actual practice; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to 1954 Recruitment Rules, the post of Executive Engineer (Civil) is filled from two feeder grades:

1. Assistant Executive Engineers (Civil)
2. Assistant Engineers (Civil)

In respect of Assistant Executive Engineers (Civil), no eligibility period for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer has been prescribed in the Recruitment Rules.

In respect of Assistant Engineers (Civil), minimum eligibility period of 3 years service has been prescribed in the Recruitment Rules.

(b) to (e) The minimum eligibility period referred to in (a) above, are the basis for promotions from the feeder grades. However, actual promotions are also based on such additional factors as the number of vacancies available in each category, assessment of the candidate, vigilance clearance etc. Direct recruit Assistant Executive Engineers normally get regular promotion after four or five years so far. None of the promotee Assistant Engineers has been promoted as Executive Engineer with less years of service than the Direct Recruits.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Question does not arise.

Payment of Arrears to Teachers of Universities of Rajasthan

5190. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the utilisation certificate in regard to the payment of arrears of the Fifth Pay Commission to the teachers of Universities of Rajasthan has been received from the State Government;

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

(c) whether the Government have checked the payments made by the State Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The State Government of Rajasthan has been requested to confirm the proper utilisation of the amount of Central share of assistance released to the State Government for revision of pay scales of university and college teachers in the State.

Misuse of Parking Space

5191. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether twenty nine prime office buildings in and around the Connaught Place area are misusing their parking space;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is near impossible to park vehicles in Connaught Place as the basement have become offices in those buildings;

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

(e) the step taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been reported by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) that in most of the multi-storeyed buildings around Connaught Place, basement/parking spaces are under utilised and are being misused for other purposes.

(c) Survey conducted by NDMC reveals that the basement spaces in Connaught Place are being used for office purposes.

(d) and (e) NDMC has started prosecution proceedings against parties misusing the spaces in the

basement of the multi-storeyed buildings for office purposes.

[Translation]

Production in Iron Ore Plants of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

5192. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the name of plants in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh where iron ore is produced;

(b) the number of workers engaged in each plant;

(c) the total production capacity of iron and steel companies in Bilaspur;

(d) whether this company is providing priority in employment to local persons; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

State Reorganisation Bill

5193. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce "State Re-organisation Bills" 2001 to create few more number of new States in certain deserving regions in the country including 'Bodoland' during the current session;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Most of the demands for creation of new States aim at reducing disparities in development, insultation against exploitation and neglect, and protection of local culture and identity. Creation of large numbers of small States will be inadvisable on administrative, financial as

well as security considerations. The Government of India has generally followed the approach that regional disparities in economic development is a matter to be tackled through the mechanism of planning and creation of institutions like Development Boards and Autonomous Councils.

GPF of Employees of DDA

5194. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether as on March 31, 1993, a sum of Rs. 46.18 crore and Rs. 44.70 crore payable to the Government and retention of GPF of employees was retained by DDA unauthorisedly;

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

(c) whether the money had since been paid by the DDA to the Government and GPF amount credited in their accounts;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have fixed any responsibility on the officials found responsible in the matter;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The DDA has reported that as per clause 9 of the Nazul Agreement, 1937 entered into by the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust, (now DDA) with the Government of India, an amount of Rs. 1,39,213 (Rs. Two lakhs minus the amount of permanent reduction etc.) which was payable to the Government as on 31.3.1993 had been paid. The Agreement further provides that any surplus funds in the Nazul Account remaining at the end of each financial year after paying the said sum of Rs. 1,39,213 shall be put at the disposal of the Government and shall be applied to the further improvement and development of the said nazul Estates. Accordingly the surplus of Rs. 46.18 crores has been utilised on the ongoing/new project under the said Account.

As regards amount of Rs. 44.70 crores of G.P. Fund of employees, Rs. 35.76 crore was required to be invested in the Government Securities. Out of this, an amount of

Rs. 6.50 crore only could be invested because of acute paucity of funds. However, the remaining amount was invested in 1996-97 when the funds position eased.

(e) to (g) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) to (d) above.

Alleged copying of Data and Tables From Project Report

5195. DR. BALIRAM :
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR :

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

(a) whether the Director General, CSIR have received the communication from the competent authority of Indian Space Research Organization regarding alleged copying of data and tables from the project report submitted to Indian Space Research Organization by the present Director of Central Electrochemical Research Institute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No Sir, no such communication has been received by the Director General, CSIR from Indian Space Research Organization.

(b) Does not arise.

Glass Panelled in Government Quarters

5196. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4668 dated December 19, 2000 and state :

(a) whether partially Glass-Panelled doors provided by the CPWD which open in the balconies of the First Floor Quarters expose the allottees of these quarters to risk from the security point of view;

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

(c) whether the case has ever been considered by the officials of the CPWD;

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

(e) the corrective steps suggested by them to remedy the situation; and

(f) the action taken so far and proposed to be taken for the safety of the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Door shutters opening into the balcony which are partially panelled and partially glazed are meant to allow natural light into the house.

(c) As no complaint about security risk caused by partially glazed doors has been received, any change in the existing doors has not been considered so far.

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

Corruption in Licensing System

5197. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commissioner has written to the Government, pointing out the prevailing corruption in the system for issue of licences to hawkers and rickshaw pullers in Delhi and suggested for abolition of this licensing system; and

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

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

(b) The suggestions of the Central Vigilance Commissioner are under examination of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

[Translation]

Running of Clubs by DDA

5198. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA is running clubs in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the justification for running these clubs by the DDA;

(d) whether the DDA is benefiting only the rich people through these clubs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that it is not running any club. However, a club has been constructed by DDA at Siri Fort which is meant exclusively for DDA staff.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Import of Deep Brown Steel

5199. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether extra deep brown steel is imported for automobile sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the amount incurred/being incurred thereon;

(c) whether SAIL or other steel sectors are not producing extra deep from steel; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Extra Deep Drawing (EDD) grade steel, which is made from Hot Rolled/Cold Rolled Coils/Sheets, is used in the Automobile Sector. Around fifty percent of the CR Coils/Sheets imported into the country is of EDD quality and is consumed by the Automobile Sector as well as the White-Goods Sector. In the last year (2000-01), 246 thousand tonnes of CR Sheets/Coils, worth Rs. 493 crore, were imported by India.

(c) and (d) Many producers, including SAIL, are making Deep Drawing and Extra Deep Drawing quality of steel in India. However, the products of only a few match the international quality, required by the automobile sector.

Production of Coal Chemicals in Rourkela Steel Plant

5200. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) has achieved 23% growth in the coal chemical sales during 2000-2001; and

(b) if so, the details of products where coal chemicals are used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Coal chemicals produced at Rourkela Steel Plant are used as a basic raw material for manufacture of the following products :

- * Carbon Black
- * Aluminium
- * Herbicides and Insecticides
- * Pthalic Anhydride
- * Beta-Napthol
- * Dyes and intermediates
- * Solvent
- * Fertilisers

New System for Students

5201. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4555 on 17.4.2001 regarding new system for students and state :

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the AICTE has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main recommendations contained therein;

(c) whether the modalities have since been finalized on the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by AICTE, the Committee constituted by it is in the process of holding discussions on various aspects of the continuing education system.

Foreign Students in the Country

5202. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign students studying in India for the past 5 years in main disciplines, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated new schemes to provide more and more specialised education facilities in the Indian Institutions to develop good relations and earn foreign exchange;

(c) if so, the details of action plan formulated in this regard; and

(d) the details of bilateral agreements signed/proposed for the broader cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A statement as received from MHA, is attached.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has reserved 5% seats in IITs and 15% seats in other Central Engineering Institutes for foreign/NRI students. Similarly 15% seats have been reserved in all university departments. These are supernumerary seats over and above the approved intake. The motivation for it is not merely to earn foreign exchange but to promote Indian rich culture, cater to the needs of Indian diaspora, enhance quality and competitiveness of the Indian education and to enhance the country's goodwill and for soft diplomacy.

(d) No bilateral agreements have been signed for this purpose.

Statement

(a) According to the statistics maintained by the foreigner's registration officers in India the Statewise

breakup of the number of foreign students [excluding Pakistanis] studying in India as on 31.12.98 and 31.12.99 is as under :

State/UT	Registered foreign students as on	
	31.12.1998	31.12.1999
Delhi	7464	7998
Karnataka	6581	7762
Maharashtra	3974	4341
Tamil Nadu	3846	3188
West Bengal	510	2088
Uttar Pradesh	1386	1630
Gujarat	814	776
Madhya Pradesh	723	686
Andhra Pradesh	586	654
Kerala	543	580
Chandigarh	589	575
Punjab	546	528
Himachal Pradesh	328	394
Bihar	269	252
Haryana	244	205
Goa	190	193
Rajasthan	325	182
Orissa	74	66
Pondicherry	67	62
Daman & Diu	—	16
Assam	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	4	3
Meghalaya	3	2
Sikkim	1	1

The figures for the remaining years are not readily available and discipline wise details are not being maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Genetically Modified Plants and Foodgrains

5203. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain genetically modified varieties of plants and foodgrains have been developed by the Indian Scientists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Indian scientists at several National Institutions/Universities are working on development of Genetically Modified Plants/Foodgrains. The work is at various developmental stages. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry; Bose Institute, Kolkata; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore; Delhi University South Campus, New Delhi; Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IRAI), New Delhi; ICAR Sub-station, Shillong; Central Potato Research Institute, Simla; Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai; Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad are some of the institutions involved in development of transgenic crops. Work has progressed with important research leads in tobacco, rice, mustard/rape seed, potto, brinjal, tomato, cauliflower and pulses. These crops are expected to have improved agricultural productivity or/and enhanced nutritional quality. Although none of the Genetically Modified Plants/Foodgrains have come to a stage of introduction into commercial agriculture, the work in potato, rape seed, pigeon pea and brinjal is in advanced stage. Transgenic potato with enhanced protein quality, quantity and increase in yield is under field evaluation.

Public and Joint Sector Petrochemicals Industries

5204. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Petro-Chemicals industries started in Public and Joint Sector during Ninth Plan Period, location-wise;

(b) the original and latest estimates for their setting up in each case, alongwith longest date of their completion; and

(c) the estimated employment (both direct and indirect) likely to be created thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Two petrochemical plants—one of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) at Gandhar in Gujarat and the other of the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) at Pata in the Auraiya District of U.P.—started during the Ninth Plan period.

(b) The work on the GAIL's plant was started on 31.12.1996 and commissioned in March 1999 within the approved cost of Rs. 2590.20 crore. The Gandhar Complex of IPCL, with an approved original cost of Rs. 3484.37 crore, was started in January, 1994 and commissioned during 1999-2000 at a total capitalized cost of Rs. 4335 crore.

(c) In case of IPCL, the employment is estimated at 1200 (direct) and 3600 (indirect). GAIL has provided direct employment to 980 employees and is, on an average, generating indirect employment for another 2200 persons in a year in peripheral and support activities.

Setting up of Border Management Department

5205. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Department of Border Management has been set up within the Union Home Ministry;

(b) if so, the Parameters, functions and other details of the Department; and

(c) if not, the time by which such a Department is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Sale of Steel Scrap

5206. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steel scrap sold by SAIL during 2000 to 2001; and

(b) the names of major buyers of Steel scrap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) The details of steel scrap sold from five integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) (including IISCO) during 2000-01 are as follows:

Name of the Plant	Quantity in '000 T
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	137
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	162
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	157
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	165
IISCO	58

(b) The names of some of the major buyers of steel scrap are as follows :

Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	Siddhartha Industries, Super Steels, Mahalaxmi Steel Industries, Balaji Steel Ltd., HSR rollers.
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	Vardhaman Products, Adhunic Steel Ltd., AHW Steel Ltd., Amit Steel Traders, Regent Steel Industries, Gouri Iron & Steel Co.
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	Gopal & Co., Rashi Steels, Royal Enterprises, Vedvyas Steel Ltd., Utkal Steels Pvt. Ltd., Aarpee Steels, Jay Jagannath Steel Industries.
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	MPA Steel (P) Ltd., Nupur Enterprises, Maruti Ispat, Model Fuel, Northern Industrial Corporation.
IISCO	Super Smelters Ltd., Somani Steel Ltd., Tijjya Steel Pvt. Ltd., Shyam Sel Ltd., Manoj Metal Udyog.

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds in KVS

5207. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates who were appointed on compassionate grounds (on death cases) in class III & IV in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the last three years;

(b) the number out of these belonging to SC/ST;

(c) the proportionate SC/ST backlog/carry forward vacancies in Class III & IV as on 1.1.2001; and

(d) the time by which the appointments are likely to be made on the reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) 27 candidates have been appointed on compassionate grounds to the post of Group 'C' & 'D' during the last 3 years out of which 5 belong to SC and 1 belong to ST categories.

(c) and (d) There is no provision for reservation for SC/ST in compassionate appointments and hence there is no question of backlog.

Bifurcation of Namrup Unit

5208. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have agreed to a demand of the Government of Assam to bifurcate the Namrup unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of demand and the manner in which the unit is likely to be bifurcated; and

(c) the main advantage of the bifurcation to the State and the fertilizer unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A proposal for bifurcation of the Namrup unit from the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. has already been submitted for consideration of the competent authority in the Government. The bifurcation of the unit will enable the new company to secure the required term-loan from the financial institutions for timely completion of the revamp project.

Poverty Alleviation Schemes in Tamil Nadu

5209. SHRI V. VETRISILVAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the poverty alleviation schemes currently under progress/implementation in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to utilize the excess foodgrains available with the Union Government for utilization of poverty alleviation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation implements as urban poverty alleviation programme called "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)" with effect from 1.12.1997 on all India basis including the State of Tamil Nadu. This programme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor (i) through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have read upto 9th standard under its Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component and (ii) through provision of Wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets under its Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). This programme is funded in the ratio of 75 : 25 between the Centre and the States.

(b) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has no such proposal under the SJSRY programme.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The programme provides payment of wages in cash only for work executed under its UWEP component.

Separate University in Jharkhand

5210. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish separate university for all technical institutions of the newly created State Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be established; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be provided for the purpose?

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

Schemes under NEC

5211. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes taken under North-Eastern Council for development of the Hill Districts of Assam during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds released and utilised so far thereunder?

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

[Translation]

Achievements of Delhi Police

5212. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the achievements made by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of criminals arrested, cases solved and item-wise quantum of smuggled goods seized by the Delhi Police during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There has been a progressive decline in the number of IPC crimes reported in Delhi during the last two years and upto 30th June, 2001. The other major achievements of Delhi Police are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The number of IPC cases solved and persons arrested by Delhi Police during the same period is given in the attached statement-II. The information about the smuggled goods seized is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

Year	Terrorist/ Militants Arrested	Explosive Seized	Notorious Gangsters Arrested	Narcotics Recovered (in KG)	Fake Currency Recovered (in Rs.)
1999	17	72 Kg RDX	30	961.391	4612680
2000	44	94.960 Kg RDX, 2.8 Kg high Grade Explosive	39	1829.224	4341550
2001 (upto 30.6.01)	29	13.590 Kg Explosive Substance, 10.920 Kg RDX, 2 Kg PETN	17	699.024	1868450

Statement II

Year	Number of Cases Worked out	Number of Persons Arrested
1999	35577	55600
2000	33861	51695
2001 (upto 30.6.01)	12385	18220

[English]

Gaslitand Mine Accident

5213. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the paragraph 12 of the "Observations and Recommendations" of the report of the Mukherjee Commission on Gaslitand Accident captioned "Observation to be noted by the Government";

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

(c) the steps taken against the persons held responsible by the Commission for the disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) the Directorate General of Mines Safety, under Ministry of Labour has filed the prosecution case on 6.12.2000 in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate Dhanbad against the persons responsible for the accident namely (1) Director (T) and nominated Owner (2) Chief General Manager/Deemed Agent (3) Addl. General Manager (4) Area Safety Officer (5) Agent (6) Manager (7) Asstt. Manager (8) Safety Officer (9) Colliery Engineer (10) Winding Engine Driver (11) Banksman (12) Fireman. Ministry of Labour has to pursue the cases.

None of the prosecuted persons have been promoted by the management of Bharat Cooking Coal Limited.

Animal Energy System

5214. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are nearly 1.3 crore Bullock Carts and other animal drawn carriages, providing employment to nearly 3 crore people and saving millions of tonnes of diesel;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the animal energy centre, as proposed in Seventh Plan, is not being implemented; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to improve pay-load and reduce drudgery of animals ?

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) Although the Department of Science & Technology has not so far drawn up any programme for harnessing the potential of animal energy for transportation, the suggestion has been taken note of and consultation process initiated with other concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations to determine the feasibility of the suggestion.

Subsidy paid on Phosphatic Fertilizers

5215. SHRI J.S. BRAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy on fertilizers paid to phosphatic fertilizer producers during the last three years;

(b) whether any complaints have been received against phosphatic fertilizer producers for the poor quality off product and bogus claims for subsidy;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the defaulters; and

(d) the procedure adopted to verify the claims for the subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) The year-wise amount of subsidy disbursed under the Concession Scheme for de-controlled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers during the last three years is as under :

Year	Amount of Subsidy in Rs. Crore
1998-99	3789.94
1999-2000	4500
2000-01	4319

(b) and (c) The Government over the years has been taking action based on individual complaints and newspaper reports which generally relate to fraudulent claims of subsidy/concession and other malpractices under the Concession Scheme for de-controlled fertilisers as also regarding poor quality of fertilisers, mainly Single Super Phosphate (SSP). The concerned State Governments are then requested to investigate into the allegations for taking appropriate action. Pending receipt of inquiry report/recommendations, further release of concession to the concerned unit is withheld by the

Central Government. Thereafter, based on the report of the State Government, recovery, if any, of the concession amount claimed earlier by the unit and found ineligible under the Scheme, is effected by the Central Government. At present, investigations against some SSP units of Punjab and all the SSP units of Uttar Pradesh are underway. The State Government of Bihar has also been requested to look into the allegations relating to issue of certification of sales by the State authorities. The settlement of claims under the Scheme in these cases has been withheld pending completion of required investigation.

(d) Under the Concession Scheme, the processing of concession claims is done in accordance with the procedure laid down thereunder which inter-alia includes final settlement of concession claims after sales verification is done by the concerned State Government for issuance by certification of fertilizer sales for agriculture purpose/ use in terms of quantity and quality in the prescribed proforma forming the basis for final settlement of the claim.

[*Translation*]

Sharing of Assets between UP and Uttaranchal

5216. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttaranchal has requested the Union Government to mediate between the Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh for the sharing of assets between the two States;

(b) the details in regard to those assets which are in dispute; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000, the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 and the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 confer on the Central Government a statutory role to ensure just and equitable apportionment of assets and liabilities between the parent States and the newly created States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Interaction between the Central Government and the concerned State Governments with regard to apportionment of assets and liabilities is an on-going process. The whole gamut of assets and liabilities of the States, and the Corporations, Societies and other bodies set up by the parent State are to be apportioned between the successor States. Listing the details of the assets

and liabilities will be a voluminous exercise. The procedure to be followed in the bifurcation of assets and liabilities is clearly set out in the various Sections of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000.

Closure of Regional Development Commissioner's Office

5217. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Office of the Regional Development Commissioner for iron and steel located at Hyderabad has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to restructure the other regional offices including that located at Mumbai;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Expenditure Reforms Commission has made recommendations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Office of the Regional Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel located at Hyderabad was closed as a result of rationalisation exercise undertaken by the Ministry of Steel due to the considerable change in the nature and content of the work of this Office after liberalisation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The restructuring of the other Regional Offices will be considered in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee set up by the Ministry of Steel to review the functioning of the Organisation of the Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel and its Regional Offices and the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Ministry of Steel has initiated the examination of the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) as contained in its 6th Report for further action as appropriate.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Baldev Mahajan Committee

5218. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Baldev Mahajan Committee constituted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to examine the freezing of schemes in these Vidyalayas;

(b) the details of the meeting in which the recommendations made by the aforesaid Committee were accepted by the Board of Governors;

(c) whether the said recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The main recommendation is that freezing of sections is not academically sound or administratively feasible and the Commissioner should have full powers of opening new sections and sanctioning additional staff.

(b) The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its 68th meeting held on 17.7.2000 had accepted the recommendations and decided to recommend to the Government to keep the salary budget of KVS flexible so that the commissioner may be in a position to sanction new posts wherever required.

(c) and (d) These recommendations would be implemented after it has been approved by the Government.

Drinking Water Projects

5219. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to give priority to the implementations of drinking water project during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals submitted by the State Governments in this regard and the number of proposals cleared/pending with the Planning Commission during the said period, so far State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for clearing the remaining projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Agenda for Governance of the Government of India envisages provision of drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations in the country by the year 2004. As per the Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) prepared on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments, this objective could be achieved subject to availability of funds. Government of India releases made to the States during the Ninth Five Year Plan under ARWSP and PMGY (Rural Drinking Water component) are as follows :

Year	Releases made to States (Rs. in crore)		
	ARWSP	PMGY*	Total
1997-98	1299.91	—	1299.91
1998-99	1610.64	—	1610.64
1999-2000	1717.91	—	1717.91
2000-2001	1896.55	513.15	2409.70
2001-2002	914.43**	257.06**	1211.49**

*PMGY was introduced in 2000-2001.

**Releases made for 1st instalment only (upto 23.8.2001)

(c) and (d) Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities to rural habitations are implemented by the States from their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Rural Drinking Water component of the Prime Minister's Gramodya Yojana (PMGY). The State Governments have the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes. Hence, State Governments are not required to seek the approval of Government of India for implementing individual rural drinking water supply schemes, except in the case of sector reform pilot projects for institutionalising community participation in the Rural Water Supply Programme.

It has been decided to implement the reforms in 63 districts covering 26 States on a pilot basis, of which 61 projects have already been sanctioned for implementation.

Details of these sector reform projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Sector Reform projects under Rural Water Supply Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the		Amount Sanctioned	GOI Share	First instalment
	District	State			
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sanctioned and Funds Released</i>					
1.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
2.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3753.000	3509.000	1052.700
3.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
4.	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	1122.000
5.	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	900.000	841.500	252.450
6.	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	700.000	654.500	196.350
7.	Jorhat	Assam	1275.000	1188.600	356.580
8.	Kamrup	Assam	1000.000	935.000	280.500
9.	Sonitpur	Assam	1181.000	1103.489	331.047
10.	Vaishali	Bihar	4000.00	3740.000	1122.000
11.	Mehsana	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000	1222.000
12.	Rajkot	Gujarat	4000.00	3740.000	1122.000
13.	Surat	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
14.	Karnal	Haryana	1507.000	1409.045	422.714
15.	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	986.180	922.078	276.623
16.	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	2005.000	1857.500	557.250
17.	Srinagar	J&K	2511.000	2347.785	704.336
18.	Udhampur	J&K	2500.000	2250.000	675.000
19.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
20.	Bellary	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Mangalore	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
23.	Kasaragod	Kerala	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
24.	Kollam	Kerala	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
25.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2927.940	2737.620	821.286
26.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
27.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
28.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
29.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1795.000	1678.150	503.445
30.	Amravati	Maharashtra	2126.000	1973.500	592.050
31.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3952.780	3692.958	1107.887
32.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
33.	Raigad	Maharashtra	3793.000	3473.800	1042.140
34.	Serchhip	Mizoram	268.980	248.172	74.452
35.	Dimapur	Nagaland	594.000	555.390	166.617
36.	Balasore	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
37.	Sundergarh	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
38.	Bhatinda	Punjab	752.190	700.954	210.286
39.	Moga	Punjab	344.000	321.440	96.432
40.	Muktsar	Punjab	3992.800	3733.268	1119.980
41.	Alwar	Rajasthan	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
42.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
43.	Sikar	Rajasthan	2171.000	1986.050	595.815
44.	Sikkim South	Sikkim	1322.480	1210.069	363.021
45.	Sikkim West	Sikkim	892.350	816.500	244.950
46.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
48.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
49.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
50.	West Tripura	Tripura	2819.400	2566.900	770.070
51.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000	2805.000	841.500
52.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	2337.500	701.250
53.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
54.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	2805.000	841.500
55.	Sonebhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	2337.500	701.250
56.	Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
	Sub-Total		165070.100	153978.268	46193.480
<i>Sanctioned and but Funds not Released</i>					
57.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
58.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
59.	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	975.110	907.010	272.103
60.	Ganjam	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
61.	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	4000.000	3740.000	1122.000
	Sub-Total		16975.110	15867.010	4760.103
<i>Yet to be Sanctioned/Approved</i>					
62.	Barmer**	Rajasthan			
63.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal			
	Total		182045.210	169845.278	50953.583

**Alternate district yet to be intimated by the State Government.

Over Charging of Price of Pesticides by MNCs

5220. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the
multinational companies are charging ten times of the

world market price in respect of various pesticides used
to control pests in cotton, rice, vegetables etc.;

(b) if so, the names of all such pesticides with their
percentage formulation and trade names;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to seek
information from the multinational about the cost of

production and then fixing the selling price for the Indian market; and

(d) the steps taken to encourage and motivate Indian manufacturers to manufacture these range of pesticides so that they are available to the farmers at cheaper prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Prices of pesticides are not regulated and are governed by the market forces.

(d) Indian manufacturers are free to undertake manufacture of any pesticide as there is no restriction for such production.

[Translation]

Official Language Committee

5221. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the University of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the meetings held of the said Committee and the decisions taken therein during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

Improvement in Education System

5222. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

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

(a) whether NCERT has conducted a survey in various schools as a part of the Central Government's policy of bringing uniformity among different State Boards;

(b) if so, whether according to survey, the students of middle standard lack in some aspects of knowledge that they ought to have gained in schools;

(c) if so, whether our education system does not allow the student to actually learn and understand the subject;

(d) if so, the opinion of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the education system ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. NCERT has not conducted any such survey.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Non Formal Education Scheme

5223. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn the Centrally Sponsored Non-Formal Education Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the winding of the programme has had serious repercussions on the poor teachers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to revive and to promote non-formal education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The Centrally sponsored scheme of Non-formal Education was evaluated by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development and the Planning Commission. Based on their recommendations and the experiences of implementing agencies, the scheme has been revised as "Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education (EGS&AIE) and made operational w.e.f. 1.4.2001.

The revised scheme is a part of overall programme of universalisation of elementary education and is to be implemented by State Level Societies who have been

delegated powers to appraise, sanction and monitor the projects. The revised scheme has enhanced cost parameters and envisages the following broad strategies:

- (i) setting up of alternative schools in school-less habitations (EGS) within a radius of 1 Km.
- (ii) interventions for mainstreaming of out-of school children through bridge-courses, back to school camps, etc. and
- (iii) strategies for very specific, difficult groups of children who cannot be mainstreamed.

The guidelines for the revised scheme issued to the State/UT Governments contain a suggestion to give preference to Instructors of erstwhile Non-formal education programme, if they fulfil other conditions laid down for their engagement. In addition, the States may consider relaxation of age limit for any instructors and supervisors for being eligible for selection under various para-teacher schemes including for E.G.S. & A.I.E. To avoid any abrupt dislocation of functionaries, the State/UT Governments and Voluntary Agencies who were implementing the Non-formal education scheme were informed well in advance about the revision of the scheme and funding of the Non-formal scheme only upto 31.3.2001.

UGC Grants to Salem Sowdeswari College

5224. SHRI RAJESH VERMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether UGC grants to Salem Sowdeswari College run by a linguistic minority community have not been sanctioned after release of only the first instalment, although there is no UGC ban on making the grant to the college and the University of Madras and Directorate of Collegiate Education of Tamil Nadu Government have given the necessary clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the UGC grants for this college for the Ninth Plan period has also not been released so far, despite repeated requests from the college;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to release the due funds to the college and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission, a complaint was received on 22.1.1996 from the Inspector of Police (Crime Branch) about the embezzlement of funds provided by UGC to Salem Sowdesari College during the 7th Plan period, by a former Principal of the College. The Commission then decided to stop the release of further grants to the college.

(c) to (e) Since the college has been charged with the embezzlement of the UGC funds and the case is pending in the Salem Judicial Magistrate Court—V, no grants have been provided by UGC to the College during the 9th Plan. Necessary decision to release the grant or otherwise, shall be taken by UGC only after the case is decided in the Court.

Registration for Job Seekers and Issue of Family Cards to Workers

5225. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether registration of job seekers and issue of family cards to them, pre-requisite for watching the extent of employment provided to each worker were not observed despite repeated recommendations of the Parliamentary Committees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enforce these requirements?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) While there was earlier a provision for registration and issue to family cards to persons below the Poverty Line seeking employment, the same was discontinued when the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was restructured w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The restructured Scheme is open to all the rural poor who are in need of wage employment. Since the Programme is self-targetting in nature and only minimum wages are to be paid, it is envisaged that only persons below the Poverty Line would seek unskilled work under the EAS.

Unauthorised Colonies on Gram Sabha Land

5226. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Consider colonies on Gram Sabha land as private; L-G" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated August 13, 2001;

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

(c) whether all the colonies on Gram Sabha Land are to be considered as private;

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

(e) whether in view of this, necessary follow-up action is likely to be taken without any further delay to end the long pending stalemate;

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to issue necessary clear instructions to end the lawless demolition by the Government, DDA/MCD and any other authorities in Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g) The entire matter is being looked into.

Annapurna Scheme for Old Age Persons

5227. SHRI RAMSHETHH THAKUR :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only those old age persons are entitled for Annapurna Scheme, who are not getting any other benefits from the Union Government or the State Government;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this criteria, more than 50% old age people of the country are being deprived of the said scheme;

(c) if so, whether the State Government have urged the Union Government to change the eligibility criteria of this scheme so that all the old age people in their States may avail this facility; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) To be eligible for benefit under the Annapurna Scheme, an Applicant should be a destitute aged 65 years or above and should not be in receipt of pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). The Scheme aims at covering in the first instance only 20% of the persons targeted for coverage under NOAPS.

(c) and (d) A few State Governments which are not implementing the Annapurna Scheme have urged the Union Government to change the eligibility criteria under the Scheme. Appropriate modifications to the Annapurna Scheme are under consideration of the Government.

Reduction in Rate of Interest for House Building

5228. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to reduce the rate of interest for House Building Advance by one per cent;

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

(c) the specific reasons which led to this decision as also rationale behind its present effective date of implementation;

(d) whether the Government would consider to apply the new rates of interest to the House Building Advances already availed by lakhs of Government employees across the country during the last few years and particularly after the inception of the present Government;

(e) the response of the Government thereto in view of the strong and significantly larger impact bearing of this benign decision of the Government on their own employees; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Interest chargeable on House Building Advance to Central Government employees has been reduced by 1% for all slabs with effect from 1.4.2001. The revised rates of interest are indicated below :

S.No.	Amount of Advance sanctioned to a Govt. servant	Revised rate of interest on HBA (per Annum)
1.	Upto Rs. 50000/-	6.5%
2.	Upto Rs. 1,50,000	8%
3.	Upto Rs. 5,00,000	10%
4.	Upto Rs. 7,50,000	11%

(c) to (f) Administered interest rates on small saving schemes were reduced with effect from 1.3.2001 and on General Provident Fund with effect from 1.4.2001. It was decided to pass on the benefit of reduced cost of Government borrowing to, inter-alia, the Government employees by reduction in interest rates on House Building Advance, Motor Car Advance and other Advances. The interest rates on House Building Advance have been revised with effect from 1.4.2001 and the revised rates cannot be made applicable retrospectively.

Inclusion of Tamil Nadu Backward Districts

5229. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for non-selection of any of the districts of Tamil Nadu as the most backward districts in the country;

(b) the detailed reports received from the Government of Tamil Nadu with regard to the Status of the 30 districts in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) A Committee (headed by the then Principal Adviser in the Planning Commission) was constituted in 1997 to, inter-alia, identify the 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country. The broad parameters adopted by the Committee to analyze the causes of backwardness, included indicators of deprivation (poverty ratio) and social and economic infrastructure. Keeping the above parameters in view, the Committee identified 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country. As per the broad parameters adopted by the Committee, no district in Tamil Nadu qualified for inclusion in the list of 100 Most Backward and Poorest District.

(b) The comments of the Government of Tamil Nadu on the Sarma Committee Report were sought and the Government of Tamil Nadu in its reply indicated that the

main reasons for backwardness had not been spelt out specifically in the Report and the criteria chosen by the Committee for determining backwardness could have included the availability of resources and should have been more rational.

Funds for Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Tamil Nadu

5230. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plans to fund the proposed Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project as announced by the State Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project was posed on two occasions to the Government of Japan for an Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) loan as part of the 1997-98 and 1998-99 packages. It was not picked up for funding by the Japanese on either occasion. The Government of India has received an alternate project proposal titled "Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project" from the Government of Tamil Nadu and the same has been posed to the World Bank through Department of Economic Affairs for possible assistance. Department of Economic Affairs has recommended this proposal on 1.6.1999 as part of an earlier proposal titled 'Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Rural Areas' (TWASPR) sent to the World Bank on 1.12.1998 for seeking World Bank assistance, and written to State Government to confirm whether they would make adequate provision in the State Plan for implementing the Project.

Illegal Constructions in Chandni Chowk

5231. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chandni Chowk in the walled city which earlier was a cultural hub of the city with uncongested roads, is now turning into a commercial jungle;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the law banning alterations and additions, illegal construction goes on unabated there; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to restore the lost glory of the area, decrease congestion and rejuvenate it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Chandni Chowk area in the Walled City is a special area as per the Master Plan of Delhi 2001. Additions and alterations in old constructed buildings are to be sanctioned as additions/alterations in building plans as provided in the Building Bye-laws, 1983.

It is a fact that the menace of unauthorised constructions in this area has been noticed at a large scale. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that they are initiating action against unauthorised constructions as per the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

The Government has agreed in principle to set up a Walled City Development Board which would comprise of the representatives of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, MCD, Delhi Development Authority, Archaeological Survey of India and other utility agencies like Delhi Vidyut Board, Delhi Jal Board, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, etc. to ensure coordinated action and facilitate redevelopment of the Walled City area.

[Translation]

Census Report-2001

5232. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received the census report of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been some changes in the population gender ratio;

(d) whether there has been an unexpected growth in population in the bordering area of the country attached with Pakistan, Bangladesh and China;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is a need for framing a uniform law to control the heavy growth in population in the Muslim dominated areas;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) if not, whether it would not lead to social disparity; and

(i) the manner in which unexpected growth in population can be checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes Sir, the Provisional Census Report has been received.

(b) The details are available in Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Series 1, India, Census of India, 2001.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The growth of population in the bordering districts of Pakistan, Bangladesh and China is not uniform.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) to (h) There is no need for framing any law aiming at population stabilization on the basis of any race, community, caste or religion for any part of the country.

(i) Government has adopted National Population Policy, 2000 in February, 2000. The policy affirms the commitment of the Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services. The immediate objective of the National Population Policy is to address the unmet needs of contraception, health, infrastructure, health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. The medium term objective is to bring the total fertility rates to replacement level by 2010, through vigorous implementation of inter sectoral operational strategies. The long term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and

environmental protection. The Policy lists National Socio-demographic goals to be achieved by 2010. It also enumerates 12 strategies with action plan. Implementation of the Policy is in force.

Statement

Decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 in bordering districts of Pakistan, Bangladesh and China

Sl.No.	Name of State/District	Growth rate 1991-2001
1	2	3
A. States/Districts bordering Pakistan Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Kupwara	38.6
2.	Baramula	31.2
3.	Punch	28.1
4.	Rajauri	25.2
5.	Jammu	28.4
6.	Kathua	20.9
7.	Kargil	31.4
Punjab		
8.	Amritsar	22.7
9.	Gurdaspur	19.3
10.	Ferozpur	20.4
Rajasthan		
11.	Ganganagar	27.5
12.	Bikaner	38.2
13.	Jaisalmer	47.5
14.	Barmer	36.8
Gujarat		
15.	Kachchh*	20.9
B. Districts bordering Bangladesh, West Bengal		
1.	Darjeeling	23.5
2.	Jalpaiguri	21.5
3.	Koch Bihar	14.2

1	2	3
4.	Uttar Dinajpur	28.7
5.	Dakshin Dinajpur	22.1
6.	Maldah	24.8
7.	Murshidabad	23.7
8.	Nadia	19.5
9.	North Twenty Four Parganas	22.6
10.	South Twenty Four Parganas	20.9
Mizoram		
11.	Lunglei	23.1
12.	Lawngtlai	34.8
13.	Mamit	-3.5
Tripura		
14.	Dhalai	10.8
15.	North Tripura	26.4
16.	West Tripura	18.3
17.	South Tripura	6.1
Assam		
18.	Dhubri	23.4
19.	Karimganj	21.4
20.	Cachar	18.7
Meghalaya		
21.	East Khasi Hills	22.9
22.	Jaintia Hills	34.1
23.	West Khasi Hills	33.6
24.	West Garo Hills	28.0
25.	South Garo Hills	28.6
C. States/Districts bordering China Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Leh (Ladakh)	30.4
Himachal Pradesh		
2.	Lahul & Spiti	6.2
3.	Kinnaur*	17.8

1	2	3
	Uttaranchal	
4.	Uttarkashi	22.7
5.	Chamoli	13.5
6.	Pithoragarh	10.9
	Sikkim	
7.	North District	31.3
8.	East District	37.2
	Arunachal Pradesh	
9.	Tawang	22.7
10.	West Kameng	32.2
11.	East Kameng	13.2
12.	Lower Subansiri	17.4
13.	Upper Subansiri	9.8
14.	West Siang	15.2
15.	Upper Siang	19.3
16.	Dibang Valley	33.6
17.	Lohit	30.8

*Estimated as Census 2001 could not be conducted during February 2001 in entire Kachchh district of Gujarat and Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh due to natural calamities.

Financial Assistance to Drought and Famine Affected States

5233. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the drought and famine affected States to overcome the crisis of potable water and to make potable water available to the people during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the amount out of it spent by each State and the amount lying unutilized with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Water supply being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to undertake necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. However, the Union Government supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. As per the scheme for financing of relief expenditure, there is ready availability of funds with the States under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for undertaking immediate relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture Cooperation, which is the nodal Ministry for providing financial support to the drought and famine affected States, has informed that the Government of India and the State Governments concerned contribute to Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) in the ratio of 3:1. In addition, assistance was considered from the National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for calamities of rare severity/severe nature. The details of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund and assistance from NFCR/NCCF to drought affected States during 1998-99 to 2000-2001 are indicated in the statement.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Details of Release of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and Assistance from National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during 1998-99 to 2000-2001

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central share of CRF released	Assistance Released from NFCR/NCCF
1	2	3	4
1998-99 (CRF/NFCR):			
1.	Kerala	46.08	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh	42.49	—
3.	Orissa	40.77	—

1	2	3	4
4.	Rajasthan	148.92	21.98
5.	West Bengal	42.69	—
1999-2000 (CRF/NFCR):			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107.69	75.36
2.	Gujarat	121.05	54.58
3.	Himachal Pradesh	23.37	—
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.09	73.42
5.	Karnataka	36.29	17.09*
6.	Madhya Pradesh	44.29	38.86
7.	Manipur	1.61	4.93
8.	Mizoram	1.10	6.00
9.	Rajasthan	155.25	102.93
10.	Tripura	3.90	5.34
11.	West Bengal	44.50	—
2000-2001 (CRF/NCCF):			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148.54	—
2.	Chhattisgarh	20.60	40.00
3.	Gujarat	131.14	85.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	32.61	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.18	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	46.98	35.00
7.	Maharashtra	117.90	—
8.	Orissa	103.65	35.00
9.	Rajasthan	196.00	85.00
10.	Uttaranchal	7.10	—

*For Drought & Floods.

Leakage of Graduate/Post-Graduate Papers

5234. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lost their control over the University of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons for leakage of question papers for graduate and post-graduate courses before the examinations;

(d) whether the Government have taken any action after conducting inquiry into the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous organization established and incorporated by an Act of Parliament. According to the information furnished by the University, there has been no leakage of question papers during the Annual Examinations, 2001. The newspaper reports in this behalf have been looked into by the University authorities and found to be baseless.

Allocation of Funds to Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads

5235. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether equal allocation of funds is made to the rural development agencies/zila parishads;

(b) if so, the funds allocated to each development agency in the National Capital Territory, Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether any monitoring of the expenditure of rural development agency is done by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the procedure adopted to monitor the use of funds by the rural development agencies?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes including utilisation of funds through mechanisms such as regular visits to the field by officers of the Ministry of Rural Development, meetings of the Performance Review Committee, Periodic Progress Reports from the State/UT Governments, Concurrent and Quick Evaluation of Programmes etc. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up at State/District and Block levels.

[English]

Study about Tribals

5236. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive study about tribals is being undertaken all over the country by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof and the present position of the study;

(c) whether about 300 to 400 communities were staking their claim to be included in the scheduled tribes list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the requests received by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) About 969 proposals have been received for inclusion in or exclusion from the list of scheduled tribes so far. These proposals are being processed as per modalities approved by the Government for deciding such claims.

Facilities/Concessions to Handicapped Students

5237. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education provides certain facilities/concessions to handicapped students suffering from dyslexia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance given to write the answers in the final examination?

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) provides the following facilities/concessions to students with Dyslexia:

(i) They are exempted from examination in the third language, and have option of studying one compulsory language as against two at the grade X level, which should be in consonance with the spirit of the Three Language Formula prescribed by the Board.

- (ii) They are permitted to use an amanuensis and are allowed an additional 60 minutes (one hour) for each paper of external examination.

Capital Punishment

5238. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of capital punishment awarded and executed in various jails in the country during the last three years. State-wise; and

(b) the ratio of serious crimes and the death penalty in India in comparison to the other countries?

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

Basic Facilities to Residents of Gurgaon Phase-I

5239. SHRI C.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all essential facilities have been provided properly and adequately to the residents of the flats of Gurgaon Phase-I project of Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the residents of Phase-I are facing problems due to non-supply of power regularly, non-supply of potable water, non-provision of adequate and proper arrangements of security and street lights; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these problems are likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. All essential facilities have been planned and provided adequately as reported by Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO).

(b) As reported by CGEWHO, these facilities are :

- (i) Electricity supply from Haryana State Electricity Board (HSEB)

(ii) Water Supply from Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA)

(iii) Sewage disposal arrangements into HUDA sewers.

(iv) Storm water drainage into HUDA drains.

(v) Security arrangements through deployment of an agency providing security services.

(vi) Street light arrangements.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) CGEWHO has reported that by and large there are no complaints except in respect of shortage of electricity which is likely to improve as soon as a new sub-station is installed by HSEB and becomes operational.

Construction of Houses made of paper in Bhuj

5240. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI
CHIKHALIA :

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 May 9, 2001 regarding construction of houses made of paper in Bhuj;

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

(c) whether an architect from Japan has been allowed to construct such houses;

(d) if so, the details of their durability, cost and life-span;

(e) the countries in which he has already erected such houses;

(f) the reaction about durability of these countries;

(g) the number of such houses likely to be constructed in Gujarat;

(h) the amount sanctioned for these houses and the time by which the work is likely to be started/completed;

(i) whether these houses are windproof and earthquake-proof besides being water-proof and fire-proof; and

(j) the names of Indian Officers/Architects, who are likely to be associated with the Japanese Architects?

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

(b) The Article discusses a proposal for construction of temporary shelters made of paper to rehabilitate the victims of earthquake in Bhuj by two Non-Government organizations.

(c) Government of Gujarat has informed that no such permission has been granted.

(d) to (j) Do not arise.

Legal Expenditure of CIL

5241. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of CIL has spent crores of rupees as legal expenditure since 1975 and have shown these spendings as miscellaneous expenses in its account books;

(b) if so, whether Central Vigilance Commission have received any complaints in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to probe this expenditure through an independent agency;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) have spent an amount of Rs. 251.03 lakhs as legal expenses during the period of 26 years between 1974 to 31.3.2000. This expenditure is shown separately in the schedule of other expenses forming part of the profit and loss account of CIL.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (b) of the question.

[Translation]

Misuse of Plots in Lawrence Road Industrial Area

5242. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plots allotted to set up industries in Lawrence Road Industrial Area have been misused by constructing small shops on them and letting them out to foodgrain commission agents;

(b) if so, the factual position in the matter;

(c) whether the Union Government are contemplating to cancel the allotment of these plots;

(d) if so, the time by which the allotments are likely to be cancelled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The DDA has reported that misuse by Food Gain Commission Agents has been noticed in plot Nos. C-47, C-35/3, C-35/4, C-35/9, C-37/6, G-1/2 and G-10 (total seven plots) in Lawrence Road Industrial Area.

(c) to (e) Lease of plot No. C-47 has already been cancelled. Case for cancellation of the lease of plot No. C-35/4 is being processed. In the remaining five cases, show cause notices have been issued and further action against the defaulting units will be taken after completing the required codal formalities.

Revival of IPC

5243. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three judges bench of Supreme Court has recommended for revival of clauses 61 and 62 of Indian Penal Code Procedure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Court observed that sections 61 and 62 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 are required to be reintroduced so as to have deterrent effect on those who are "bent upon to accumulate" wealth at the cost of the society by misusing their post or power.

(c) The Law Commission of India in its 166th Report recommended enacting a legislation titled "The Corrupt Public Servants (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1999" for forfeiture of ill-gotten properties. The Report has been examined in consultation with legal experts and it has been felt that an enactment of a separate legislation for confiscating the illegally acquired assets of public servants may not be the solution of the problem. Rather, it would be more appropriate to strengthen the anti-corruption law by plugging the loopholes as well as by amending the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 suitably to make it more deterrent to achieve the objective. Accordingly, the matter is being processed further.

Migration System in Navodaya Vidyalayas

5244. SHRI RAJAH MALYALA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether complains have been received by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti regarding implementation of 'Migration' system in these Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether the Samiti has conducted any study/survey in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) There were complaints on the difficulties being faced by the children in getting admission into professional courses on account of minimum required study in the native States. Consequent on these complaints, the migration was reduced from two years to one year. Subsequently, no specific complaints have been received on migration policy except sporadic representations from the parents and the others concerned expressing difficulties of their wards in terms of adjustment in regard to food and climatic conditions.

(b) and (c) As part of the review of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme, the Indian Institute of Management,

Ahmedabad has conducted a study/survey, and the IIM has not given the final report.

World Bank Assistance for Watershed Development Project

5245. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned aid for Watershed Development Project in the country;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the World Bank for this project;

(c) the details of the States where the Watershed development project is likely to be started with this aid; and

(d) the estimated number of poor, and landless people expected to be benefited therefrom, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes Sir. Two Watershed Development Projects, viz. (1) Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP) (Hills-II) and (2) Comprehensive Watershed Development Project (CWDP) in Karnataka have been sanctioned by the World Bank.

(b) The World Bank has sanctioned US\$135.0 million for IWDP (Hills-II) and SDR 79.0 million (US \$ 100.4 million) for CWDP in Karnataka.

(c) The IWDP (Hills-II) is being implemented in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttaranchal since September 1999. The legal agreements pertaining to CWDP in Karnataka has been signed in July, 2001.

(d) It is estimated that a population of about one million, including about 10,000 landless families and 5,000 livestock herders, would be benefited in five States under the IWDP (Hills-II). It is estimated that about 350,000 families including 25,000 landless families would be benefited directly from the CWDP in Karnataka.

[Translation]

Sale of Staff Quarters in Bokaro Steel Plant

5246. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sale of staff quarters in Bokaro Steel Plant has been started;

(b) if so, the existing norms for the sale of quarters alongwith the sale price of per quarter;

(c) the details of construction year of the quarters which are being sold;

(d) whether the desired number of quarters are not being sold due to higher sale price; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Quarters in the township of Bokaro Steel Plant are being offered on 33 years lease, which is renewable for two further similar periods.

(b) The scheme is available to employees/ex-employees and spouses/legal heirs of deceased employees.

Lease permia are in the range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 per sq. ft. depending upon the type/category and quantum of appurtenant land.

(c) The age of quarters range from 11 years to 33 years.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. High price is perceived as one of the factors.

[English]

Recovery of House Tax/Property Tax

5247. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount recovered by MCD from the properties against whom house tax/property tax is due and after auctioning the properties in order to recover the dues during the current year;

(b) whether MCD can charge interest on property/house-tax dues for long periods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that no amount has been recovered from the process of auction of properties.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Granth Academics

5248. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the role of Granth Academy in preparing University level books in various States;

(b) whether Granth Academies have been set up in newly constituted States in the Hindi region; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken for setting up of these Academies in these States at the earliest?

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

[English]

Ban on Transfer of Women Teachers

5249. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV :
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has recently lifted the ban on transfer of women teachers under Displacement Sub-clause of Clause 10 of Transfer Guidelines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) There was no ban on the transfer of lady teachers under Displacement subclause 10 of Transfer Guidelines

nor have ladies been exempted from displacement under the transfer guidelines. Since the policy of displacement was being introduced for the first time last year, ladies had been exempted from displacement in that year only. Thereafter this exemption from displacement has not been extended.

[*Translation*]

Uphaar Fire Incident

5250. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee had been set up to look into the incident of fire in 'Uphaar' Cinema Hall;

(b) if so, the names of the member of the said Committee and the findings of the inquiry so far;

(c) whether the persons responsible for the incident of fire have been identified;

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken against the guilty persons;

(e) the steps taken to avoid recurrent of such incidents in future;

(f) whether any compensation has been provided to the dependents of those killed in the incident;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The then Deputy Commissioner (South) of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi to inquire into the cause(s) and circumstances leading to the fire, if any, on the part of the agencies involved and suggest measures to prevent such incidents in future. The report submitted by the Deputy Commissioner (South) concluded that all the agencies concerned, namely, Delhi Vidyut Board, Licensing Branch of Delhi Police, Delhi Fire Services and Municipal Corporation of Delhi including the Management of Uphaar Theatre had to share the blame for their acts of omission and commission which contributed to the tragedy.

(c) and (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation has filed charge sheets against 16 accused persons including 8 public servants and the matter is sub-judice.

(e) The joint inspection of all the cinema halls in Delhi is regularly conducted by a team of the officials of the agencies concerned to check if there are any violations/deficiencies in cinema halls.

(f) to (h) An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh was made to the next of the kin of each of those who lost their lives in the incident excepting in two cases.

[*English*]

Construction of Motels in Rural Areas

5251. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) whether his Ministry had issued the Gazette Notification in the year 1995 or at any other time for the construction of Motels in the rural areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which the permission of Motels have been granted by DDA and the number of applicants have deposited the building plans alongwith planning permission fee, Name-wise, Date-wise, and Area-wise;

(c) the number and details of the building plans for the construction of motels have since been given sanction or are deemed to be sanctioned by DDA under clause 6.7.4 of Building Bye-Laws, 1983, area-wise; and

(d) the number of owners of Motels, who have given the notice to DDA under Clause 6.7.4 of building bye Laws 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government have notified the permissibility of motels in rural areas in Delhi vide Gazette Notification dated 16.6.95. Further guidelines were issued on 13.1.99.

(b) On the basis of planning permission of motels granted by DDA, building plans of 4 motels proposals have been received by Building Section, DDA along with planning permission fees.

(c) and (d) None of the building plans of proposed Motels have been sanctioned nor deemed sanctioned.

Expansion of Activities of DDA

5252. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:
SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the area of operation of DDA;

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

(c) whether the Government have decided to convert the Delhi Development Authority into Delhi Metropolitan Regional Development Authority comprising the entire National Capital Region;

(d) if so, the reasons behind this decision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Supply of TV sets to Schools

5253. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD:
SHRI R.L. JALAPPA:

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

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka for financial assistance for the supply of colour television sets to its schools under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Educational Technology Programme during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the amount sought and the amount released so far to the State for the purpose; and

(c) the number of schools covered during the last three years and proposed to be covered during the current year in the State under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Educational Technology, a proposal was received from the Government of Karnataka for supply of 1000 colour television sets to its schools during 2000-2001. No proposal has been received so far from the State for the year 2001-2002.

(b) An amount of Rs. 112.50 lakhs was sought by the Government of Karnataka during 2000-2001. However, as per the Scheme, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 89,92,500 as 75% Central Government share @ Rs. 11,990 per set for 1000 sets. After adjusting the unspent amount of Rs. 18,10,515 lying with the State Government an amount of Rs. 71,81,985/- was released.

(c) 802 schools in Karnataka have been covered during 1998-99. No proposal was received in 1999-2000. 1000 schools have been sanctioned during 2000-2001.

Issue of Tax Free Bonds

5254. DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have ever considered to mop up funds for the projects undertaken by HUDCO by issuing the tax free bonds;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has been permitted to issue tax-free bonds from time to time and raised a total amount of Rs. 2513.56 crore as per details given in statement attached.

In addition to the above, during the year 2001-2002, HUDCO has been permitted to raise tax-free bonds of Rs. 1500 crore as Gujarat Punanirman Bonds for the reconstruction of houses and infrastructure in Gujarat post-earthquake.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of amount raised by Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) through Tax-free Bonds

Year	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1987-88	41.56
1988-89	80.00
1989-90	250.00
1990-91	575.00
1991-92	300.00
1993-94	204.50
1994-95	174.00
1995-96	273.50
1996-97	100.00
1997-98	100.00
1998-99	165.00
1999-2000	150.00
2000-2001	100.00
Total	2513.56

Hostels in JNU Campus

5255. SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in JNU Campus, three hostels are coming up with the aid provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs/ Social Justice & Empowerment for meeting the hostel demands of ST/SC students;

(b) if so, whether these hostels, on completion, would accommodate only the students from those categories;

(c) the latest requirement of hostels in the campus; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment funds for their construction?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), three hostels with approximately 400 rooms are currently under construction in the JNU campus. Grants for two of these hostels meant for the tribal girls and boys have been provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. After completion of these hostels, the University will be able to provide hostel accommodation not only to all the SC/ST students, but also to all the outstation students including those from other categories as well.

In addition, two hostels for SC boys and girls have already been constructed and all the students of this category have already been accommodated in various hostels including these. For these two hostels, 90% of funds has been provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the remaining 10% has been provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development/ UGC.

[*Translation*]

Discontinuation of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

5256. SHRI SURESH PASI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to discontinue the schemes of providing financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations and the schemes regarding construction of roads in the problem hit areas;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to launch new schemes in place of the said schemes;

(d) whether the closure of aforesaid schemes is likely to affect adversely to the people;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the alternative steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

Contract System in CPWD

5257. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for promoting contract system in the CPWD by the Government;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to do away with the contract system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Given the quantum of work force required to execute the large number of works, it is not prudent to employ workers on a regular basis and there by increase the cost of establishment.

(b) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration due to the reasons mentioned above.

Destruction of DDA Flats

5258. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has initiated any action/probe into the destruction of some DDA flats in the Capital due to poor quality of construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that in eight such cases, departmental action was initiated against 32 officials. Major penalty was imposed on six officials, minor penalty was imposed on seven officials, cases against two officials have been closed as they have expired, and four cases are under various stages of disciplinary proceedings. Besides this, there is a stay from Court in nine cases and in four cases, draft charge sheets have been sent to the lending departments, as these officials were on deputation.

Declaration of all Indian Languages as National Languages

5259. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:
SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to declare all the Indian Languages as National Languages;

(b) if so, the modalities to be adopted for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Special Component Plan for Rural Areas

5260. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons living below poverty line in the country;

(b) number out of them helped through special component plan, IRDP and other poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of persons below poverty line provided loans from banks and financial institutions and have been disbursed Government subsidy;

(d) whether the Government have taken steps to increase coverage under these component plan and other poverty alleviation programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) According to the poverty estimates for 1999-2000 (30 days recall basis) by the Planning Commission, the number of persons living below poverty line in the country is 2602.50 lakhs.

(b) The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) are the major Poverty Alleviation

programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development throughout the Country. The number of persons helped through Special Component Plan under

these programmes during the last three years and the current year are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	No. of Scheduled Castes benefited			
			1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	IRDP/SGSY	Beneficiaries/ Swarozgaries	565552	278938	319145	36362 (Upto June, 01)
2.	JRY/JGSY	Lakh mandays	1345.49	936.07	333790*	17416* (Upto June, 01)
3.	EAS	Lakh mandays	1478.75	990.29	714.47	47.73 (Upto (June, 01)
4.	IAY	Houses constructed	40978	428059	359395	5979 (Upto May, 01)

(*) No. of works.

(c) The number of persons below poverty line belonging to the S/C category who have been provided loans from banks/financial institutions and have been disbursed Government subsidy were 278938 in 1999-2000, 319145 in 2000-2001 and 36362 in 2001-2002 (upto June, 2001).

(d) and (e) The guidelines of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) stipulate that 50% of the Swarozgaries shall be SCs/STs whereas under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) 22.50% of annual allocation is earmarked for Individual Beneficiary Schemes of SCs/STs. In the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) 60% of the funds are to be utilised for the benefit of SCs/STs. In the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which is open to all rural poor, preference is to be given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Geo-Spatial Technology Institute at Hyderabad

5261. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to set up a Geo-spatial Technology Institute at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH

RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science & Technology has no plans to set up a Geo-spatial Technology Institute at Hyderabad.

Regulating the Quality of Genetically Modified Foods

5262. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government have embarked on a major exercise to deal with the safety issues associated with the genetically modified foods;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there is hardly any expertise or infrastructure available in the country to regulate the quality of these products;

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

(e) the further steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH

RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Indian Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules 1989, all genetically modified foods are to be assessed for their safety, before they are permitted for commercial release in the country. The "Recombinant DNA Safety Guidelines" were formulated in 1990 and subsequently these were revised in 1994 and in 1998. The guidelines incorporate the testing requirements of genetically modified food materials to assess their adverse effects, if any, in human and animals. A three-tier mechanism for biosafety is under implementation. There are 145 Institutional Biosafety Committees, Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation and Genetic Engineering Approval Committee to monitor, evaluate and recommend various proposals. Government of India has not yet accorded approval for commercial release of any genetically modified food in the country.

(c) to (e) Genetically modified food is considered as a novel food the world over. Expertise is gradually getting generated in developed and developing countries. Indian expertise is being strengthened continuously along with creation of state of the art infrastructure for the past one decade. A Transgenic Containment Facility has been set up at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi. Research projects have been formulated on development of analytical methods for testing of genetically modified foods and products derived therefrom.

Rehabilitation Plan for Widows

5263. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any rehabilitation plan for widows who migrated to Varindavan;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any action thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal had suggested the following: (i) provision of Old Age Pension Scheme to those widows of Vrindavan who do not wish to return to West Bengal; (ii) setting up of Old Age Homes; and (iii) setting up of a Trust with the representatives from the Central Government, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Government of West Bengal and local NGOs as Members and District Magistrate, Mathura as Chairman for looking after the welfare of marginalised women from West Bengal living in Vrindavan. They also informed that they would take up awareness generation in source districts of West Bengal.

Regarding the matter of pension, Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that they are giving old age pension of Rs. 125 p.m. to widows in Vrindavan area, including Bengali women.

In the matter of Old Age Homes, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has taken on hire two buildings with a capacity to accommodate 250 widows each in Vrindavan. Certain Voluntary organisations are also running Old Age Homes for the marginalised women of Vrindavan. With regard to the suggestion made by Government of West Bengal to float a Trust, the Government had sent this suggestion to Government of Uttar Pradesh for comments/advice.

As for awareness generation, the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) is implementing Awareness Generation Programme through the West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board in 8 districts of West Bengal from where the widows have been migrating to Uttar Pradesh. Under this programme, 102 Awareness Generation Camps have been sanctioned in the said 8 districts.

[Translation]

Militants in a Mosque in J&K

5264. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether terrorists hiding in a mosque in Kashmir were killed/injured by the security forces on 30.7.2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some security personnel/civilians were also killed/injured in the incident;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the name of terrorist organization behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) On 30.7.2001 terrorists of Hizbul Mujahideen who occupied a Mosque at Goigam Tangmarg in Baramulla were asked by the Security Forces to surrender. They opened fire, which was retaliated. All the 3 holed up terrorists got killed in the ensuing encounter.

(c) and (d) No loss of life on the part of Security Forces was reported in the incident.

(e) The all 3 killed terrorists belonged to Hizbul Muzahideen.

[English]

Shifting of Polluted Industries from National Capital Region

5265. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to shift the polluted industries of the National Capital Region to other States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to shift the polluted industries of Faridabad to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Engineering Education

5266. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a gap between the engineering education being provided through universities and the expectation of the industry form the I.T. professionals; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to fill up this gap?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Engineering courses are continuously updated as per the needs of the industry. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also come out with model syllabus for IT and Computer Science Programmes.

[Translation]

Prices of Medicines

5267. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no efforts have been made to check the prices of medicines in spite of the Court's order in this regard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to control the prices of medicines immediately; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Prices of medicines are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Necessary affidavits are filed with courts in compliance of their directions as and when required.

Prices of Units of Commercial Complexes

5268. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the basic difference between "No Profit No Loss", "Economic Rate" and "Reserved Price" in so far as their meaning in relation to determining the prices of units of Commercial complexes is concerned; and

(b) the formula and methodology to work out and calculate and three types of prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Delhi Development Authority, which is the major player in the construction and disposal of commercial complexes in

Delhi, has informed that there is no concept of "No Profit No Loss" and "Economic Rate" in the rules/regulations governing the disposal of commercial complexes by DDA in Delhi. However, the "Reserve Price" is the price below which the DDA would not accept the bid in an auction or a tender.

(b) The "Reserve Price" for auction of commercial built up properties in Convenience Shopping Centres (CSC) and Local Shopping Centres (LSC) is fixed by reducing the average auction rate of the commercial built up properties of CSC and LSC in the immediate preceding year by 10% subject to the condition that the reserve price so fixed is not less than the cost of acquisition plus cost of development.

Utilization of Additional Surface Water in Tribal Sub Plan Area

5269. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for utilization of additional surface water in Tribal Sub Plan Area;

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

(c) the latest status of the Project/proposal; and

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for development of small scale surface water resources for the Tribal Sub Plan areas of Rajasthan amounting to Rs. 413.45 crores for undertaking construction of 1417 Check Dams, 730 Lift Irrigation and 847 Percolation Tanks in the Districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Chittorgarh has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) The proposals were considered along with other proposals of the State Government under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Some of the schemes e.g. minor irrigation and community lift irrigation as prioritized by the State Government have been approved within the amount allocated to the State.

[Translation]

S.T. Status to Lambada Tribe

5270. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lambada tribe has been given different status and category in various States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes by giving them one name 'Lambada' throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Lambada community has been specified as Other Backward Class in relation to the State of Maharashtra, whereas Lambadi community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh and Other Backward Class in relation to the State of Orissa. This is so because the socio-economic conditions of a community vary from State to State.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As required under Article 342 of the Constitution, in the absence of recommendation of the concerned State Governments the community can not be considered for transfer to the list of Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

Development of Tribal Dominated Backward Districts in Assam

5271. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are formulating any central schemes for the livestock development in the Tribal dominated backward districts of Assam;

(b) if so, the details of districts likely to be covered thereunder; and

(c) the amount to be spent under these schemes and the amount likely to be allocated during the Ninth Five Year Plan to the State, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) According to the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, that Department is not

formulating any scheme for the Livestock Development in the tribal dominated districts of Assam.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has not made any State wise allocation for the Ninth Plan. The funds are released to the State Government on the basis of viable proposals received from them.

However, as per the Government guidelines, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying earmarks ten per cent of the total budgetary allocation for North-Eastern States, including Assam and Sikkim region. A Statement indicating the funds released under various Schemes to Government of Assam during Ninth Five Year Plan so far is enclosed.

Statement

Scheme-wise release of funds in Assam

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Name of Schemes	Releases made			
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
1.	Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development	0.00	63.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Assistance to States for Poultry/Duck Farm	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
3.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	0.00	50.00	0.00	4.00
4.	Professional Efficiency Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
5.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	0.00	0.00	26.66	23.34
6.	Modernisation/improvement of Slaughter houses/CUC	0.00	0.00	13.54	0.00
7.	Integrated Sample Survey for livestock production	5.00	1.50	6.00	5.40
8.	Animal Husbandry Extension Programme	10.60	0.00	0.00	0.00

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs

5272. SHRI MANSINH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various posts pertaining to SCs/STs lying vacant in his Ministry and its subordinate offices, category-wise;

(b) the date since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to fill these vacancies?

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

[Translation]

Kurmi Tribe

5273. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kurmis were placed under Scheduled Tribes Category in the Southern regions of Bihar to pre-

independence days and nearby the regions of modern day Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made to include this caste in the Scheduled Tribes list for their economic and social development?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As required under Article 342 of the Constitution in absence of recommendation of the State Government the community can not be considered for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

Visit of Foreigners in the Country

5274. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding Order on foreigners appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated May 27, 2001;

(b) if so, whether a large number of foreign visitors are visiting India without the clearance from the Home Ministry;

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

(d) whether lack of proper coordination between his ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs has put the foreign visitors to great inconvenience;

(e) whether there has been an adverse reaction of the order amongst Non-Resident Indians, their hosts and relatives in our country;

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

(g) the immediate corrective steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) All foreign nationals except Nepalese and Bhutanese are required to be in possession of valid visa issued by Indian Mission abroad. In most of the cases Government of India has delegated powers to Indian Missions to issue visa without requiring Ministry of Home Affairs clearance.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. The public criticism led to the review of Foreigners (Report to Police) Order, 1971. The revised Order has been issued on 7.8.2001. The revised Order cast a duty on every person to notify the nearest police station, within 24 hours, about the presence of the foreigners in his premises if he has reason to believe that such foreigner has entered the country without valid travel documents or has overstayed.

Exclusion of OBC in Census

5275. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have excluded OBCs in the census; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) In all the censuses since 1951 information on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been collected by the Census Organisation as per statutory requirement. As per the past practice, no question on OBCs was canvassed at the Census of India, 2001.

NGOs engaged in Rural Development Work in Orissa

5276. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Non-Government Organisations engaged in rural development works in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the functioning of these organisations during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) the number out of these blacklisted during the said period; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the funds allocated for this purpose are utilised properly?

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

[*Translation*]

Bharat Refractories Ltd.

5277. SHRI TARACHAND SAHU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Bhilai Refractories Limited a unit of Bharat Refractories Limited located in Chhattisgarh is closed for the last 8 months and the workers have not been paid their salaries for this period;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by the Government to resume the production in it;

(c) the details of measures being taken to make the payment of due salaries to the employees; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to resume its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Bhilai Refractories Plant (BRP), a unit of Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) has not been functioning for the last ten months and the workers have not been paid salaries since January 2001.

A revival proposal to make the company viable has been under consideration of the Government. It is hoped that with the implementation of this, the company would be able to discharge its liabilities towards its employees.

Water Conservation Provisions

5278. DR. ASHOK PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to bring the houses built-in 100 sq. metre area

under Water Conservation Provisions, to check the decreasing ground water level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Ministry of Urban Development has made provisions in the Building Bye-laws, 1983 making it mandatory for all new buildings on plots of 100 sq. m. and above to provide for Water Harvesting through storing of rain water run-off to recharge underground aquifers.

(b) The Notification dated 28.7.2001 is given in the statement.

(c) These modifications/amendments is applicable from the date of Notification.

Statement

(The Gazette of India: Extraordinary)
Part II—Section 3(ii)

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
(Delhi Division)

Notification

New Delhi The, 28th July, 2001

S.O. 730—Whereas the issue of making suitable provision in the Building Bye-laws, 1983 to ensure that the buildings that the erected in Delhi provide for the water harvesting through storing of rain water runoff to recharge underground aquifers has been under the consideration of the Government.

Whereas the following modifications/additions which the Central Government proposed to make in the Building Bye-laws, 1983 in this regard were published for public information vide Public Notice dated 20th June, 2001 and were advertised in the leading newspapers on 30.6.2001. In all five objections/suggestions were received and they were examined by a Committee under the convenorship of Chief Planner of Town and Country Planning Organisation;

Whereas after thorough consideration of the report, Central Government has decided to make the following Modifications/additions in the Building Bye-laws, 1983;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11A of Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Central Government hereby makes the following modifications/additions to the Building Bye-laws, 1983 with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Gazette of India.

MODIFICATIONS :

1. Clause 2.4 Part-III (Structural Safety and Services) of the Building Bye-laws, 1983.
2. 22.4.1 Water harvesting through storing of water runoff including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq. mtrs. and above will be mandatory. The plans submitted to the local bodies shall indicate the system of storm water drainage along with points of collection of rain water in surface reservoirs or in recharge wells. These provisions will be applicable as per the Public Notice(s) of Central Ground Water Authority issued from time to time.
3. 22.4.2 All buildings having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litres and above per day shall incorporate waste water-recycling system. The recycled water should be used for horticultural purposes.

Note : These modifications/amendments will be applicable from the date of Notification.

(No. N-11011/9/98-DDVI (pt)/DDIB)
Devendra Kumar Goel, Under Secretary

CERTIFICATE : The following certificate is to be submitted along with the building drawings while submitting the plans:

1. Certified that the building plans submitted for approval satisfy the water harvesting requirements as well as minimum anticipated discharged of waste water as

stipulated under clause 22.4.1, 22.4.2 and the information given therein is factually correct to the best of our knowledge and understanding.

Signature of owner
with date
Name in Block Letters
Address:

Signature of Architect
with date
Name in Block letters
Address:

[English]

Manufacturing of Chemicals

5279. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a rapid growth in the manufacturing of chemicals in the country;

(b) if so, the number of chemical units set up in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government are providing any incentives to the State Governments and the private sector to set up these units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Details of growth in the production of monitored chemicals from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) Industrial Licensing has been done away with for all the chemical industries except for a few hazardous chemicals. Entrepreneurs are, therefore, free to set up chemical industries by following Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum Route, subject to locational clearance, if any, from the concerned State Government.

Incentives under the Industrial and EXIM policy are available for setting up of Chemical units also.

Statement

Sl.No.	Product Name	Production (000 tonnes)				Growth %		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1997-98/ 1996-97	1998-99/ 1997-98	1999-00/ 1998-99
1.	Alkali Chemicals	3479	3610	3598	3777	3.8	-0.3	5.0
2.	Inorganic Chemicals	382	323	340	358	-15.4	5.3	5.3
3.	Organic Chemicals	1022	1100	1057	1153	7.6	-3.9	9.1
4.	Technical Pesticides	98	85	92	91	-13.3	8.2	-1.1
5.	Dyes & Dyestuff	33	36	30	28	9.1	-16.7	-6.7
	Total Chemicals	5014	5154	5117	5407	2.8	-0.7	5.7

[*Translation*]

Incidents of Violence in Manipur

5280. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of Government property damaged in the incidents of large scale violence and arson in Manipur; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) State Assembly building and houses of several political leaders were set on fire. Offices of some political parties were ransacked and partially damaged by arson. The district planning office and a number of vehicles were also burnt. Assessment of the damage to Government property is being done by the State PWD, Manipur.

[*English*]

Militancy in Nagaland

5281. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had recently sent an emissary to Amsterdam to hold talks with the NSCN(IM) Leadership on the continued militancy in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details of talks;

(c) whether the Government propose to undertake a fresh initiative for holding another round of talks with the Naga militant groups;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government would take into confidence the Chief Ministers of North-Eastern States before taking any fresh initiative; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Peace talks between Government of India and NSCN(IM) have been going on since May, 1997. As a part of this peace process, the representative of the Government has held talks with the NSCN(IM) recently on August 4-5, 2001 at Amsterdam. The talks have centered round continuing cessation of operations between security forces of the

Government and NSCN cadres, and in ensuring that the cease-fire is effectively enforced at the ground level. Talks with NSCN would continue. In addition to discussing measures to ensure continued peace, and making the cease-fire Monitoring Group more effective, it is proposed that the future talks should also address substantive issues.

(e) and (f) The process of consultation with the Chief Ministers of the concerned North Eastern States will continue as and when required.

[*Translation*]

Basic Amenities in Unauthorised Colonies of Delhi

5282. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present condition of the unauthorised colonies in Delhi which are under consideration for authorisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that no basic amenities have been made available to the people of the said colonies;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to provide basic amenities in such colonies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) According to the information provided by the Government of NCT of Delhi, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated 19.8.1994 passed in CWP No. 4771/1994-Common Causes (Regd.) Society vs UOI & Others—permitted supply of electricity and water to the unregularised colonies and again by order dated 17.8.1998 and 1.9.1998 permitted construction of road and drain in unauthorised colonies on private land. Such civic facilities are being provided by MCD, Delhi Jal Board, Delhi Vidyut Board etc.

Inclusion of new Tribes in the Scheduled Tribes List

5283. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a new list for including a number of new tribes in the Scheduled Tribes list;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of tribes, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have deleted the name of some tribes and changed their status; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan

5284. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently enhanced the financial support to the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) i.e. Institute of People's Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations which have received Central assistance under this scheme during the current year, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) the amount of assistance provided to these organisations, State-wise?

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

(b) The annual recurring financial assistance for A, B and C categories of Jan Shikshan Sansthans has been enhanced to Rs. 35.00 lakh, Rs. 30.00 lakh and Rs. 25.00 lakh respectively with effect from 1.4.2000. Further, the one time non-recurring financial assistance for category A JSS has also been enhanced to Rs. 15.00 lakh and that of category B and C to Rs. 10.00 lakh from 1.4.2000.

(c) and (d) Details of Jan Shikshan Sansthans which have received financial assistance during the current financial year, State-wise, and the amount released to them are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The Grants sanctioned to JSSs in various States during the Financial Year 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	Amount of Grant sanctioned
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Hyderabad	10.00
2.	Guntur	8.00
3.	Vishakhapatnam	8.00
4.	Vijayawada	8.00
5.	Rangareddy	8.00
6.	Kakinada	6.00
7.	Ongole	6.00
8.	Tirupati	6.00
ASSAM		
9.	Silchar	6.00
BIHAR		
10.	Gaya	6.00
11.	Patna	6.00
12.	Darbhanga	6.00
CHATTISGARH		
13.	Raipur	6.00
DELHI		
14.	Jahangirpuri, Delhi (Prayas)	6.00
GOA		
15.	Porvorim	16.50
GUJARAT		
16.	Ahmedabad	8.00
17.	Surat	8.00
18.	Vadodara	8.00
19.	Bharuch	6.00

1	2	3
	HARYANA	
20.	Sirsa	6.00
21.	Sonepat	6.00
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	
22.	Jammu	8.00
	JHARKHAND	
23.	Dhanbad	6.00
24.	Jamshedpur	8.00
	KARNATAKA	
25.	Bangalore	10.00
26.	Mysore	8.00
27.	Tumkur	6.00
28.	Karwar	6.00
29.	Raichur	6.00
30.	Shimoga	6.00
31.	Kolar	6.00
	KERALA	
32.	Thiruvananthapuram	8.00
33.	Calicut	6.00
34.	Trissur	6.00
35.	Kottayam	6.00
	MADHYA PRADESH	
36.	Indore	8.00
37.	Satna	6.00
38.	Ujjain	6.00
39.	Rattlam	6.00
40.	Bhopal	6.00
41.	Guna	6.00
42.	Morena	6.00
43.	Bhind	16.50
	MAHARASHTRA	
44.	Worli	10.00

1	2	3
45.	Dharavi	10.00
46.	Aurangabad	8.00
47.	Pune	8.00
48.	Nashik	6.00
49.	Sindhudurg	6.00
	ORISSA	
50.	Rourkela	8.00
51.	Cuttack	8.00
52.	Bhubaneswar	6.00
53.	Keonjhar	6.00
54.	Angul	6.00
	PUNJAB	
55.	Mohali	6.00
	RAJASTHAN	
56.	Ajmer	8.00
57.	Kota	8.00
58.	Jaipur	8.00
59.	Jodhpur	8.00
60.	Bikaner	6.00
	TAMIL NADU	
61.	Chennai	10.00
62.	Coimbatore	8.00
63.	Madurai	8.00
64.	Tiruchirapalli	8.00
65.	Ramanathpuram	6.00
	UTTAR PRADESH	
66.	Kanpur	8.00
67.	Lucknow	8.00
68.	Ghaziabad	6.00
69.	Faizabad	6.00
70.	Varanasi (Bairagi Shikshan Sansthan)	6.00

1	2	3
71.	Varanasi	6.00
72.	Unnao	6.00
73.	Allahabad (Indian Institute for Development Studies & Research)	6.00
74.	Allahabad (Dr. Ambedkar Welfare Society)	6.00
75.	Basti	6.00
76.	Ambedkar Nagar	6.00
77.	Sultanpur	6.00
78.	Jaunpur	6.00
79.	Pratapgarh	6.00
80.	Barabanki	6.00
81.	Gonda	6.00
82.	Banda	6.00
WEST BENGAL		
83.	Narenderapur	8.00
84.	Haldia	6.00
85.	Jalpaiguri	6.00
<i>Union Territory</i>		
CHANDIGARH		
86.	Chandigarh	8.00

Achievements under Annapurna Yojana

5285. SHRI SAHIB SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target fixed under 'Annapurna Yojana' for the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the projected target under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) The Annapurna Scheme

aims at providing food security to those senior citizens who though eligible have remained uncovered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme. Ten kgs. of foodgrains per month are to be provided free of cost to the beneficiary under the Scheme. During the year 2000-01, eleven States implemented the Scheme. A Statement indicating the beneficiaries covered during 2000-01 is enclosed. Six States, namely, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have informed that they are not implementing the Scheme.

During the year 2001-02, in addition to the eleven States referred to above, the Government of Bihar have reported that they are covering 1,66,601 beneficiaries during the year 2000-01. The remaining States/Union Territories, excluding the six States mentioned above, are still in the process of identifying the beneficiaries. These States have been advised to expedite the process of identification of beneficiaries for the implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

Annapurna Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Beneficiaries Covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93200
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3426
3.	Kerala	44980
4.	Orissa	51176
5.	Rajasthan	53869
6.	Uttar Pradesh	206870
7.	Uttaranchal	12609
8.	Mizoram	1000
9.	Nagaland	2600
10.	Sikkim	2411
11.	Tripura	11480
Total		483621

Smuggling Activities

5286. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre for Research on Indo-Bangladesh relations has revealed that clandestine relationship exists amount smugglers of both the countries;

(b) if so, whether it has been unearthed that 2500 cattle are being smuggled every day into Bangladesh from India through long stretch of border from North Bengal to South Bengal and border security force personnel, local Panchayat members and the police are involved in this nefarious activity; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre for Research in Indo-Bangladesh Relations has produced a report titled "Cattle Smuggling Across Indo-Bangladesh borders". The said report alleges, *inter-alia*, about cattle smuggling from India.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to furnish the precise figure on the number of cattle smuggled everyday to Bangladesh. India shares a long and porous border with Bangladesh. The Central Government have employed Customs authorities and Border Security Force to prevent smuggling of the cattle and goods. Individual cases of involvement of the Border Security Force personnel are reported from time to time. Disciplinary action is taken as per the BSF Act and Rules. In order to prevent smuggling, the Government have taken various measures which include raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc.

Security Near CNG Filling Stations

5287. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether regular long CNG re-filling queues near PM's house posing severe security threat;

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

(c) whether similar queues at other retail outlets in Delhi can also pose severe threats from militants under any disguise;

(d) whether the Government propose to take some action in this regard to avoid any possible militant activities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Delhi Police have made adequate arrangements to ensure that there is no breach of security in the area.

(c) to (f) In order to ensure that the formation of long queues at CNG filling stations does not pose any security threat, Delhi Police have intensified patrolling by PCR vans near CNG filling stations. Besides, the local police has been briefed to keep a close watch on such situations.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Post of Principals/Teachers in DCTE

5288. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacant posts of principals/teachers under the District Council for Teachers Education (DCTE) and the reasons therefor;

(b) the measures taken/likely to be taken to fill up the vacant posts to streamline for running of DCTE;

(c) whether the Government propose to evaluate the functioning of DCTE;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) There is no such organization under the Ministry. Hence the question of taking measures to fill up vacant posts or evaluating its functioning does not arise.

Production and Loss in National Fertilizers Limited

5289. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :

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

(a) whether the Government have examined the reasons for the continuous losses being suffered by the National Fertilizers Limited;

(b) if so, the production capacity of National Fertilizers Limited during the last three years;

(c) the installed production capacity utilised each year during the said period;

(d) the average cost of production per tonne and the price at which the product was sold to the consumer; and

(e) the reasons for such a big difference in the cost of production and consumer selling price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) The National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) is a profit making company and has not incurred losses so far.

(b) and (c) The installed production capacity of NFL and its utilisation during the last three years is as under:

Year	Installed production capacity		%age capacity utilisation	
	CAN	UREA	CAN	UREA
1998-99	320.0	2805.0	69.4	112.1
1999-2000	320.0	2805.0	48.6	111.8
2000-01	320.0	2805.0	33.5	104.7

(d) and (e) The average retention price of urea produced by NFL is Rs. 8,661 per MT as on 1.8.2001. As urea is under the statutory price, distribution and movement control of the Government, it is sold to the farmers at the fixed statutory price which at present is Rs. 4600 per tonne.

Attack on Christians

5290. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding Christians living under continuous threat in the country appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated May 6, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(c) the number of attacks made on the Christians in the country during each of the last three years, till date, alongwith loss of life and property damaged therein;

(d) the details of elements/organisations responsible for these incidents and the action taken against them so far;

(e) whether the Government propose to take some steps to ensure that Christian community are safe and they lead a peaceful life in the country; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) A statement showing number of attacks/incidents on Christians during the last 3 years is enclosed. The details of property damaged in such attacks are not maintained by the Central Government.

'Deendar Anjuman' which is a communal organization and was responsible for bomb explosions in Churches in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka and Goa, during the year 2000, has been declared unlawful association under Section 3(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 w.e.f. 28th April, 2001.

'Public Order' and 'Police' appear at Entry No. 1 and 2 of List-II—State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Hence, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to maintain public order and peace, including registration, investigation of crime and compiling of data relating to communal incidents.

The Government of India shares intelligence and sends advisories/alert messages to the States/UTs from time to time and Central Para-military Forces are made available to them on specific request. A special force called the Rapid Action Force is deployed to deal exclusively with the communal tensions. Assistance is also being provided to State Governments for modernization of their policing infrastructure. In addition, detailed guidelines have been issued in October, 1997 for the promotion of communal harmony.

The Government is clear that acts of violence against the minority communities, whenever and in whatever form

they occur, must be dealt with sternly and exemplary punishment awarded to the perpetrators.

Statement

Incidents involving Christians during 1999, 2000 and 2001 (Upto July 31)

State	Incidents			Persons Killed			Persons Injured		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
A & N Islands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Andhra Pradesh	2	14	3	1	2	—	—	23	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	4	11	1	4	2	—	—	6	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	31	26	8	—	—	—	10	21	2
Haryana	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3
Karnataka	1	16	2	—	1	2	—	10	—
Kerala	18	25	12	—	—	—	10	7	25
Madhya Pradesh	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Maharashtra	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Orissa	14	20	16	4	2	—	43	26	9
Pondicherry	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	1	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sikkim	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	14	27	21	3	1	1	25	24	16
Uttar Pradesh	6	24	7	—	2	1	2	6	3
West Bengal	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120	216	81	12	13	8	91	132	60

*[English]***Disappearance of Explosive from SECL**

5291. SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of explosives meant for South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd., mysteriously disappeared recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the explosives are transported under tight security;

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

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted into this matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) It has been reported by Coal India Limited that from explosive factory to unit magazine (of SECL) the responsibility of transport of explosive remains with the supplier. From Magazine to consumer unit (Mine) the transport of explosive is done under adequate security.

(e) and (f) On the basis of a news item published in a local newspaper regarding missing of challans and explosives, an enquiry was conducted by Korba area of SECL and it was revealed that challans in respect of Rajgamar colliery are missing. After detailed enquiry it was established that no explosives were issued against the missing challans, a set of fresh challan was issued to regularize the supplies and the records.

Indian Council for Child Welfare

5292. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the functions alongwith sources of income of Indian Council for Child Welfare;

(b) the projects in hand at present with the Council; and

(c) the amount of grant provided to the Council during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Indian Council for Child Welfare is a voluntary body registered under the Societies Registration Act. It is an autonomous body with the following objectives :

- (i) To initiate and undertake services for child welfare and development in India;
- (ii) To promote enactment of legislation and reforms for the benefit of children;
- (iii) To co-operate and collaborate with governmental, non-governmental, national and international organisations to meet the needs of children;
- (iv) To promote dissemination of knowledge and information and educate the community about the needs of children.

As informed by the Council, it has the following sources of income :

- (i) Government grant for running Government of India Programmes;
- (ii) Grant from ICCW Trust for Administrative Expenditure of the Council.

(b) The Council has informed that the following activities are being undertaken by them at present :

- (i) Anganwadi Training Programme: Monitoring of 127 Training Centres.
- (ii) Balsevika Training Programme: 8 Centres.
- (iii) Creche Programme: 1594 Creches.
- (iv) Street & Working Children Project: 6 Centres.
- (v) Supervised Homework Scheme: 22 Centres.
- (vi) National Bravery Award Programme.
- (vii) National Painting Competition Programme.
- (viii) Gujarat Earth-quake Relief Work.

- (ix) Scrutiny of Adoption cases and Adoption placement services.
- (x) National Learn to Live Together Camp Programme.
- (xi) Sponsorship Programme for Education.
- (xii) Toys & Cloth Bank.

(c) The amount of Grant-in-aid provided to the Council by the Department of Women & Child Development during last three years and the current year is given below:

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Creche Scheme	Early Childhood Education Scheme	Balwadi Nutrition Programme
1998-99	2.94	0.42	0.53
1999-2000	2.63	—	0.33
2000-2001	2.89	0.06	0.84
2001-2002	*	*	*

*Utilization certificates for previous grant have been received only recently.

[*Translation*]

Monitoring Cell for Women Empowerment Policy

5293. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up any Monitoring Cell for the effective implementation of Women Empowerment Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the subjects selected for providing social justice to women;

(d) whether the suggestions for enacting stringent laws for the provision of prostitution and violence against women have been included in this policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The implementation of the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women is monitored by the Department of Women and Child Development.

(c) The Policy stresses mainstreaming of Gender perspectives in the development process through establishment of policies, programmes and systems and women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels. It also encourages changes in personal laws such as those related to marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship and in the matter of right to property so as to eliminate discrimination in all areas against women.

(d) and (e) The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women provides that the existing legislative structure will be reviewed and if need be additional legislative measures taken by the concerned Departments for implementing the Policy. The elimination of incidences of all forms of violence against women is an integral part of the Policy and it provides for special emphasis on programmes and measures to deal with trafficking in women and girls.

[*English*]

Kilns in New Delhi

5294. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that a large number of kilns of potters are running in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether these kilns have become a major threat to the health of the people of adjoining areas and cause environmental pollution in large scale;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have any plan to shift these potters by providing them alternative sites for their business; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to make this area clean and green?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Master Plan of Delhi 2021, the Village Pottery Industry (without bhatti) is allowed in residential rural areas. The Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has reported

that it is aware of some bhatties (used for pottery work) running in certain areas like Sainik Enclave, Vikas Nagar, village Hastals, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-59 and Prajapat Colony, Uttam Nagar, Delhi.

(b) to (d) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that no such complaints of large scale environmental pollution caused by Pottery kilns has been received and that it has not formulated any specific policy for closing down/relocating the domestic earthen pot making units.

Tainted NGOs in Manipur

5295. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken so far against 15 tainted NGOs of Manipur run by Politician having Nexus with underground outfits/Militants as per Office Memorandum issued by the Ministry on December 2000;

(b) the action taken against 197 Black listed NGOs in Manipur;

(c) whether the release of funds to some genuine NGOs has been stopped by various Ministries/ Departments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has requested during September, 2000 all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to suspend further allocation of funds to NGOs in Manipur until a thorough personal verification is carried out of the utilisation of funds by senior officers from the Government of India. Ministry of Home Affairs, in February, 2001, has *inter-alia* clarified that if on inspection, it is found that the funds have been properly utilised, the Central Ministries/ Central Agencies can go ahead with the further release of funds as per approved schemes. Hence those genuine NGOs who are found to have properly utilized the funds, are eligible for further funding by the Ministries. In case funds are not utilised or mis-utilised, the Central Ministries/ Agencies should black-list the NGOs and take further action as per law.

[Translation]

Demolition of Colonies in Tughlakabad Area

5296. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether those colonies in the Tughlakabad area of Delhi were also demolished which had come up there prior to 1908;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the residents of above colonies or any arrangements have been made for their rehabilitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Both the Archaeological Survey of India and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that no colonies have been demolished which have come up in the Tughlakabad area of Delhi prior to 1908.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, question does not arise.

[English]

Production of High-Grade Steel

5297. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the production of high-grade steel;

(b) if so, the target set for the year 2001-2002 for the purpose and also for coming years; and

(c) the details of proposal mooted by the Steel Authority of India to increase the output of value added products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) After liberalisation of steel sector, the steel plants in the public and private sectors plan/decide the grades of steel, including high grade steel to be produced by them, as per their commercial judgement and facilities available. No targets are set by the Government in this regard.

(c) The Steel Authority of India Limited has not mooted any proposal to the Government to increase the output of value added products.

Tenure Pool for Allotment of Government Quarters to IAS, IPS and IFS

5298. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a separate 'tenure pool' for allotment of Government quarters to IAS, IPS and IFS officers who come on the Central deputation;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving such accommodation to other class-I officers of Central services who come on Central deputation to various Ministries;

(c) whether any assurance was given earlier on this matter by the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) A separate Tenure Officers Pool is maintained for the officers of IAS, IPS and IFS on duty with the Central Government or the Delhi Administration on tenure basis.

(b) As per provisions of Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 officers of Central Services on Central Deputation are not eligible for allotment of Government accommodation from Tenure Pool and they are allotted accommodation from General Pool, which is a mother pool.

(c) Yes, Sir. An assurance was given in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4540 answered on 8th May, 2000. The House was informed that the matter regarding extension of facility of Tenure Pool accommodation to the officers of Central Services on Central Deputation was under consideration.

(d) Fulfillment of the assurance involves decision of the Government after completing inter-departmental consultations. However, the Committee on Government Assurances has granted extension of time up to 8.11.2001 for fulfillment of the Assurance.

Liberal and Secular Character of Indian Education

5299. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Liberal and Secular Character of Indian Education is being eroded;

(b) if so, whether letters and representations have been received in this connection from various leaders, State Chief Ministers and organisations;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the points raised therein; and

(d) the response of the Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to stop the communalisation of Indian Education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Apprehensions have been expressed by some quarters about communalisation of education. However, the Government is committed to the secular nature of education. The National Policy on Education (1986), as modified in 1992 is based on an in-depth review of the whole gamut of educational situation. It provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to a comparable quality. The National System of Education which would be based on a national curricular framework containing a common core along with other flexible components. The common core would include the history of India's freedom movement, the constitutional obligations and other content essential to nurture national identity. These elements would cut across subject areas and would be designed to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy and secularism, equality of the sexes, protection of the environment, removal of social barriers, observance of the small family norm and inculcation of a scientific temper. All educational programmes are carried on in strict conformity with secular values as per the provisions of the National Policy on Education, 1986, as revised in 1992.

Encounters with Terrorists

5300. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists killed/injured in encounters with security forces in J&K during each of the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of R.D.X. detected from the terrorists and I.S.I. agents during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As per available information the number of militants killed in the State of J&K during each of the last three years i.e. 1998, 1999, 2000 is 999, 1082, 1520 respectively.

(b) The information in this regard is not maintained by the Central Government.

Organising Religious Functions In Green Belt Areas

5301. DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court had directed in 1996 that social and religious functions will not be organised in the green belt under master Plan of DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the regional park near Pocket D, Deep Enclave, Phase III, Ashok Vihar is an ornamental and fully developed green belt area declared since 1970-71;

(d) if so, whether DDA is not complying with the aforesaid directives of the Supreme Court in respect of this area;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether DDA has allocated funds for the maintenance and upkeep of this park;

(g) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(h) whether the funds allocated have been spent for the desired purposes;

(i) if so, the factual position in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(j) the income earned by DDA from this park during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 6.12.1996 in the writ petition (Civil) 4677 of 1985 in the matter of M.D. Mehta vs. UOI and others has held that the use of parks by

the MCD, the NDMC and the DDA for commercial/marriage purposes shall not be permitted for more than 10 days in a month. In other words, when any of the Designated Park is used for such purpose, thereafter no function shall be permitted during the remaining 20/21 days.

(c) The park near Pocket D, Deep Enclave Phase III, Ashok Vihar is not a Regional Park, but it is designated as a District Park in the Master Plan-2001 and has been developed accordingly.

(d) and (e) DDA has informed that they are fully complying with the order of the hon'ble Supreme Court.

(f) and (g) Expenditure incurred on the upkeep and maintenance of this park is as under:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1998-1999	11.20
1999-2000	12.25
2000-2001	15.32

(h) and (i) Yes, Sir. The expenditure has been incurred against the whole scheme and not for a particular portion.

(j) The income earned by DDA from booking for the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Amount (in Rs.)
1998-99	3.09 lacs
1999-2000	5.83 lacs
2000-2001	1.39 lacs

Training Centre for Rural Sanitation

5302. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase infrastructure for rural sanitation through training masons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such centres so far set up, State-wise;

(c) the funds provided to these centres so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the NGOs have also been involved in this job; and

(e) if so, the assistance given to NGOs so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) In accordance with the Guidelines of restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), upto 5% of the Total Project cost is earmarked for the sanitary Production Centres and Rural Sanitary Marts. On the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments, as on date 840 Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres have been sanctioned in 96 identified pilot districts. The total number and funds sanctioned for Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres, State-wise is given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) Funds are released to the Implementing Agencies as identified by the State Governments. Ministry of Rural Development directly does not provide assistance to the NGOs under restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme.

Statement

Details of Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres and Funds Sanctioned, State-wise

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the State	No. of Rural Sanitary Marts/ Production Centres Sanctioned	Funds sanctioned for Rural Sanitary Marts/ Production Centres
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	90	350.00
Arunachal Pradesh	7	24.74
Assam	12	43.50
Bihar	70	245.00
Chhattisgarh	10	35.00
Gujarat	24	85.01
Haryana	20	70.00
Himachal Pradesh	2	6.66
Jammu & Kashmir	11	29.00

1	2	3
Jharkhand	18	63.00
Karnataka	37	64.05
Kerala	14	49.00
Madhya Pradesh	32	112.00
Maharashtra	97	301.00
Manipur	5	17.00
Nagaland	8	28.00
Orissa	30	105.00
Punjab	12	42.00
Rajasthan	52	175.00
Sikkim	2	4.93
Tamil Nadu	56	196.00
Tripura	10	35.00
Uttar Pradesh	103	360.50
West Bengal	118	239.50
Total	840	2680.89

Projects for Slum Improvement and Rehabilitation in Karnataka

5303. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka propose to take up two major projects of slum improvement and rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has pointed out that these two projects will be funded by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation;

(d) if so, whether the Karnataka Chief Minister has requested the Finance Minister for clearance of these projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government have not cleared these projects so far; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government of Karnataka has forwarded following two project proposals seeking assistance from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC):

(i) Slum Upgradation and Development Programme for 21 Class-I cities in Karnataka: This project pertains to 21 Class-I cities of Karnataka with a population of one lakh and above. It envisages to benefit about 15 lakh slum dwellers in 985 slum in these cities.

(ii) Integrated Slum Development Programme for Bangalore City: This project has been prepared exclusively for Bangalore city and envisages to benefit about 6.88 lakh slum dwellers in 468 slums in Bangalore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government of Karnataka has indicated that it had preliminary discussion with the JBIC, which has shown its willingness to finance these projects. In response to the letter from the Chief Minister of Karnataka to the Finance Minister, a letter from the Hon'ble Urban Development Minister has been sent, apprising him about the latest development in the matter.

(f) and (g) The project proposals after receipt of the comments of the Planning Commission would be forwarded to the Department of Economic Affairs for taking up the matter with the JBIC.

[Translation]

Progress in Rajasthan

5304. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in Rajasthan under Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Schemes during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the progress is only on data base and the actual position is different;

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

(d) whether any Committee of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has been formed there; and

(e) if so, the number of meetings of the said Committee held in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The progress made under various schemes, for which funds were released during the last three years to Rajasthan, are as follows:

(i) *Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure reported (progress)
1998-99	187.31	419.90
1999-2000	92.00	210.42
2000-2001	192.00	419.67

Since inception of the scheme and upto 31.3.2001, 48 towns have been covered.

(ii) *Swarna Jayanti Shahati Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY):*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure reported (progress)
1998-99	620.52	469.68
1999-2000	330.23	833.33*
2000-2001	376.08	523.50*

*Opening balance as on 1.12.1997 was Rs. 1328.26, out of the funds released under previous schemes of poverty alleviation.

Under the scheme, 16622 persons have been assisted to set up micro-enterprises and 2.34 lakhs mandays of work have been generated till 31.3.2001.

(iii) *Night Shelter Scheme:*

The details are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(iv) *Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP):*

The details are given in Statement II enclosed.

(v) *Low Cost Sanitation Scheme:*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure reported (progress)
1998-99	166.48	The cumulative progress made under the scheme is at Statement-III enclosed.
1999-2000	38.47	
2000-2001	140.11	

(b) and (c) The progress reported is based on the information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan.

(d) and (e) A Sanctioning Committee at the State level has been constituted in Rajasthan for the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT). Four meetings of this Committee have been held in Jaipur.

Statement I

Status of Sanctions of Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for the Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas Scheme during the last three years (1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy Sanction	Units Sanctioned				Loan Release	Subsidy Release	Units Completed	Units in Progress
						Beds	WC	Bath	Urinals				
FOR THE YEAR 1998-99													
1.	Rajasthan	3	541.13	39.41	218.50	0	927	461	286	0.00	26.54	0	0
FOR THE YEAR 1999-2000													
1.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
FOR THE YEAR 2000-2001													
1.	Rajasthan	1	157.76	0.00	70.98	0	507	0	0	0.00	0.25	0	0
Total		4	698.89	39.41	289.48	0	1434	461	286	0.00	26.79	0	0

Statement II

STATE : RAJASTHAN

A PROJECT SANCTIONED : UNDER ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (AUWSF)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr.	Project Cost Approved (Rs. lakhs)	Central Share Released (Rs. lakhs)	State Share Released (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure upto March, 2001 (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gangapur	Bhilwara	Oct., 98	394.55	324.81	97.43	94.27
2.	Keshoraipatan	Bundi	Oct., 98	58.48	(1998-99)	61.89	67.77
3.	Bassi	Jaipur	Nov., 98	77.73	0.00	51.28	80.15
4.	Bhinder	Udaipur	Nov., 98	93.51	(1999-2000)	41.68	85.63
5.	Kanaora	Udaipur	Nov., 98	96.26	306.74 (2000-2001)	34.52	81.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Bagru	Jaipur	Mar, 99	87.01		60.00	98.93
7.	Mandawa	Jhunjhunu	Oct., 2000	149.38		28.41	33.91
8.	Behror	Alwar	-do-	220.70		7.40	45.91
9.	Losal	Sikar	-do-	128.47		0.00	15.26
10.	Reengus	Sikar	Nov., 2000	196.83		0.00	13.19
11.	Uniyara	Tonk	-do-	91.33		4.68	4.68
12.	Kesarisinghpur	Sriganganagar	-do-	74.89		0.00	0.00
13.	Kapasan	Chittorgarh	Jan., 2001	120.49		0.00	0.00
14.	Begun	Chittorgarh	-do-	133.67		0.00	0.00
15.	Jobner	Jaipur	-do-	110.92		0.00	23.01
Total				2034.22	631.55	387.29	644.46

Statement III*Rajasthan**Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers*

(Upto 31.7.2001)

1.	Total No. of Schemes sanctioned	:	158
2.	No. of towns covered		158
3.	Project cost of sanctioned schemes		Rs. 13774.39 lakhs
4.	Subsidy sanctioned		Rs. 5292.21 lakhs
5.	Loan sanctioned		Rs. 691.34 lakhs
6.	Subsidy released by HUDCO to State		Rs. 2451.80 lakhs
7.	Loan released by HUDCO to State		Rs. 14.22 lakhs
8.	No. of units sanctioned for conversion		171961
9.	No. of units sanctioned for construction		266109
10.	No. of scavengers to be liberated with the completion of these schemes		11672
11.	No. of units completed (conversion + construction)		196654
12.	No. of scavengers liberated		9134

Apollo Hospital under CIL in Chhattisgarh

5305. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open CIL sponsored Apollo Hospital in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be employed in the hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Apollo Hospital is likely to be opened by October, 2001 by M/s Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited.

(c) M/s Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited will employ the required staff including doctors, nurses, technicians etc., required for running the Hospital.

[English]

Residential Plots to Weaker Sections

5306. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residential plots allotted to the weaker sections under the 20-point economic programme of the Prime Minister in Delhi cannot be sold out by them;

(b) if so, the specific guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) whether some State Governments have transferred the ownership of such plots after their sale; and

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

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.

Dead Stock of Fertilizers

5307. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after reducing the fertilizer subsidy different types of fertilizers in lakhs of tonnes are lying as dead stock; and

(b) 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) No, Sir. The entire requirement of urea, which is the only controlled fertilizer, is met through allocation under Essential Commodities Act and the demand of other fertilizers, being decontrolled, is met through market forces of demand and supply. There is no dead stock. However, at any given time, some stock, in varying degree, always remains in the field and in transit but the actual quantity of such stock depends on demand-supply scenario during the respective month.

Stipend to SC/ST Students

5308. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who received stipend at each of Primary, Secondary and higher education level during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the stipend being provided, per month, per student, in each category and each level, and share of States;

(c) whether uniforms are being provided to SC and ST students in schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to provide school uniforms to school going SC and ST students; 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) The information on stipends paid to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at different stages of education is not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) to (f) As per available information, several State/Union Territory Governments provide uniforms to SC/ST students in schools. The Government have, however, no proposal to provide school uniforms to SC/ST students.

Companies Declared Defaulter by SAIL

5309. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies declared as defaulter companies by SAIL;

(b) the total amount with interest due against the said Companies; and

(c) the names of companies out of these which had paid the amount with interest to SAIL between 2000 to 2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) does not have any system of declaring companies as defaulters.

Border Fencing

5310. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issues relating to the electrified security fencing in Jammu region and that of patrolling on the Indo-Pak border was recently discussed by BSF with Pakistani Sotlej Rangers team;

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

(c) the details of decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The meetings between the two border guarding forces are a regular feature and are aimed at establishing a working relationship between the two forces. The Indian side has conveyed to the Pak Rangers in a recent meeting that fencing is being erected on the border to prevent trans-border crime.

Rural Development Schemes in Chandigarh

5311. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development schemes under implementation in Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) the number of persons benefited thereunder and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), National Old age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) No funds have been released under ARWSP & CRSP to the Union Territory of Chandigarh during the last three years. The number of persons benefited and expenditure incurred under NOAPS, NFBS and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are given below:

Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)			No. of Person Benefited		
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
NOAPS	3.84	6.80	12.60	NR	1763	2535
NFBS	NR	2.86	3.22	NR	40	29
NMBS*	0.03	1.33	Nil	NR	225	Nil

*NMBS has been transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare w.e.f. 1.4.2001.

NR—Not reported.

DDA Act, 1956

5312. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA Act, 1956 which has a generic defect, has become outdated with the passage of time and needs to be scrapped;

(b) if so, whether at present there is no Member (Planning) in DDA while its main work is to ensure planned development;

(c) if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. There is no generic defect in the Delhi Development Act, 1957. It has been enacted by the Parliament of India.

(b) to (d) Appointment of Members is made as per provisions of the Delhi Development Act. The Act does not provide for any other official member apart from Finance and Accounts Member and Engineer Member.

[*Translation*]

Green Houses using Bio-Technological Methods

5313. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision of equity investment in Punjab for green house projection of vegetables by using bio-technological methods in the area of agricultural export through the State Science and Technology Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for similar investment in other States also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Teachers Training Institutes

5314. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central assistance given to the Teachers Training Institutions of States will now be granted after signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for getting signatures on the Memorandum of Understanding; and

(d) the assistance given by during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education under which central assistance is extended to the teachers training institutions has been modified. The modified scheme also provides for signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the State Government and the Central Government to ensure qualitative improvement in the implementation of the scheme in the State. The recurring grant to these institutions to meet expenditure on salary, training, research programmes and contingencies is, however, given every year. In case of sanctioning new institutions, it has been decided that approval will be given to new institutions in States where the existing institutions are functioning well.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Amount released to States/UTs during 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 under the Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1080.35	698.63	789.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	167.34	30.85

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	1598.17	482.17	331.14
4.	Bihar	**	**	**
5.	Goa	62.91	49.48	41.16
6.	Gujarat	681.83	704.99	1114.69
7.	Haryana	30.25	886.65	439.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	520.95	526.75	717.90
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.25	*	541.00
10.	Karnataka	857.129	1097.79	1316.14
11.	Kerala	461.13	505.78	659.95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2557.27	1954.90	1582.79
13.	Maharashtra	*	1177.04	838.55
14.	Manipur	65.57	123.76	83.75
15.	Meghalaya	25.00	*	208.50
16.	Mizoram	23.00	*	70.61
17.	Nagaland	86.50	108.00	132.15
18.	Orissa	475.80	487.39	560.45
19.	Punjab	559.93	652.53	561.72
20.	Rajasthan	1624.77	2204.92	1411.43
21.	Sikkim	96.72	98.93	67.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2468.68	9.00	1695.55
23.	Tripura	*	*	34.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1288.82	1184.66	2153.96
25.	West Bengal	*	424.83	690.26
26.	A&N Islands	⊙	⊙	2.50
27.	Delhi	488.27	318.55	531.44
28.	Pondicherry	20.00	31.42	38.27
29.	Lakshadweep	50.00	**	**

*Proposal was incomplete, hence the grant was released in the subsequent year.

**Proposal for release to grant not received from the State Govt./UT concerned.

⊙ Grant could not be released as the proposal was not complete.

[English]

**Development of Sports Complexes
by DDA in Delhi**

5315. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has developed certain Sports Complexes in Delhi;

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

(c) the games (indoor and outdoor) for which the facilities are provided in these Sports Complexes;

(d) whether the membership of these Sports Complexes has been made open to the general public;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the fee prescribed for becoming a member of the Sports Complex;

(f) whether any concession in fee has been given/ proposed to be given to senior citizens; and

(g) 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) Delhi Sports Complexes developed by Delhi Development Authority are :

Sports Complex	Location
1	2
(i) Siri Fort Sports Complex	Siri Fort
(ii) Saket Sports Complex	Saket
(iii) Hari Nagar Sports Complex	Hari Nagar
(iv) Paschim Vihar Sports Complex	Paschim Vihar
(v) Major Dhyani Chand Sports Complex	Ashok Vihar
(vi) Rohini Sports Complex	Rohini

	1	2
(vii)	Poorv Delhi Khel Parisar	Dilshad Garden
(viii)	Yamuna Sports Complex	Suraj Mal Vihar
(ix)	Qutab Golf Course	Lado Sarai

Besides above, pay and play facilities are available at the following sports complexes:

(i) Rashtriya Swabhimaan Khel Parisar	Pitampura
(ii) Dwarka Sports Complex	Dwarka Sector-11
(iii) Jasola Sports Complex	Jasola
(iv) Chilla Sports Complex	Chilla

(c) The details are given in statement I enclosed.

(d) Membership of sports complexes at Saket, Hari Nagar, Paschim Vihar, Ashok Vihar, Rohini, Poorv Delhi Khel Parisar and Yamuna Sports Complex are open to the public. Besides, membership of newly developed sports complexes at Pitampura, Dwarka Sector-11, Jasola and Chilla will be launched shortly. Facilities at all sports complexes are available on pay and play basis.

(e) The details of membership sports complex-wise are at Statement-II enclosed. The entry fee for Individual Membership of the sports complexes is Rs. 10,000 for Non-Service category and Rs. 5000 for Service category. However, at Yamuna Sports Complex where there is Terms Membership of 5 years, these rates are Rs. 5000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively. Similarly, for term membership of 3 years at the Qutab Golf Course, these rates are Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Individuals above the age of 60 years are eligible for membership as Senior Citizens for themselves and their spouse. The concessions admissible are :

- (i) Entry fee 1/5th of the normal fee;
- (ii) Concession of 40% on monthly subscription; and
- (iii) No ceiling on membership of senior citizens.

Statement I**Sports Facilities**

Sl.No.	Complex	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4
1.	Siri Fort Sports Complex	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards (iv) Snooker (v) Aerobics (vi) Gym (vii) Air Rifle/Pistol Shooting Range (viii) Golf Driving Range (ix) Reiki (x) Massage	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Yoga (v) Hockey (vi) Cricket (vii) Foot Ball (viii) Mini Golf course (ix) Jogging/Walking Track (x) Childrens Park (xi) Skating (xii) Swimming (xiii) Taekwondo/Karate (xiv) Croquet (xv) Golf Driving Range
2.	Saket Sports Complex	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards/Snooker (iv) Gym/Fitness Centre (v) Aerobics (vi) Yoga	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Cricket (v) Foot Ball (vi) Jogging/Walking Track (vii) Taekwondo/Karate (viii) Childrens Park (ix) Swimming (x) Horse Riding
3.	Hari Nagar Sports Complex	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards/Snooker	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Cricket (v) Foot Ball (vi) Jogging/Walking Track (vii) Taekwondo/Karate (viii) Childrens Park (ix) Swimming (x) Skating

1	2	3	4
4.	Paschim Vihar Sports Complex	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards/ Snooker (iv) Gym/Fitness Centre	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Cricket (v) Foot Ball (vi) Jogging/Walking Track (vii) Taekwando/Karate (viii) Childrens Park (ix) Skating
5.	Rohini Sports Complex	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards/Snooker (iv) Badminton (v) Aerobics	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Cricket (v) Foot Ball (vi) Jogging/Walking Track (vii) Taekwando/Karate (viii) Childrens Park (ix) Swimming (x) Athletic Track (xi) Skating
6.	Ashok Vihar Sports Complex	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards/Snooker (iv) Aerobics (v) Yoga	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Cricket (v) Foot Ball (vi) Jogging/Walking Track (vii) Taekwando/Karate (viii) Childmes Park (ix) Swimming (x) Skating
7.	Yamuna Sports Complex	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards/Snooker (iv) Gym/Fitness Centre (v) Aerobics (vi) Yoga (vii) Badminton	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Cricket (v) Foot Ball (vi) Jogging Walking Track

1	2	3	4
			(vii) Taekwando/Karate
			(viii) Swimming
			(ix) Volley Ball
			(x) Skating
			(xi) Athletic Track
			(xii) Hockey
			(xiii) Artificial Climbing Wall
8.	Poorv Delhi Khel Parisar	(i) Table Tennis (ii) Squash (iii) Billiards/Snooker (iv) Gym/Fitness Centre (v) Yoga (vi) Badminton	(i) Tennis (ii) Badminton (iii) Basket Ball (iv) Cricket (v) Foot Ball (vi) Jogging/Walking Track (vii) Taekwando/Karate (viii) Childrens Park (ix) Swimming (x) Skating
9.	Quatab Golf Course	—	(i) Golf

Statement II

Details of Membership in DDA Sports Complexes as on 31st July, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of the Complex	Individual membership
1.	Siri Fort Sports Complex	5642
2.	Saket Sports Complex	4788
3.	Hari Nagar Sports Complex	2889
4.	Paschim Vihar Sports Complex	1675
5.	Rohini Sports Complex	3790
6.	Ashok Vihar Sports Complex	4825
7.	Poorv Delhi Khel Parisar	3051
8.	Yamuna Sports Complex	5955
9.	Quatab Golf Course	475
	Total	33090

Municipality in Towns of Daman and Diu

5316. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all the Union Territories, the towns with a population of ten thousand or more are required to have municipality;

(b) if so, the reasons for the towns like Babhel with a population of more than 20,000 having only panchayat and no municipality in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu;

(c) the number of other such towns in this Union Territory; and

(d) the time by which all such towns are likely to have municipality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir. In the Daman and Diu Municipalities (Amended) Regulation, 1994 no population based criterion has been prescribed for declaring any area as municipal area. As per Section 4 of the said Regulation of 1994, only Daman and Diu have been provided with Municipal Councils at present.

[*Translation*]

Official Language Policy

5317. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT :
SHRI RAMESHWAR DUDI:

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

(a) whether the Government have ever carried out any inspection for reviewing the implementation of the official language policy in the Indian Council of Historical Research and Indian Council of Social Science Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instructions have been issued to both the Councils for use of Hindi in publishing various forms, stationery, regulations, codes etc.;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken for the implementation of the official language policy?

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, inspections were carried out in the Indian Council of Historical Research and Indian Council of Social Science Research.

(c) to (e) Instructions have been issued to both the Councils. All efforts are being made to implement the official language policy.

[*English*]

Performance of Students for CBSE Exams

5318. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have consulted the NCERT, CBSE and other representative bodies to formulate a new system for judging the performance of students for the CBSE examinations;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to study the examination system prevalent in other countries;

(c) if so, the details of the models of examinations studied in this context;

(d) whether efforts have been made to instill fairness and reasonableness in the system of judging a student's performance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) Systems for the assessment of performance of students are developed by the CBSE and other School Boards. The CBSE's current evaluation system in declaration of results in class X indicates both grades and marks. The Board has proposed a system which envisages issue of subject-wise grades without reference to marks. Discussions and consultations have been held by the CBSE with NCERT, various schools, teaching community, educationists, State Boards of Education etc. A Sub Committee has been set up to suggest a module which is able to resolve the concerns and apprehensions expressed in different quarters about the proposal.

The CBSE has studied the various patterns of Examination System. NCERT has informed that they have also studied various systems of Examinations prevalent in different countries.

In order to bring reforms in the examinations conducted by the CBSE, the Board has been taking measures such as development, publication and use of sample question papers & detailed Marking Schemes etc. NCERT has also organised orientation programmes for various level functionaries including educational administrators, paper setters, teacher trainers & teachers.

Charging of Money for Varandahs

5319. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in early ninties, it was decided to glaze the varandahs out of 10% charges and a Government order was issued for not to charging the money for varandahs by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for reversing that order and asking the licensees to deposit rupees 1300/- for glazing; the varandahs in the Government colonies in New Delhi;

(c) whether a decision was also taken to glaze in full the varandah in Type-II quarters in Delhi;

(d) if so, whether the varandahs in Sector-VIII, R.K. Puram, four storey houses are likely to be glazed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, vide OM No. 11014/22/90-W3 dated 30.5.91, it was decided that glazing of varandahs may be carried out at the request of allottees on charging 10% the cost thereof. The monetary ceiling prescribed shall not apply to the work of glazing of verandahs.

(c) to (e) Verandahs are to be covered with brick wall and glazed windows at the request of the individual allottees. However, the balconies will be covered by providing glazing only.

Grants for Construction of Buildings and DIETs

5320. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing 100% grants to State Governments for construction of buildings under DIETs programme;

(b) if so, the amount of grants provided during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the performance of the scheme in each State so far;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to release second instalment of grants under DIETs for Pune, Latur, Nanded and Dhule;

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in sanctioning/releasing the said grant; and

(f) the time by which the grant amount is likely to be sanctioned/released?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) This Ministry is providing grants to State Governments and UT Administrations for construction of buildings for District Institutes of Education & Training (DIETs) under the Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education within the limits prescribed under the scheme.

(b) As per statement-I enclosed.

(c) Details are given in Statement-II.

(d) to (f) Request from Government of Maharashtra for release of second instalment of grant for the DIETs at Pune, Latur, Nanded and Dhule was received in the Ministry. The State Government has been requested to intimate the utilisation of the first instalment, corresponding physical progress and the construction work remaining in these DIETs. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

Statement I

List of States to whom grant has been released for construction in DIET buildings during the last three years under the Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	100.00
2.	Goa	18.00	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	—	169.00
4.	Haryana	150.00	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	98.00	—	55.00
6.	Meghalaya	—	—	208.50
7.	Mizoram	23.00	—	—
8.	Punjab	—	100.00	103.00
9.	Rajasthan	64.50	668.00	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	168.06	9.00	791.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	95.00	50.00
12.	West Bengal	—	224.00	551.91

Note: The construction grant is released in two instalments. The first instalment is released immediately after the proposal of the State Government is approved while the 2nd instalment is released after the State Government has reported 75% utilisation of the earlier amount.

Statement II

Latest details of progress in construction of DIET buildings including hostel and staff quarters

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of DIETs for which civil works grant has been released	Building completed	Under progress	Construction yet to start
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	22	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7	4	—
3.	Assam	19	3	8	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	18*	1	6	11
5.	Goa	1	1	—	—
6.	Gujarat	17	9	2	6
7.	Haryana	12	10	2	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	11	1	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	10	4	—
0.	Karnataka	20	14	6	—
1.	Kerala	14	14	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45*	40	4	1
13.	Maharashtra	29	10	4	15
14.	Manipur	8	1	6	1
15.	Meghalaya	7	3	3	1
16.	Mizoram	2	2	—	—
17.	Nagaland	3	3	—	—
18.	Orissa	17	11	2	4
19.	Punjab	12	12	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	30	23	7	—
21.	Sikkim	3	1	2	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	29	21	8	—
23.	Tripura	3	1	2	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	67*	59	5	3
25.	West Bengal	16	5	8	3
26.	A&N Islands	1	1	—	—
27.	Delhi	1	—	1	—
28.	Pondicherry	1	—	1	—
29.	Lakshadweep	1	—	—	1
Total		436	295	87	54

*New States Included.

Vacant Posts in KVs in Uttaranchal

5321. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas at present in
the newly created State of Uttaranchal, location-wise;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts of T.G.Ts. and
P.G.Ts. in each of these Kendriya Vidyalayas, category-
wise, and subject-wise;

(c) the number of posts out of these filled up, as on
date and also lying vacant;

(d) since when these posts are lying vacant;

(e) the criteria followed for creation/sanction of these
posts, subject-wise;

(f) whether the Government propose to open more
Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State and also to fill up the
vacant posts; and

(g) the time by which the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN
DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a)
There are at present 33 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State
of Uttaranchal as per list enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) to (d) As on date there are 631 sanctioned posts
of teachers of various categories in the Kendriya
Vidyalayas in Uttaranchal out of these 617 are filled up
and 14 posts are vacant. Category-wise details are at
Statement-II. The arising of vacancies with regard to the
sanctioned posts are due to retirement/voluntary
retirement/promotion/on selection to a higher post/demise/
transfer of an employee from one station to another station
etc. The filling up of vacancies is an on going process.
Candidates selected to the post of Post Graduate
Teachers have already been offered appointments and
they have started reporting for duty. Promotion to the
said post also have been effected. The process of offering
promotion to the post of Trained Graduate Teachers is
nearing completion. Meanwhile the Vidyalayas have
instructions to make contractual appointment in the vacant
posts so that the studies of the children do not suffer for
want of teachers.

(e) The posts are sanctioned on the basis of actual
work-load in such subject in each Vidyalaya.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal
to open more K.Vs. in Uttaranchal.

Statement I

*Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas at present in the
newly created State of Uttaranchal, location-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the Vidyalaya
1	2
1.	Birapur, Dehradun
2.	Upper Camp, Dehradun
3.	FRI, Dehradun
4.	Clement Town, Dehradun
5.	No. 1 HBK Dehradun
6.	No. 2 HBK Dehradun
7.	IMA, Dehradun
8.	ITBP, Dehradun
9.	ONGC, Dehradun
10.	OFD, Raipur, Dehradun
11.	OLF, Raipur, Dehradun
12.	IIP, Dehradun
13.	Museoorie
14.	BHEL, Haridwar
15.	IDPL, Rishikesh
16.	Raiwala
17.	No. 1 Roorkee
18.	No. 2 Roorkee
19.	Landsdowne
20.	SSB, Srinagar
21.	Joshimath
22.	Kashipur
23.	Haldwani
24.	Ranikhet
25.	Almora
26.	Pithoragarh

1	2
27.	IVRI, Mukteshwar
28.	Banbasa Cantt.
29.	NHPC, Banbasa
30.	New Tehri
31.	Uttarkashi
32.	ITBP, Gauchar
33.	NHPC, Dharchula

Statement II

Details of Sanction of Staff, filled and Vacancies in 33 KVs at Uttaranchal State as on 23.8.2001 in the Category of TGT and PGT

Sl. No.	Post	No. of post sanctioned	Filled	Vacancies
1.	TGT (Hindi)	69	68	01
2.	TGT (English)	81	78	03
3.	TGT (Sanskrit)	36	35	01
4.	TGT (Social Studies)	62	61	01
5.	TGT (Maths)	72	72	Nil
6.	TGT (Biology)	59	59	Nil
7.	PGT (Hindi)	35	33	02
8.	PGT (English)	34	33	01
9.	PGT (History)	14	11	03
10.	PGT (Economics)	21	19	02
11.	PG (Geography)	14	14	Nil
12.	PGT (Maths)	32	32	Nil
13.	PGT (Physics)	32	32	Nil
14.	PGT (Chemistry)	32	32	Nil
15.	PGT (Biology)	29	29	Nil
16.	PGT (Commerce)	09	09	Nil
Total		631	617	14

Pollution from NLC Mines

5322. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether NLC mines produce and emits large quantity of suspended particulate materials in the atmosphere and pollute the area around to a large extent;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to combat this pollution from the mines;

(c) whether the Government have plans to seek support from the NGOs engaged in pollution control and environmental protection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir. The ambient air quality for suspended particulate materials in the Mines are monitored by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and NLC periodically. The results are well within the parameters.

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

(c) There are no immediate plans for engaging NGOs in pollution control and environmental protection in NLC mines.

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

Projects Sanctioned by HUDCO

5323. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO had sanctioned two projects for Angal District Headquarter town as the Dhenkanal district Headquarter town was suffering from acute shortage of water and also for augmentation and accelerated water supply scheme in 1995;

(b) if so, the total cost of the projects;

(c) whether the first instalment of the projects have been released;

(d) if so, the amounts respectively thereof; and

(e) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

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

(b) Government of Orissa and HUDCO have informed that the total cost of the projects of Angul and Dhenkanal towns are Rs. 1234.65 lakhs and Rs. 1358.56 lakhs, respectively.

(c) and (d) Government of Orissa and HUDCO have informed that the first instalment of Rs. 24.92 lakhs and Rs. 37.77 lakhs has been released for Angul and Dhenkanal towns, respectively.

(e) Government of Orissa has reported that the water supply scheme to Angul town was expected to be completed by June, 2001. Due to financial crisis of the State Government, the project has been downsized to minimum requirement and is expected to be completed by October, 2002. The water supply scheme to Dhenkanal town was expected to be completed by March, 2002. However, due to financial crisis of the State Government, it has already been decided by the Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board for closure of the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Cracks in Coal Mines of Raniganj

5324. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to excess mining, cracks have emerged in the coal mines of Raniganj and adjacent areas causing danger to the mines and houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Cracks developing in Raniganj Coalfield area are not due to excess mining by Coal India Ltd.

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

[*English*]

Use of Poor Quality Material

5325. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the poor quality material caused flyover roads cave in the Sarita Vihar flyover, Delhi;

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

(c) whether the joints in the bridge cause jerks to motorists;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have made an inquiry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority has reported that approach roads of the Sarita Vihar flyover did not cave in but minor heaving was observed on the bitumenous surface due to excessive rains.

(c) The riding quality of the joints is smooth and satisfactory.

(d) and (e) Central Road Research Institute in its preliminary report has intimated that heaving of surface was due to poor drainage. The pavement composition at failure section were found to be as per design specification. The necessary repairs to bitumenous surface have been carried out.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in SAIL

5326. SHRI J.S. BRAR : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has offered a novel scheme for voluntary retirement for its employees;

(b) if so, the manner in which it differs from Voluntary Retirement Schemes offered by other Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) the number and percentage of employees of SAIL of different categories likely to be covered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) SAIL has introduced a new VR Scheme based on the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises which are applicable to all public sector companies.

(c) The information regarding the number and percentage of employees in different categories covered under the Scheme is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Administration of Scheduled Areas

5327. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas as directed in the Article 339(1) of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details of such report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Commission for Scheduled Area & Scheduled Tribes popularly known as Dhebar Commission was constituted in 1960 to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas under Article 339(1) of the Constitution and submitted its report in 1961. The report made comprehensive recommendations on the administration of Scheduled area and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Revival Plan for ECL

5328. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of ECL had prepared a revival plan for the Nirsa-Mugma Area in June 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was a programme to lessen the loss and to reach a break even point by 2000;

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

(e) whether the results has come opposite to the expectations; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the ECL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) A revival plan of Mugma area was prepared in June

1997 which envisaged increase in coal production of the area from 16.97 lakh tonnes in 1996-97 to 23.22 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 with capital investment of Rs. 14.85 crores.

(c) and (d) The revival plan envisaged that loss of the area would reduce from Rs. 95.86 crore (provisional) in 1996-97 to 48.47 crores in 1998-99.

(e) and (f) Physical and financial parameters set in revival plan of Mugma area could not be achieved due to following reasons:

(i) Non availability of land in time and resistance by the local unions in rationalisation of manpower, transfer of surplus manpower to other areas and deployment of surplus manpower from surface to underground.

(ii) Fund constraint.

(iii) .Due to heavy rain in October, 1999 a number of mines viz. incline 5 of Kumardhubi, Kapasara, Mandman, one section of Gopinathpur, inclines 3 and 4 of Hariajan, B.P. incline of Lakhimata, B.P. seam of Chapapur Rajpura OCP and Barmuri OCP were drowned. Again most of the mines of Mugma area were drowned in September, 2000 causing stoppage of production at Badjna UG, Kapasara UG, Mandman UG, Nirsha OCP, Barmuri OCP and Rajpura OCP.

Optimisation of production from the existing working mines and dewatering of drowned mines on priority basis to start production are at present envisaged as measures to reduce the total loss of Mugma area.

Involvement of Delhi Police in Usurping Government Land

5329. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has lodged cases against several Assistant Police Commissioners and Inspectors of Delhi Police on the charges of usurping Government land and criminal frauds in the sensational case of usurping land worth crores of rupees belonging to the fort of Tughlakabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest position of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation have registered a case against several Government servants including some officials of Delhi Police for their allegedly having entered into a criminal conspiracy with private persons in the matter of grabbing and sale of Government Land for illegal construction in the Tughlakabad Fort area. The CBI have also conducted searches at the office and residential premises of the accused officials and collected relevant documents from the departments concerned for scrutiny.

[English]

Prices of Life Saving Vaccines

5330. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

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

(a) whether the life saving vaccines are out of price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s Zydus Cadilla M/s Cadila Pharmaceutical and M/s Panacea Biotec are importing vaccines of crores of rupees and charging manifold profit;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct a thorough investigation in this regard;

(e) if so, the details in this connection; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (f) Vaccines are non-Scheduled formulations under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Therefore, their prices are fixed by the importers/manufacturers themselves taking into account various factors like cost of production, import price, incidence of duties, freight, commission to trade, profit margin etc. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) nevertheless monitors the movement of prices of non-Scheduled formulations and intervenes whenever necessary in the public interest.

Additional Grants to Maharashtra for Providing Basic Amenities

5331. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide additional grants to the Government of Maharashtra to provide basic amenities which have been affected due to influx of people from rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Union Government is providing financial assistance to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the infrastructure development and poverty alleviation programmes. The details of assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra under the various schemes till date are indicated in the Statement. The Central Government has no proposal to provide any grant in addition to these schemes.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Amounts of Grant Released for Maharashtra
1.	Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities	141.96 crore
2.	Infrastructure Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)	59.02 crore
3.	Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS) (subsidy released for liberation of scavengers)	27.04 crore
4.	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	21.95 crore
5.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	82.77 crore
6.	National Slum Development Programme	123.22 crore

Arrest of Militants

5332. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ISI/Pak-trained militants were arrested by Delhi Police and RDX. detonator and counterfeit currency etc. were recovered from them during the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government have examined their revelations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being considered to check such incidents?

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

(b) During the current year, Delhi Police arrested 31 militants of whom 10 were ISI/Pak trained militants. The recoveries affected from them included about 6 Kgs. of explosives (including RDX) with detonating devices, 5 hand-grenades, one pistol, one digital kenwood wireless set, 3 mobile phones sand Rs. 15,35,000.

(c) and (d) The interrogation of these Pak trained militants revealed that after having been imparted training they were sent to India to carry out terrorist activities and also to motivate the local unemployed youth to indulge in such activities in the name of Jehad.

(e) The steps taken to curb militant activities in Delhi include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; checking of persons and baggages particularly in crowded market places, place of entertainment; checking of guest houses and religious places; and formation of anti-terrorists cell in each police district.

Recording of Changes In Indian Ocean

5333. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Ocean changes recorded by the Indian Scientists;

(b) whether there are implications of these for the Indian climatic conditions and environment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard against them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) One of the changes expected due to variations in climatic conditions related to the ocean is the changes in sea levels. The Department of Ocean Development is monitoring the changes in sea level by establishing a network of tide gauges along the Indian coast and islands, to continuously measure the sea levels. In view of the uncertainties associated with sea level rise predictions, most of the work undertaken at present is mainly of research nature.

[Translation]

Treatment Facilities to DDA Employees

5334. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) the names of nursing homes where treatment facilities is allowed to the employees of DDA;

(b) the payment made for the purpose during the last three years, till date and the number of employees taken treatment in these nursing homes, Nursing-home-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of employees authorised for receiving treatment from the said nursing homes and the number of employees being benefited by this facility, category-wise;

(d) whether a medical scam relating to fictitious claims by DDA employees has come to light;

(e) if so, the details of nursing homes which have been preparing these bogus bills at exorbitant rates for petty ailments;

(f) whether the bills given by these nursing homes are as per the agreement made with DDA;

(g) if not, the time from which this has been going on and the total amount reimbursed to the employees based on the inflated bills of nursing homes;

(h) whether these cases have been handed over to CBI for inquiry;

(i) if not, the reasons therefor;

(j) whether there is nexus between Accounts officials of DDA and nursing homes;

(k) if so, the details thereof; and

(l) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under the Medical reimbursement scheme, the employees of DDA are allowed treatment facility at all nursing homes/hospitals approved by the Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and the Central Government Health Scheme. Further, as a welfare measure for DDA staff, besides the reimbursement scheme, credit facility benefit was increased by DDA from one nursing home/hospital to seven in September, 1999.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) to (l) On the basis of complaints received, besides internal reviews, a Committee which include Chief Medical Officer from Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of NCT of Delhi as Member, examined all issues and recommended temporary withdrawal of this credit facility. This credit facility was withdrawn w.e.f. 1.4.2001. The complaints received by DDA have also been referred to the Vigilance Department of DDA for investigation. Further follow up of action will depend upon the outcome of investigation.

[English]

ISI Activities

5335. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increasing ISI activities, the Centre has decided that army and civil officials to

joint forces and fight against subversive activities of the Pak intelligence agency and the Pak intelligence agency and the growing menace of Islamic fundamentalism in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Civil Military Liaison Conference was held at the Headquarters of Meerut Sub-Area and the number of various issues of mutual assistance and problems related to mass and internal security were discussed therein;

(c) if so, the outcome of the Conference; and

(d) the steps being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Central Government has been sensitizing the Central and State agencies including Military authorities about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities. Various security agencies belonging to Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI.

A Civil Military Liaison Conference was held at Meerut in which discussion were held on various security aspects and other issues of mutual interest with reference to potential ISI activities.

This was an exercise for sharing the Intelligence inputs and evolving coordination to enable both the civil administration and Army to evolve strategy for tackling the security threat and related issues.

SC/ST Quota In IB and PMF

5336. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that IB and Para Military Forces (PMF) are carrying forward SC/ST vacancies in adequate numbers contrary to a Constitutional Amendment passed in April, 2000 that increased job opportunities for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

*[Translation]***Vehicles Challenged by Traffic Police**

5337. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles which have been challaned by the Delhi Traffic Police during the last year, category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that only light vehicles like two-wheelers, three wheelers and cars are challaned by the Delhi Police whereas heavy vehicles are spared; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The requisite details are given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

S.No.	Type of Vehicle	No. of Challan
1.	Heavy Transport Vehicles	356572
2.	Light Transport Vehicles	586684
3.	Medium Motor Vehicles	74
4.	Blue/White Line Buses	76035
5.	Chartered Private Buses	47084
6.	DTC Buses	1255
7.	Under DTC Buses	22973
8.	School Buses	3316
9.	Roadways Buses	2219
10.	Mini Buses	2578
11.	Other Buses	2231
12.	Taxis	14668
13.	Cars/Jeeps	425529
14.	Tractors	3356
15.	TSRs	148714
16.	Scooters/Motor Cycles	504827
17.	Rickshaws	146
18.	Others	34

*[English]***Community Based Education**

5338. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to promote community-based education all over the country;

(b) whether the State Governments are given financial assistance to promote the community-based education; and

(c) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Pursuant to 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments, various centrally sponsored schemes in the elementary education sector namely, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi projects in Rajasthan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Education Guarantee Scheme & the scheme of Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE) and Janshala programme have emphasised on active involvement of community in the form of Village Education Committees, School Management Committees, Voluntary Organisations and bodies like Mother Teacher Associations and Parent Teacher Associations. The community-based structures are already playing active and supportive role in the construction/repair of school buildings, managing school infrastructure improvement grant, monitoring of teacher/student attendance, development of teaching learning material, promoting enrolment, etc. in many States.

(b) and (c) During the last three years (1998-99 to 2000-2001) funds amounting to Rs. 2817.09 crores were provided under the various schemes, including for different components related to community participation.

*[Translation]***Capital Punishment to Rapists**

5339. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of the Government to award capital punishment to rapists;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Rape Laws exhaustively been reviewed by the Law Commission of India which has recommended amendments to the Procedural and Penal laws. Death as a sentence for rape has not been recommended. Therefore, the Government has deferred its proposal for amending the Indian Penal Code to provide death as one of penalties for the offence of rape.

[English]

Display of National Flag

5340. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide the citizens, the right to honour the tricolour;

(b) if so, the time by which an Amendment Bill for the Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 is likely to be brought before Parliament;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revoke the prevailing executive restrictions which bar people from unfurling the tricolour at their homes and work places except for National Festivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The citizens of the country enjoy the right to honour the National Flag. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 do not curtail that right. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 merely prohibits deliberate public insult to the National Flag. Similarly, the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 merely prohibits use of the National Flag for the purpose of trade,

business, calling or profession, etc. However, the Flag Code—India, which is a compilation of non-statutory executive instructions issued from time to time governing the use/display of the National Flag, places certain restrictions on its use/display by the members of the public. A proposal for suitable amendment in Flag Code—India with a view to facilitating liberal use/display of the National Flag by members of the public is under active consideration of the Government.

Overmen/Mining Sardars in CIL Subsidiaries

5341. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of overmen/mining sardars in each subsidiary of Coal India Limited at present;

(b) the norms of deployment of overman/mining sardar in subsidiaries of CIL mines;

(c) whether the number of overmen and mining sardars in each subsidiary of Coal India Limited are not adequate as per mines safety rules;

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

(e) the required/sanctioned post of overmen and mining sardars in each subsidiary of CIL; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) As reported by Coal India Limited, the number of Overman and Mining Sirdar in each subsidiaries of CIL at present is given at Statement.

(b) The norms of deployment of overman are given in the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and related circulars issued by the Director General of Mines Safety.

(c) to (e) Details are given in statement enclosed.

(f) The vacancies are filled through internal redeployment by way of transfer and training of persons to the extent possible. The shortfall is filled through recruitment from outside. Filling of vacancies is an ongoing exercise for which subsidiary companies are taking necessary action.

Statement

Company	Requirement	Existing	Shortage	Surplus
<i>Number of Overman</i>				
ECL	1341	1341	NIL	NIL
BCCL	1039	1048	NIL	09
*CCL	750	650	100	NIL
WCL	947	943	04	NIL
**SECL	1171	1134	37	NIL
MCL	306	304	02	NIL
NCL	247	241	06	NIL
NEC	051	048	03	NIL
<i>Number of Mining Sirdar</i>				
ECL	2185	2185	NIL	NIL
BCCL	1925	2119	NIL	194
*CCL	1175	1023	152	NIL
WCL	1627	1649	NIL	22
**SECL	2082	2120	NIL	38
MCL	490	436	54	NIL
NCL	151	143	08	NIL
NEC	128	128	NIL	NIL

* In respect of CCL, 45 number of persons who are in Executive cadre are performing statutory responsibility required to be done by Overman. As regard Mining Sirdars, 70 persons are undergoing training and on completion of training and qualifying, will be deployed as Mining Sirdar.

** In SECL, diploma holders who are working as Mining Sirdars are in the process of promotion as Overman to make good the shortage in the category of Overman.

[Translation]

**Improvement in Technology of
Agro Based Industries**

5342. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to improve the technology of the agro-based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any delegation from Kerala and Tripura had visited China in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued thereby?

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) Government have taken various steps to improve and upgrade the technology content of the agro-based & rural industries. There are a large number of Government departments such as the Department of Science & Technology, DSIR/CSIR, Ministry

of Food Processing, Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries, KVIC, etc., who are regularly engaged in the process of technology development and upgradation in the sector.

(c) and (d) APCTT-ESCAP, a UN Agency had organized a delegation to China which included one bamboo artisan from Tripura and Kerala to identify the equipment/machinery suitable for modernization and technical upgradation of bamboo and cane based enterprises and for upgrading the skills and capabilities of bamboo artisans through training programmes. The APCTT is a UN Agency, working closely with National agencies both in the Centre and States and S&T Institutions in identification, transfer and utilization of selected technologies as well as in the implementation of specific technology upgradation cum demonstration programmes in agro/rural sector such as bamboo.

[English]

Unauthorised Constructions and Encroachments Around Jama Masjid

5343. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that High Court of Delhi has given ultimatum to the DDA and others to clear all unauthorised constructions and encroachments around Jama Masjid by August 16, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the Court has taken serious note of non-compliance of their earlier orders in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the date by which these unauthorised constructions and encroachments are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Delhi High Court vide its order 21.11.2000 ordered removal of encroachments/unauthorized constructions around Jama Masjid and directed DDA and MCD to take immediate steps in this regard within 8 weeks. The time for demolition was extended from time to time. The High Court in its Order dated 10.7.2000 directed compliance of the Order by 16th August, 2001.

The DDA and MCD has reported that the first phase of removal of unauthorised constructions/encroachments

around Jama Masjid was jointly taken by them on 8.8.2001 and this was informed to the High Court on 16.8.2001. The second phase of action was taken on 22nd and 23rd August, 2001. The remaining task will be taken up in consultation with the Delhi Police and Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Displaced Kashmiris

5344. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare displaced Kashmiri people as internally displaced people under the United Nations Charter of Human Rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any plan has been drawn up for return of Kashmiri Pandits to their native place; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Government does not propose to declare displaced Kashmiri people as 'internally displaced people' because the concept of 'internally displaced persons' has several implications, including in the international context for it would include not just those fleeing political persecution but would also cover those displaced by development projects e.g. Sardar Sarovar Project, etc. It is also necessary to maintain a distinction between those who had been displaced in and around 1947 as a result of Partition of the Country and those who have become Indian Citizens shifted over from one area to another area of the State. Further, the term 'Migrants' has not come in the way of mitigating their hardships and the Government have not come across any instance which suggests that the word 'Migrant' has been mistaken or misinterpreted to the disadvantage of the migrants.

(d) and (e) In October 2000, Government of Jammu and Kashmir submitted an Action Plan for the Return and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants involving a total amount of Rs. 2589.73 crores to enable 52,689 families of Kashmiri migrants comprising about 1.25 lakhs souls at present residing in Jammu, Delhi and other States/UTs to return to the Valley. The Action Plan envisages rehabilitation grant per family @ Rs. 1.50 lakhs; grant for repair of houses @ Rs. 1 lakh for houses intact and Rs. 3 lakhs for houses damaged; grant for household goods

@ Rs. 0.50 lakhs and furniture @ Rs. 0.50 lakhs; interest free loan @ Rs. 1-2 lakhs per person; compensation for loss of income from agriculture upto Rs. 1.50 lakhs per family; interest free loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per family for investment in agricultural operations and sustenance of Rs. 2,000 per month for one year.

The Government of J&K has been asked to initiate steps for persuading migrant families belonging to Srinagar to accept the rehabilitation plan to their rehabilitation.

Recruitment of Tribals In Public Sector Undertakings

5345. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set any guidelines on the recruitment of local tribals in the Public Sector Undertakings set up in the Scheduled Districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the PSUs have implemented those guidelines; and

(d) the steps taken to generate employment for the local tribals in the Public Sector Units which are located in the Scheduled Districts?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) As per instructions issued by Department of Personnel & Training, percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes is 7.5% in respect of posts filled on All India basis. In case of direct recruitment to Group C & D posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region the percentage varies from State to State and UT to UT depending on their population percentage. Apart from reservation, various relaxations and concessions have also been extended to Scheduled Tribes for increasing their entry in services.

(c) As per information available in the Department of Public Enterprises there were 1,46,459 employees belonging to ST category in various PSUs as on 1.1.2000. Their representation in terms of percentage comes to 8.01.

(d) In Group C&D Posts which attract candidates from local area there is a provision of reservation based on population of STs.

[Translation]

Legislation on Tamil Nadu Situation

5346. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact a legislation to prevent the recurrence of the Tamil Nadu situation wherein Union Ministers were arrested and which created an embarrassment for the Union Government;

(b) if so, the draft of the proposal to be framed; and

(c) the time by which legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

[English]

IPS Quota for Different States

5347. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present quota of IPS Officers for Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan;

(b) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from the Government of Karnataka for raising the IPS quota; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Under the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, as amended from time to time, the present authorised cadre strength of IPS officers in the States of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan is as follows:

Sl.No.	State	Cadre Strength
1.	Karnataka	156
2.	Uttar Pradesh	375
3.	Bihar	163
4.	Rajasthan	167

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dowry Abuse

5348. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that inspite of various legal provisions, laws and Act, around 25,000 brides either being killed or maimed every year in the country; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to eradicate in totality, the dowry abuse?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A Statement showing the statistical data on number of dowry deaths and torture by husband and his relatives reported in the country, compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi for the years from 1997 to 2000 is attached.

(b) To prohibit giving or taking of dowry, Government has enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Sections 304B and 498A of the Indian Penal Code also deal with 'dowry death' and the offence of cruelty, both mental and physical, towards a married woman by her husband or relatives. Section 113-B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that Courts may presume the guilt of the husband or relative who had subjected the women to cruelty in connection with dowry.

The direct responsibility for implementing these laws is that of State Governments and the mechanisms under them. The Government has, however, advised all State Governments to appoint Dowry Prohibition Officers with independent charge and to notify rules under the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

The National Commission for Women is in the process of reviewing the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make its provisions more stringent and effective.

Since the menace of dowry is a reflection of women's low status in society, Government have taken a number of steps to raise the status of women and to change societal attitudes towards girls and women. These include media campaigns, awareness generation camps, spreading

legal literacy, counselling, legal aid, support to voluntary agencies and schemes for the socio economic empowerment of women.

The recently adopted National Policy for the Empowerment of Women is also committed to eliminating the incidence of all forms of violence against women, including those arising from customs such as dowry.

Statement

Incidence of crime committed against women from 1997 to 2000 (upto available months)

(As per information given by the National Crimes Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

S.No. Crime Head	Year			
	1997	1998	1999	2000*
1. Dowry Death	6006	6975	6699	6679
2. Torture	36592	41376	43823	38652

Source: 1997 to 1999—Crime in India.

2000—Monthly Crime Statistics.

*Figures for 2000 are not completely available due to non-availability of data for some months from Gujarat, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Inclusion of Primitive Tribal Groups under Annapurna Yojana

5349. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representations to cover all persons of primitive Tribal Groups living below poverty line under the Annapurna Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The Government have not received any representation suggesting to cover all persons of primitive Tribal Groups living below the poverty line, under the Annapurna Scheme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Revival of Salem Steel Plant

5350. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any revival package for the Salem Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (c) The financial and business restructuring package for SAIL that has been approved by the Govt. envisages, *inter alia*, formation of a joint venture for Salem Steel Plant (SSP) with Strategic Alliance Partners (SAP), with a view to revive the plant. Accordingly, SAIL is taking steps to select a suitable joint venture partner.

ISI Activities in West Bengal

5351. PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal, in a recent meeting with him has asked for twelve additional battalions of Border Security Force to launch joint operation with Central agencies to combat growing ISI activities in the State and to step up vigil along the Indo-Bangladesh Border;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of additional battalions have since been dispatched to the State in order to tie up their difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had, *inter-alia*, mentioned the requirement of additional Central Para Military Forces in West Bengal during his meeting with the Union Home Minister.

The deployment of Central Para Military Forces in any State depends upon the overall security scenario and availability of these forces. Keeping in view these constraints, Central Para Military Forces, to the extent possible, are already deployed in West Bengal.

MOU with HUDCO for Disbursement of Loan

5352. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government have signed any Memorandum of Understanding with HUDCO regarding disbursement of loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds raised by the HUDCO during 2000-2001 and loan disbursed out of that;

(d) the loan disbursed by HUDCO to the weaker sections during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the amount proposed to be raised by HUDCO during 2001-2002; and

(f) the target fixed for disbursement of loan during the current financial year?

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

(b) As per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the year 2001-2002 signed between Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), HUDCO has been assigned a target of loan sanctions and loan release of Rs. 7150 crore and Rs. 4650 crore respectively for various housing and urban infrastructure schemes all over the country.

(c) HUDCO raised an amount of Rs. 5267 crore during the year 2000-2001. An amount of Rs. 4829 crore was released by HUDCO during 2000-2001.

(d) The State-wise details of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for EWS Housing during the last three years are given in Statement.

(e) HUDCO proposes to raise an amount of Rs. 4350 crore during the year 2001-2002.

(f) HUDCO proposes to release an amount of Rs. 4650 crore for various housing and urban infrastructure schemes during the year 2001-2002.

Statement*State-wise releases made by HUDCO for EWS during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-2001*

(Rs. in Crores)

State	Loan Released for EWS		
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Andhra Pradesh	171.78	128.18	393.81
Assam	10.86	3.07	6.31
Bihar	1.36	.09	—
Gujarat	10.28	24.50	17.00
Himachal Pradesh	28.51	6.06	—
Karnataka	143.93	302.58	130.58
Kerala	191.94	297.77	258.65
Madhya Pradesh	6.39	1.17	10.66
Maharashtra	1.59	2.41	6.06
Manipur	.07	—	—
Meghalaya	10.00	—	—
Mizoram	—	.20	1.13
Nagaland	.36	1.14	.81
Orissa	29.10	89.58	254.19
Rajasthan	8.18	3.08	.63
Tamil Nadu	71.89	42.17	99.44
Tripura	.14	—	.93
Uttar Pradesh	51.88	.34	.50
West Bengal	100.16	52.62	250.71
	838.42	954.96	1431.41

Recognition of Institutions

5353. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications are pending with the Government from private educational institutions for getting recognition for CBSE and ICSE courses;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in granting recognition;

(d) the details of the norms adopted for granting recognitions to these courses; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to grant early recognition?

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

(e) The Central Government does not process or approve applications submitted by the private educational institutions for grant of affiliation with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE). As per information furnished by the CBSE/CISCE, the State-wise details regarding number of applications for affiliation pending with the CBSE/CISCE are given in the statement. The Schools seeking affiliation with the CBSE/CISCE are required to fulfil norms/conditions given in the respective Affiliation Bye-Laws/Guidelines of the Board/Council, which

inter alia prescribe minimum requirements in terms of land, building, management, teaching staff, salaries, syllabus etc. and a no-objection certificate from the concerned State Govt./UT Administration. Non-fulfilment of the prescribed norms/conditions and time taken by the schools to rectify/comply with the deficiencies pointed out to them leads to delay in granting affiliation. The Affiliation Committee/Executive Committee meet regularly to consider all such cases which are complete in respect of the Affiliation Bye-laws/Guidelines.

Statement

State-wise position of the applications from private schools pending with the CBSE/CISCE for grant of affiliation

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	CBSE (Applications for fresh Affiliation and upgradation for the academic session 2001-2002)	CISCE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	02
2.	Assam	04	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	01
4.	Bihar	08	—
5.	Goa	—	—
6.	Gujarat	01	01
7.	Haryana	24	02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	04	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	04
11.	Kerala	23	02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11	—
13.	Maharashtra	01	01
14.	Manipur	01	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	01
16.	Nagaland	01	—
17.	Orissa	05	02
18.	Punjab	10	—
19.	Rajasthan	09	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	01	02
21.	Tripura	—	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	39	04
23.	West Bengal	07	—
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	02	—
25.	Chandigarh	01	—
26.	Delhi	11	—

Covering of Rain Drain from I.N.A. Colony

5354. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to cover the rain drain from I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi to Sewa Nagar crossing;

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

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be started and completed;

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to use the land which would be available after the completion of this work;

(e) whether there is a demand before the Government for the allotment of the over rain drain land for the use of public welfare purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There is no proposal to cover the rain drain from INA Colony to Sewa Nagar.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Decline in Demand of Steel

5355. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for steel has declined considerably during the last one year;

(b) if so, the extent of this decline and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the decline in demand has correspondingly resulted in fall in steel prices;

(d) if so, the details of fluctuating trend of steel prices over the last year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the cascading effect of the declining demand on the steel production and its prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) There has been no decline in the demand for steel in absolute terms but the growth in demand has been sluggish during the last one year.

(c) to (e) After the liberalisation of steel sector, the prices of steel are determined by the interplay of market forces which are dynamic in nature. The prices of steel in the past two years had witnessed a downward trend with occasional upturns. In respect of certain products, the decline in prices has been as much as 30-40%. The fall in steel prices could be attributed due to a number of factors which *inter-alia* include, lack of growth in the domestic demand, fall in international prices, global excess capacity, blockade of export markets, South East Asian crisis, break up of the erstwhile USSR and dumping of steel by certain countries. The Government/Steel Industry have taken several steps to boost the demand for steel which *inter-alia* include:

- Higher allocation for infrastructure development in the last two budgets.
- Launching of a National Campaign to promote consumption of steel. The Campaign has identified specific products made of steel with high market potential such as storage bins to increase the usage of steel in new areas like rural and agro based agricultural sectors.
- Orienting product-mix to suit the market requirements and adjusting production in tune with change in the market demand.
- Developing and nourishing long-term customers' relationship by entering into MOUs for supply arrangement with the customers.
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of HR coils from Russia and Ukraine.
- Regulating the imports of seconds and defectives of steel.

[Translation]

Mid Day Meal

5356. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme, till date, in each State particularly in Bihar; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As per information made available by States/UTs about 7.64 lakh schools are targeted for coverage under Mid Day Meal Scheme during the current year. Out of this 48943 schools are in Bihar.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on this scheme so far is Rs. 7455.84 crore.

National Action Plan on Participation of Women in field of Education

5357. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to implement a scheme called "National Action Plan for ensuring more Participation of Women in Field of Education;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be given a final shape;

(c) the criteria for selection of universities for the purpose of providing grants under the scheme; and

(d) the names of universities which are likely to be considered for providing grants?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The Scheme of "National Strategy for ensuring greater participation of women in Educational Field" is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Achievements of Poverty Alleviation Schemes

5358. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target set under poverty alleviation schemes have been achieved during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has been implementing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), an urban poverty alleviation programme, through States/UTs with effect from 1.12.1997. Under this programme the targets are left to be decided by the State Governments in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme and the result of beneficiary surveys. A statement showing State-wise cumulative achievements is annexed.

Statement

Physical Progress of Different Components under SJSRY based on Report Received (As on 30.6.2001)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	U.S.E.P.			U.W.E.P.	
		No. of Beneficiaries assisted Under USEP	No. of Persons trained	No. of DWCUAs formed	No. of Women Beneficiaries under DWCUAs	No. of Mandays created (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47266	8926	5750	4605	75.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	N.R.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	394	0	0	0	1.93
4.	Bihar	590	629	7	0	4.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	2077	716	73	105	0.85
6.	Goa	132	468	3	0	0.64
7.	Gujarat	11574	24073	5522	0	8.90
8.	Haryana	5723	4459	105	880	1.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	939	1253	22	63	5.38
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4544	7288	66	105	0.66
11.	Jharkhand	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
12.	Karnataka	15397	87958	680	3516	38.27
13.	Kerala	10604	20427	830	6898	1.45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64724	44860	1107	2520	20.79
15.	Maharashtra	24102	15400	210	218	15.78
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0.45
17.	Meghalaya	414	136	0	0	0.26
18.	Mizoram	286	700	75	0	4.22
19.	Nagaland	255	255	54	312	1.116
20.	Orissa	8111	9079	834	8764	18.28
21.	Punjab	5451	7305	40	170	3.50
22.	Rajasthan	16622	6765	0	0	2.34
23.	Sikkim	177	571	11	0	2.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	8968	3059	555	1339	56.39
25.	Tripura	240	997	22	0	21.19
26.	Uttaranchal	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
27.	Uttar Pradesh	83881	30629	1310	1276	43.39
28.	West Bengal	N.R.	29075	36	25	26.52
29.	A&N Islands	1	0	1	0	0.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chandigarh	57	410	0	0	N.R.
31.	D&N Haveli	37	35	0	0	0.21
32.	Daman & Diu	45	0	0	0	0.04
33.	Delhi	N.R.	800	18	0	N.R.
34.	Pondicherry	661	725	10	117	22.64
Total		313272	306998	17341	30914	379.33

N.R. = Not Reported.

[Translation]

Setting up of Task Force

5359. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force has been constituted to check the unauthorised constructions/encroachments in Delhi;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives thereof; and

(c) the number of unauthorised constructions/encroachments against which the said task force has taken action during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has constituted District Task Force for each District to assemble information, initiate action when a prosecution is called for and activate the land owning agency to protect and recover the encroached land.

(c) Divisional Commissioner, Delhi has reported that the Task Force has taken action in demolishing unauthorised construction/encroachments in 7138 residential and 4512 commercial buildings during the period from June, 1998 to July, 2001.

[English]

Celebration of Sanskrit Week

5360. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to celebrate Sanskrit Week every year in the first week of August; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard including the programmes proposed to be undertaken during that week?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Shravana Poomima has been celebrated as Sanskrit Day since 1969. From the year 2001 onwards, it has been decided to celebrate Sanskrit Week every year comprising 3 days before and 3 days after Shravana Poomima. This year, Shravana Poomima was on 4th August, 2001 and therefore the week was observed from 1st to 7th August, 2001. The observance of the week depends on the exact date of Shravana Poomima every year.

(b) All State Governments/Vice Chancellors of Universities and Institutions engaged in the propagation of Sanskrit are requested to celebrate the week in a befitting manner by organizing public meetings, meetings of Sanskrit scholars, staging of Sanskrit Dramas, etc. within their own budgetary provisions.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Chemical Fertilizers

5361. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:

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

(a) whether any cases have been reported to the Government regarding charging extra amount of subsidy than prescribed amount by the producers of chemical fertilizers in the past few years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(c) the total additional amount recovered during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Government is seized of the matter relating to excess drawal of subsidy by some urea manufacturing companies on account of understatement of capacity of their units. The Government had appointed a Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh to address to the total issue of reassessment of capacity including recoveries that may have to be effected. The Committee has submitted its report on 29.3.2001. Pending the Government's decision on the report of Dr. Alagh Committee, an interim reassessment of capacity of high capacity urea units has already been carried out w.e.f. 1.4.2000, which would result in a saving of Rs. 430 crore per annum approximately.

Besides, the excess drawal of subsidy on account of non-revision of consumption norms has also been reported. On the basis of the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1992, the consumption norms were not revised in the 6th Pricing Period which was extended till 30.6.1997. Changes in the pricing policy parameters have been under the consideration of the Government. The Department of Fertilizers is also engaged in an exercise of updating and revising the norms for the various parameters relevant for the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme covering the period from 1.7.1997 onwards. Pending the approval of the competent authority to proposed revision of norms, the subsidy is being given to the units on the basis of the existing parameters.

New Mechanism to Determine Prices of Coal

5362. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have devised a new mechanism to determine the prices of different qualities of coal;

(b) if so, the difference between the old and new mechanism; and

(c) the extent to which the producers are likely to be benefited by the new mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Pricing of coal has been completely deregulated by the Central Government with effect from 1.1.2000.

(b) In the regulated regime, pricing of coal were fixed by the Central Government.

(c) After deregulation of pricing of coal, the coal producing companies are competent to fix the coal prices as per their commercial prudence in relation to market conditions.

Regional Imbalance in NCTE Act, 1993

5363. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a great regional imbalance in the implementation of Section 73 of National Council for Teacher's Education Act, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are also aware of the imbalance in the administrative work of all the regional committees;

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

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to remove the said imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) There is no Section 73 in the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Act, 1993.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The NCTE Act, 1993 provides for establishment of four Regional Committees with well defined territorial jurisdiction.

As per the information furnished by NCTE, no serious difficulty is being experienced necessitating any change

in the present territorial jurisdiction of the Regional Committees.

Cost of Production of Gas based Chemical Fertilizers Generating Projects

5364. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

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

(a) whether the cost of production of pre-1992 gas based chemical fertilizers generating projects and that of post-1992 gas, naphtha, fuel and other mixed fuel based projects in the country varies; and

(b) if so, the average cost of production of each of the said categories of projects during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Cost of production of urea differs from unit to unit depending, *inter-alia*, on the vintage of the plant, feed stock used, levels of capacity utilization, actual consumption of inputs, conversion cost, location and health of the plant etc. Fertilizer Industry Co-ordination Committee determines the retention price (cost of production plus rate of return on net worth) of the indigenous urea units after allowing the post tax return of 12% on net worth and a combination of norms and actuals in respect of the various cost elements and expenses.

(b) While the weighted average retention price of pre-1992 gas based urea units, as on 1.8.2001, is Rs. 6258 per MT, the weighted average retention price of post-1992 gas based, naphtha and fuel oil/Low sulphur Heavy stock based urea units are Rs. 6523, Rs. 12068 and Rs. 9721 per MT respectively.

[English]

Construction of Flyovers by DDA in Delhi

5365. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI R.S. PATIL :

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

(a) whether none of the seven flyovers in the Capital, which were entrusted to DDA for construction, three years ago, is near completion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this inordinate delay has thrown to winds the sincere plans of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to decongest several very busy traffic corridors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Public Works Department has completed the construction of all the flyovers entrusted to them on time;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the DDA has been entrusted to construct seven more flyovers despite its dubious record and inefficiency;

(h) if so, whether the Union Government propose to intervene in the matter and take immediate and appropriate measures to protect the interests of the Delhities; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that out of seven flyovers entrusted to it for construction, two have been completed.

(b) The main reasons for delay beyond the agreement period of completion has been stated to be late shifting of utility services like electricity and telephone cables, sewer line, water mains, etc. Specific delay has occurred in respect of flyover at NH-24—Noida Road for revision of general arrangement drawing due to Pucca houses of Pandav Nagar and petrol pump. In respect of flyover project at Ring Road—Road No. 41, the planning of the flyover and general arrangement drawing had to be revised due to a number of constraints on the proposed alignment. The actual cost of construction is likely to remain within the cost projected at preliminary stage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It has been reported by the Public Works Department of Delhi that it has been assigned the construction of nine flyovers out of which five have been completed and made operational.

(f) The flyovers which have been completed are:

- (i) Nehru Place crossing on Outer Ring Road.
- (ii) Savitri Cinema T-Junction on Outer Ring Road.
- (iii) Moti Bagh crossing on Ring Road.
- (iv) Africa Avenue crossing on Ring Road.
- (v) Punjabi Bagh flyover.

The following flyover projects are under construction:

- (i) Andrews Ganj crossing.
- (ii) Mayapuri crossing.
- (iii) Safdarjang crossing.
- (iv) Dhaula Kuan flyover.

(g) It is confirmed that work on seven more flyovers has been entrusted to the Delhi Development Authority. Rehabilitation of services coming in the alignment of the proposed flyovers is being taken.

(h) and (i) No intervention in the matter is considered necessary at present.

Militancy in North-East

5366. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insurgents killed, arrested and surrendered during the year 2000 and till date in the North-East, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any improvement in the overall law and order situation after the ceasefire with the NSCN (I&M);

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to go for an extensive ceasefire *vis-a-vis* other insurgent outfit of the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) As per available information, no. of insurgents killed, arrested and surrendered during the years 2000 and 2001 (upto 15/8/2001) are given below:

State	Killed		Arrested		Surrendered	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Assam	321	177	423	121	1755	260
Nagaland	84	34	81	44	25	47
Manipur	102	97	117	140	33	2
Tripura	38	20	798	407	95	334
Meghalaya	15	5	61	27	22	44
Mizoram	1	—	13	1	18	—
Arunachal Pradesh	24	5	43	22	14	3

(b) and (c) From above mentioned details, it is observed that there is some improvement in the law and order situation in the North-East.

(d) and (e) Government has extended an invitation to all those militant groups who have strayed from the path of togetherness to give up path of violence and come forward for talks within the four corners of our Constitution. Government has entered into cease-fire

agreements with NSCN(IM), NSCN(K) and BLT. Kuki National Army (KNA) of Manipur has offered for negotiation with Government. No other insurgent group has come forward.

Consignment Stockistship

5367. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IPCL, a reputed Public Sector Undertaking is giving consignment stockistship for selling its products to private parties;

(b) if so, whether any norms are followed for the allotment of such consignment stockistship;

(c) if so, the details of norms followed in this regard;

(d) whether these norms were followed while giving the consignment stockistship for the State of Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. IPCL gives distributorship/consignment stockistship to Government agencies as well as private parties. IPCL has norms for allotment of consignment stockistship/distributorship, which are approved by the Corporation from time to time. The system, *inter alia*, includes giving advertisements in newspapers, inviting applications alongwith prescribed initial deposit, assessment of applicants in regard to their experience, infrastructure and financial soundness by a Fact Finding Committee of the Company. The report of the Fact Finding Committee is reviewed by a Senior Management Committee and then by a Committee of the Board of Directors before approval by the Chairman and Managing Director. These norms are being followed for appointment of consignment stockistship in all States including the State of Punjab.

Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited

5368. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metal and Mineral Trading Corporation has given its share in the Orissa based Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Ltd.;

(b) if so, the share of MMTC in the proposed Steel Project earlier and at the present;

(c) the reasons for the backing out of the Lucky Goldstar Commonwealth Development Corporation from participating in the Steel Project; and

(d) the progress made in the establishment of steel plant, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Initial share of MMTC Limited in the equity of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited was Rs. 100 crore which was subsequently increased to Rs. 150 crore.

(c) Lucky Goldstar, South-Korea withdraw due to currency meltdown and economic down-turn in South Korea. Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), UK withdrew due to restructuring of CDC and withdrawal of private investors i.e. Lucky Goldstar.

(d) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. is scheduled to commission its Blast Furnace for production of pig iron during 3rd quarter of the current year. Detailed engineering and construction work to produce steel forming 2nd Phase of the Project is in progress.

Evaluation of NCLP

5369. DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have done evaluation of NCLP; 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) As per information received from Ministry of Labour, Evaluation of identified NCLPs has been undertaken by identified evaluation agencies, inter-ministerial teams and through periodical reports and reviews at the Centre, State and District levels. A Central Monitoring Committee, under the Chairmanship of Labour Secretary, has also been set up for the overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the NCLPs. The working of child labour projects has recently been reviewed in a National Conference on Child Labour held in January, 2001. Large scale evaluation have shown that the magnitude of the child labour problem can be considerably reduced through the rehabilitation measures by the projects.

Safety Measures at Railway Stations

5370. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide adequate security measures at each Railway Station in the country in view of the recent militant attack at Jammu Railway Station;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) '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 measures suggested by the Central Government include, *inter alia*, patrolling of tracks, the need for regular meetings between the GRP and the Railway Protection Force (RPF), posting of mobile police force in the running trains, improvement in coordination between the police escort and the railway staff, removal of unauthorised hawkers, urchins and other undesirable elements, and prompt registration of cases at the first place of the reporting. The Railway administration has also taken steps to assist the GRP. These include sharing of intelligence between the RPF and the GRP, introduction of instant action groups in superfast trains to prevent entry of unauthorised persons, assistance by the RPF in escorting passenger trains during the night, joint strategy involving the RPF and the GRP to deal with anti-social elements etc.

Quality of Elementary Education

5371. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to improve the quality of Elementary Education in every State;
- (b) if so, whether any review has been made in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the quality of elementary education?

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

National Policy of Education, 1986 and its Programme of Action, 1992 resolved to provide quality education to all. Government of India have taken a number of initiatives for improving the quality of elementary education through various centrally sponsored schemes to supplement efforts made by State Governments that are primarily responsible for elementary education.

(b) to (d) Improving the quality of elementary education is an ongoing process and the centrally sponsored schemes are reviewed from time to time. Under the scheme of Operation Black Board, 100% central assistance is provided to the State Governments towards the salary of additional teachers and provision of teaching learning equipment. The State-wise details of physical and financial achievements under this scheme are given in Statement I. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is a holistic programme for development of primary education. The programme at present covers 271 districts in 18 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. 60% of the project cost is earmarked for quality improvement interventions. These interventions include curriculum development, teacher training, capacity building, supply of teaching learning materials, appointment of teachers, improvements in the school environment, etc. In all the DPEP states, new textbooks have been developed and several rounds of improved teacher training have been conducted. New institutions of Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres have been established to provide academic resource support at sub-district levels. Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi projects in Rajasthan include interventions for qualitative improvement in elementary education in the State. The centrally sponsored scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teachers Education is being implemented to create a viable institutional infrastructure, academic and technical resource base for orientation, training and continuous upgradation of knowledge, competence and pedagogical skills of school teachers in the country. So far, more than 16 lakhs teachers have been trained under this scheme. The number of District Institutes of Educational Training sanctioned to different States under the scheme is given in Statement II. A Joint Government of India—United Nations programme namely, Janshala is being implemented in selected 105 blocks in 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It is a community based primary education programme which aims at making primary education more accessible and effective. A new scheme of Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan (SSA) has also been launched with the objective to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in 6-14 age group by 2010. All districts in the

country are expected to be covered under SSA by March, 2002.

Statement I

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Pry. Schools covered for teaching learning equipment	Posts of Addl. Teachers sanctioned for single teacher primary school	Posts of 3rd teacher sanctioned for pry. Schools with enrolment more than 100	Addl. Room constructed by States/UTs as per OB norms	No. of Upper Pry. Schools covered for teaching learning equipment	Posts of Addl. Teachers sanctioned for upper primary school	Total funds released for procurement of TLE and salary of teachers appointed under OB scheme (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43,706	18,032	20,849	22,135	11,109	5,380	31,149.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952	526	225	154	301	0	897.78
3.	Assam	25,970	8,903	1,723	4,079	6,730	6,730	15,841.18
4.	Bihar	51,335	13,303	0	18,462	3,558	0	21,300.54
5.	Goa	966	167	2	242	108	0	274.51
6.	Gujarat	12,393	2,374	0	3,601	16,289	0	9,682.98
7.	Haryana	7,445	382	199	900	1,204	1,204	1,316.64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6,934	1,951	838	1,834	2,622	347	4,980.73
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,768	4,380	1,200	3,488	2,668	2,668	6,237.89
10.	Karnataka	22,281	14,350	3,855	17,492	19,013	18,916	44,551.44
11.	Kerala	6,674	0	0	235	2,834	0	1691.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64,722	22,163	22,163	13,208	6,445	6,445	26,992.64
13.	Maharashtra	36,800	15,604	4,200	21,668	16,864	10,969	33,182.01
14.	Manipur	2,550	338	0	303	398	0	457.00
15.	Meghalaya	3,141	1,969	200	2,503	733	733	2,730.32
16.	Mizoram	1,015	119	171	152	752	106	755.27
17.	Nagaland	1,190	42	95	3	427	161	324.11
18.	Orissa	34,178	14,112	5,258	5,430	10,023	10,023	24,890.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Punjab	12,925	1,457	0	1,941	2,687	2,687	5,694.24
20.	Rajasthan	27,023	15,352	1,692	9,225	6,865	2,903	23,884.55
21.	Sikkim	509	45	0	33	120	0	124.66
22.	Tamil Nadu	29,255	2,724	4,613	10,888	3,388	0	7,051.94
23.	Tripura	1,927	145	210	1,070	435	435	1,092.42
24.	Uttar Pradesh	70,438	8,891	11,800	33,283	19,148	5,310	31,910.58
25.	West Bengal	48,450	1,679	3,750	12,918	2,648	2,353	7,748.57
26.	A&N Islands	182	7	2	10	44	0	30.09
27.	Chandigarh	23	0	0	1	-	0	1.17
28.	D&N Haveli	120	80	0	54	37	0	36.46
29.	Daman & Diu	32	0	0	2	43	0	21.44
30.	Delhi	1,688	0	0	10	437	196	427.83
31.	Lakshadweep	19	0	0	0	4	0	2.48
32.	Pondicherry	271	51	0	101	75	44	139.95
Total		522,902	149,146	83,045	185,425	138,009	77,610	305,422.37

Statement II*Number of DIETs sanctioned to States and UTs*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	19
4.	Bihar*	34
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	19
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
10.	Karnataka	20
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	45
13.	Maharashtra	30
14.	Manipur	8
15.	Meghalaya	7
16.	Mizoram	2
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	17
19.	Punjab	12

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	30
21.	Sikkim	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	29
23.	Tripura	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	67
25.	West Bengal	16
26.	A&N Islands	1
27.	Delhi	7
28.	Pondicherry	1
29.	Lakshadweep	1
Total		461

*Included new States.

Farm Houses in Delhi

5372. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 30 dated 20.2.2001 and state:

(a) the reasons for enclosing Ministry's Notification dated July 23, 1998 when the same has been scrapped by the Minister; and

(b) the details of latest norms/guidelines issued in respect of farm-houses in Delhi while cancelling the Notification dated July 23, 1998?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Notification dated 23.7.98 as it pertains to building control norms for construction of residential buildings has not been scrapped. However, it has been made subject to the stipulations as clarified in the Notification dated 7.6.2000.

(b) The details of latest norms/guidelines are at Statement.

Statement

FARM HOUSES

Sl. No.	Size of Farm	Maximum Floor Area of Dwelling	Maximum Height of Dwelling Units
(a)	1.0 ha. and above but less than 2.0 ha.	100 sqm. (including mezzanine floor)	Single Storeyed maximum height 6 m.
(b)	2.0 ha. and above	150 sqm. (including Mezzanine floor)	Single storeyed maximum height 6 m.

OTHER CONTROLS:

- (i) Setback in dwelling house should be 15 m. away from any boundary line of the property.
- (ii) Where the property abuts on urban road, the dwelling house building should be setback from the centre line of that road by 60 m. where the property abuts a village road, the building setback from the centre line of that road should be by 30 m.
- (iii) No dwelling units should be built within 400 m. of the right of way of any National Highway.

[Translation]

Development of Science and Technology in Rajasthan

5373. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the work undertaken in the field of Science and Technology in Rajasthan during the last five years;

(b) whether Rajasthan is the most backward State in the country in the field of science and technology;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any scheme for the advancement of science and technology;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the said schemes are likely to be implemented in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) A number of Science and Technology programmes are supported by various Central Ministries/Departments in Rajasthan. According to available official statistics, the number of R&D projects funded in the State of Rajasthan during the last five years (1994-95 to 1998-99) is 33, 36, 50, 42 and 45 with an approved cost of Rs. 396 lakhs, Rs. 292 lakhs, Rs. 329 lakhs, Rs. 504 lakhs and Rs. 731 lakhs.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Various schemes are being implemented for the advancement of Science and Technology in the State of Rajasthan such as Science and Society, Science Engineering Research Council, National Council for Science and Technology Communication, Assistance to State S&T Councils, Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development, Instrumentation Development, Fly Ash Mission, Extramural Research and Development schemes etc.

[English]

Allocation of Funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

5374. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria set for allocation of funds for various schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns the Urban Basic Services for the poors, the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme and the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme;

(b) whether there is disparity in releasing funds to various States under the said schemes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government accord priority in releasing funds to those States having larger number of people living below the poverty line; 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 criteria for allocation of funds under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme (IDSMT) is the percentage of small and medium towns population of the State to that of the country as a whole. The Urban Basic Services for the poor scheme and the Prime Ministers' Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme have been merged and the Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), a centrally sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme is being implemented w.e.f. 1.12.97. The SJSRY is funded on 75 : 25 basis between the Centre and the States. The funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of incidence of poverty.

Under the Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) scheme towns are selected on the basis of their urban population and the extent of prevalence of manual scavenging. Priorities is given to those towns which have a predominance of dry latrines or where widespread open defecation takes place and a large scavenger population exist. Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) funds are provided for safe and adequate water supply facilities to towns having population of less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) and (e) No priority is accorded in releasing funds under the IDSMT scheme to those States having larger number of people living below the poverty line. Funds under the SJSRY scheme are allocated on the basis of incidence of poverty. The State-wise details of percentage of population below poverty line is given in statement enclosed.

The annual allocation of each State under the AUWSP is decided as per the following criteria:

- (i) 50% weightage being given to population of such towns;
- (ii) 35% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in a State/UT;
- (iii) 5% weightage being given to the number of such towns in States/UTs;
- (iv) 10% weightage being given in terms of population of such towns to the special

requirement of States/UTs under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Special Categories Hill States (SCHS).

Under the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is providing loan and a mix of subsidy from the Central Government in a synchronised manner as per the following financing pattern:

Category	Subsidy	Loan	Beneficiary Contribution
EWS	45%	50%	5%
LIG	25%	60%	15%
MIG/HIG	Nil	75%	25%

HUDCO is extending loan at an interest rate of 10% p.a. The loan is recoverable over a period of 7 years.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States—1999-2000 (30 Day Recall Period)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
3.	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
5.	Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
7.	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
14.	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
18.	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19.	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	A&N Islands	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	D&N Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
All India		1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

- Notes: 1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is use to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A&N Islands.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
9. Urban Poverty Ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.

**Expenditure of VSP on Repair
on Coke-oven Batteries**

5375. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) had to incur an avoidable expenditure of Rs. 102 crores towards repair of coke oven batteries;

(b) whether it is true that the batteries were commissioned in 1989, 1991 and 1992 respectively had a guaranteed life of 15 to 17 years;

(c) if so, the reasons for incurring such avoidable expenditure; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant incurred an expenditure of Rs. 82.78 crores towards repair of Coke Oven Batteries.

(b) Yes, Sir. The coke oven batteries in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant were commissioned in 1989, 1991 and 1992. Coke Oven batteries of 7 meters height in Steel Plants have a normal life of 15-17 years. The three 7 metres high coke oven batteries of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant had no specific guarantee from the designers for a life of 15-17 years.

(c) and (d) The matter of premature break down of these coke oven batteries in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was referred to CBI in April, 2001, which registered a preliminary inquiry. This inquiry is at an initial stage. The Government will take further appropriate action after completion of the inquiry.

**World Bank Loan for Poverty Alleviation in
Karnataka**

5376. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has decided to sanction a comprehensive project for poverty alleviation of the size of around \$200 million for the Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the projects that will be funded by the World Bank;

(c) the programme of action prepared by the Government of Karnataka in this regard;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be started; and

(e) the district likely to be covered during the first phase of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. The World Bank has informed that there is no such project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Allotment of Sites to Slum Dwellers

5377. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment of sites and services/tenements in certain rehabilitation colonies in Chandigarh to slum dwellers was made in 1970s and later on Hire-Purchase basis;

(b) if so, the terms of allotment;

(c) whether the allottees have since paid the entire amount of cost fixed before the allotment; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not transferring the proprietary rights to the allottees in accordance with the relevant scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Chandigarh Administration has informed that the allotments of Tenements, Bare Sites and Transit Sites in the various Labour Colonies have been made in 1970s and thereafter under the various rehabilitation Schemes.

(b) The following conditions were stipulated for considering the cases of conversion from License Basis to Lease Hold and Hire Purchase Basis:

- (i) That the Licencee himself/herself is residing in the allotted site/agreement.
- (ii) That there is no building violations existing at the allotted site by the Licencee.
- (iii) That the allottee makes the payment of 25% of the total cost of Site/Tenement prior to the issue of allotment letter on Hire purchase and Lease hold basis.
- (iv) The allotment on hire purchase basis was allowed the payment of premium in 216 monthly instalments alongwith interest @7% P.A. or at the rates applicable from time to time in addition to the Ground Rent payable as per Lease hold Rules. The allottees of the Tenements of Lease hold and Hire purchase basis was required to get the Lease Deed executed after the completion of dues alongwith interest.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Provision of DDA Houses to Poor/Affluent Class

5378. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that as per decision of the Central Government, DDA would now restrict itself to providing housing to poor and lower income families and the construction of houses for the affluent class would be privatised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Toilets in Rural Areas

5379. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy given for the construction of toilets in rural areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the basis of computing the subsidy given for any rural sanitation scheme;

(c) whether the Government propose to enhance the subsidy to make the scheme more attractive;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to get public involvement in rural sanitation?

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

(a) The Central assistance released by the Government for construction of toilets in rural areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) In view of the experience gained in the past, a shift from high subsidy to a low subsidy regime was adopted as a revised strategy for the restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme, which came into being w.e.f. 1.4.1999. According to the guidelines of CRSP the funding pattern of subsidy for the Basic Low Cost Units (BLCUs) costing Rs. 625 shall be open to 80% subsidy, to be shared between the Government of India (60%) and the State Government (20%) and shall not exceed Rs. 500 (i.e. Rs. 375 Government of India share and Rs. 125 State share in a BLCU costing Rs. 625). The Beneficiary is expected to make a minimum contribution of 20% of the BLCU cost. The BLCUs costing between Rs. 625 and Rs. 1000 shall attract a subsidy of 60% to be shared equally between the Government of India (30%) and the State Government (30%), subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 the beneficiary is expected to make a minimum contribution of 40% to the BLCU cost.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

(e) Under the RCRSP the new approach relies on creation of demand for better sanitation services through intensive Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign. At least 15% of the total TSC project cost has been earmarked for the IEC activities.

Statement

*Details of Central assistance released under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme,
State-wise during the last three years and the current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (23.8.2001)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1148.93	1074.91	1522.41	1267.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	40.48	73.98	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	133.22	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	729.75	678.69	0.00
5.	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00
7.	Gujarat	200.00	484.10	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	214.23	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.77	42.13	32.49	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	122.05	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	270.22	15.00
12.	Karnataka	498.67	997.19	164.51	31.10
13.	Kerala	731.37	253.03	632.99	30.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	525.48	438.11	928.82	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	575.28	1838.02	1339.51	0.00
16.	Manipur	45.50	8.96	48.08	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	35.00	0.00	9.09	0.00
18.	Mizoram	21.00	1.89	0.00	1.02
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	118.33	0.00
20.	Orissa	315.82	771.04	971.06	0.00
21.	Punjab	53.35	0.00	94.25	73.35
22.	Rajasthan	193.76	556.80	1285.23	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	28.00	25.43	2.82	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	496.39	1052.49	1016.66	38.25
25.	Tripura	24.00	0.00	253.66	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1116.49	737.77	1984.47	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	16.21	0.00
28.	West Bengal	304.21	0.00	1300.03	927.40
29.	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	3.50	2.50	0.00	0.00
Total		6394.52	9187.82	13080.95	2383.82

[*Translation*]

Demolition of Jhuggies

5380. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision not to demolish the Jhuggies built upto January 01, 1990, if they have ration card or other documentary proof;

(b) if so, whether if such Jhuggies are demolished, they will be given alternate plots;

(c) if so, the number of cases which have come to the notice of the Union Government since 1.1.1990, till date, where some slum dwellers have ration card or other documentary proof of identification and yet their Jhuggies were demolished by the DDA;

(d) whether alternate plots have been allotted or proposed to be allotted by the DDA in all such cases;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government are aware of the fact that houses and Jhuggies in Delhi are being demolished by the DDA without any prior information; and

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

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

(c) to (e) DDA has reported that all jhuggi dwellers who are having documentary proof of existence at site prior to 31.12.98 and whose name appear in the survey list, are offered alternative plots as per policy of the Government. No such case has come to their notice where the eligible jhuggi dweller has been denied alternative plot.

(f) and (g) No notice is required to be given for removal of encroachment from the Government land. However, sufficient time is given by the DDA for relocation of jhuggi dwellers.

[English]

Education Technology Programmes

5381. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG in its report for the year 1998-99 has censured the Education Department for non-distribution of educational equipments worth Rs. 1.29 crore to various schools under new education technology programme;

(b) whether CAG also pointed out purchase of more equipments than the amount sanctioned for the purchase thereof by the Ministry;

(c) if so, whether the PAC of Delhi Government has held several senior officials responsible for bungling in purchase of television sets under the programme;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to find out the non-utilisation of grant and excess expenditure to the detriment of the school children; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in the matter and the action taken against the officials found involved in bungling in purchase of televisions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) Perusal of the CAG report for the year 1998-99 for this Ministry in respect of the education technology programmes does not indicate any 'censure' of this Department. However, as per the information received from the Government of NCT of Delhi, the CAG in its audit report for the year 1998-99 has pointed out certain irregularities in procurement and utilisation of TV as a teaching aid. The PAC of the Delhi Legislative Assembly on the basis of CAG's report has also made observations in the matter. In view of the observations of PAC, the Government of Delhi has ordered an enquiry.

Funds for Novel and Coordinated Schemes under SGSY

5382. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15% of the funds allocated for SGSY is set apart for novel and coordinated schemes of different Ministries;

(b) if so, the details of the activities selected for such schemes and their suitability for availing this assistance earmarked by the Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to consider a joint scheme with the Ministry of Environment for creating employment or forest-dependent people living near sanctuaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to coordinate efforts to make the SGSY a success oriented scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Under the Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), 15% of the funds is kept apart for trying new initiatives in Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation. The projects for this scheme can be posed by other Government Departments, Semi-Government Organisations and International Organisations. The Ministry of Environment and Forests can also pose a project. The target groups of the projects should comprise of families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas. There is no pre-determined specific activity for these projects, since the projects are to be formulated on the basis of local needs and conditions and resource availability and as per guidelines prescribed.

(c) and (d) If the Ministry of Environment & Forests poses such a project, the Ministry of Rural Development can consider it. The need for coordination arises only after a project is sanctioned.

Reduction of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

5383. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken a decision to reduce all centrally sponsored schemes related to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cleaning of tanks in Government Quarters

5384. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instructions/guidelines of the Government in regard to undertaking the cleaning work of tanks in the Government quarters in the Capital;

(b) whether while in many other circles, the cleaning work of the loft tanks and the overhead tanks is regularly being undertaken by the CPWD whereas the same is not in the case of certain circles of 'J' and 'H' divisions;

(c) if not, the number of Government quarters where this work has been undertaken during the last three years, area-wise;

(d) the reasons for not undertaking the work, particularly in reference to Government Quarters in Sarojini Nagar and DIZ area, Sector I to IV; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the officials for not following the Government's instructions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the provision in CPWD Manual water tanks installed in Government quarters are to be cleaned once in six months.

(b) to (d) The position is as under:

- (i) In Case of 'H' Division while cleaning of overhead tanks is being done regularly in all areas, cleaning of loft tanks is not being done regularly in areas under the Division.
- (ii) Cleaning of overhead tanks and loft tanks is not being done regularly in the areas of 'J' Division.

Cleaning of loft tanks in DIZ area and overhead tanks and loft tanks in Sarojini Nagar is not being done regularly because these are installed inside the quarters, allottees often do not allow their cleaning at regular intervals.

Overhead tanks in Sarojini Nagar are not cleaned because that water is being used only for toilet and washing while drinking water is drawn from the tap on the main line of NDMC.

The number of tanks cleaned in these areas during last three years is as follows:

DIZ Area	: Loft tanks	705 Nos.
Sarojini Nagar	: —do—	NIL
	Overhead tanks	NIL

(e) In view of (c) and (d) above. No action is proposed to be taken against the officials.

Licence to Hawkers and Cycle-Rickshaw Pullers in Delhi

5385. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has suggested the scraping of the whole system of licensing of both the hawkers and the cycle-rickshaw pullers in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed out by the CVC that the hawkers and the rickshaw pullers in the Capital pay to the Delhi Police and other corrupt officials in civic agencies about Rs. 50 crore per month as bribe;

(c) if so, whether the Government have considered the suggestion of Central Vigilance Commission; and

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

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

Custodial Deaths

5386. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of PIL filed by the National Human Rights Commission in the Supreme Court on the issue of custodial deaths;

(b) the detailed observations of various Governmental agencies in the matter; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No PIL has been filed by the National Human Rights Commission on the issue of custodial death.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Loans to Tribals of Assam from NSTFDC

5387. SHRI JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released as loan to different States by National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that two Hill Districts (Scheduled area) of Assam are not covered by such loans from NSTFDC;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if not, the amount of such loans disbursed in the hill districts of Assam during this period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government so that Tribal People of the hill districts can avail loan from NSTFDC?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has been incorporated on 10th of April, 2001. Hence, the question of providing details of Loans released to different States during each of the last 3 years is not applicable. NSTFDC has not yet released funds to any of the States/UTs. Before incorporation of NSTFDC, financial assistance was being extended by National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC).

(e) The Government of Assam has been requested to nominate the State level channelising Agency for extending benefits to the eligible Scheduled Tribes of the Hill Districts in the State of Assam.

Establishment of Re-Melting Technique Based Plant in Baster

5388. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have established World's first re-melt technique based plant in Baster for converting Industrial waste into Pig-Iron;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said re-melt technique;

(c) whether the waste material would over flow from the tailing dams and pollute the Kirandual and Shankhini rivers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter to prevent the pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) a public sector undertaking under Ministry of Steel has planned to set up a plant based on ROMELT technology at Nagamar (about 16 Kms. from Jagdalpur) for producing pig iron by processing iron bearing wastes (slimes).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Code of Conduct for Media/Papers

5389. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Code of Conduct or Norms for the Media/Press persons for trespassing and entering in prohibited areas like Government office premises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Some of the Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Central Government in New Delhi are under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Entry into such office premises is restricted to persons in possession of photo passes or temporary passes (without photographs), validation slips or visitors' passes issued by Pass Cell/ Reception Organization in the MHA. "Open" photo passes, valid for entry into all office premises under the security cover of MHA except some highly sensitive ones, are

issued to Gazetted officers, while non-Gazetted officials are normally issued "Restricted" photo passes valid for entry into specified buildings. On the merit of each case, open/restricted photo passes or validation slips are also issued to officials of State/UT Governments, PSUs and Corporations, media persons and others in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Such of the offices of the Central Government which are not under the security cover of MHA have made their own arrangements for security and access control.

Any person who enters a Government office premises, where entry is restricted, without a valid open or restricted pass or visitors' pass is liable to be evicted from the building by the security staff. Where applicable and in appropriate cases, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code in regard to criminal trespass can also be invoked against unauthorised entrants.

[*Translation*]

Jabali Scheme/Project

5390. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared Jabali Scheme/project sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh which envisages all round development of Banchra, Bediya and Sansi castes, traditionally engaged in flesh trade in Madhya Pradesh after freeing them from this evil practice;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in clearing it; and

(c) the time by which the above scheme/project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has started a scheme called Jabali in 1992-93. The objective of this scheme is to assist voluntary organisations to take up activities for the welfare and development of women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation so as to eliminate commercial sexual exploitation. The scheme is mainly targetted at the women and children in those caste/tribes where there is social acceptance and even collusion by the male members with the commercial sexual exploitation of their women. The scheme has five components:

- (i) running of Boarding Schools for children or women victims;
 - (ii) setting up protective homes for young girls;
 - (iii) providing women victims benefits for income generation and economic rehabilitation;
 - (iv) creation of public awareness through information, education and publicity; and
 - (v) health check ups and treatment.
- (c) Does not arise in view of above.

Average Age of Males and Females

5391. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:
SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of average age males and females has at present in the country;

(b) whether it has increased or decreased;

(c) the details in this regard;

(d) the number of S.C./S.T. persons and their proportion to State's population, India's total population, as per 2001 Census, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the details of States, as per census, whose population growth rate has fallen or risen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Age-wise data as per the Census of India, 2001 are not available. However, average age of males and females for India/States/Union territories as per the 1991 Census and projected population of 2001 based on the report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by Planning Commission in 1996 is given in statement. The average age of males for the country as a whole increased from 25.32 years in 1991 to 26.34 years (estimated) in 2001 and that of females from 25.15 years in 1991 to 26.23 years (estimated) in 2001.

(d) The data on the number of SC/ST persons for Census of India, 2001 are not available.

(e) The following States/Union territories have shown a fall in decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 as compared with 1981-1991:

(1) Jammu and Kashmir, (2) Himachal Pradesh, (3) Punjab, (4) Chandigarh, (5) Uttarakhand, (6) Delhi, (7) Rajasthan, (8) Arunachal Pradesh, (9) Mizoram, (10) Tripura, (11) Meghalaya, (12) Assam, (13) West Bengal, (14) Jharkhand, (15) Orissa, (16) Chhattisgarh, (17) Madhya Pradesh, (18) Maharashtra, (19) Andhra Pradesh, (20) Karnataka, (21) Goa, (22) Lakshadweep (23) Kerala,

(24) Tamil Nadu, (25) Pondicherry, and (26) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The following States/Union territories have shown a rise in the decadal growth rate:

(1) Haryana, (2) Uttar Pradesh, (3) Bihar, (4) Sikkim, (5) Nagaland, (6) Manipur, (7) Gujarat, (8) Daman and Diu and (9) Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement

The Average Age of Males and Females in the country

Sl.No.	India/State/Union territory	Male		Female	
		1991*	2001\$	1991*	2001\$
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	India	25.32	26.34	25.15	26.23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25.72	27.40	25.76	27.51
3.	Assam	24.03	25.35	22.69	24.33
4.	Bihar	24.45	24.94	24.02	24.62
5.	Gujarat	25.21	26.11	25.54	26.68
6.	Haryana	24.46	25.53	24.60	25.49
7.	Himachal Pradesh	26.23	N.A.	26.03	N.A.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Karnataka	25.71	27.08	25.54	27.05
10.	Kerala	27.58	29.41	28.33	30.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	24.67	25.23	24.63	25.33
12.	Maharashtra	25.81	27.03	26.00	27.36
13.	Manipur	25.36	N.A.	24.66	N.A.
14.	Meghalaya	22.96	N.A.	21.79	N.A.
15.	Nagaland	24.89	N.A.	23.10	N.A.
16.	Orissa	26.08	27.08	25.78	27.06
17.	Punjab	26.24	26.95	26.08	27.11
18.	Rajasthan	23.89	24.80	24.14	24.90
19.	Sikkim	24.09	N.A.	22.12	N.A.
20.	Tamil nadu	27.76	29.53	27.45	29.44
21.	Tripura	25.16	N.A.	24.56	N.A.
22.	Uttar Pradesh	24.69	24.81	24.24	24.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	West Bengal	25.43	26.88	24.72	26.28
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.10	N.A.	22.33	N.A.
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.22	N.A.	22.43	N.A.
26.	Chandigarh	25.91	N.A.	24.77	N.A.
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.37	N.A.	23.30	N.A.
28.	Delhi	24.93	N.A.	24.12	N.A.
29.	Daman & Diu	24.31	N.A.	25.99	N.A.
30.	Goa	27.14	N.A.	27.97	N.A.
31.	Lakshadweep	24.71	N.A.	24.36	N.A.
32.	Mizoram	23.81	N.A.	22.99	N.A.
33.	Pondichery	26.83	N.A.	26.88	N.A.

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir as the 1991 Census was not conducted due to disturbed condition.

\$Projected Population of 2001 are based on report of Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by Planning Commission in 1996.

N.A.: Not Available.

The information for the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh includes Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

[English]

India-Poland Ties

5392. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement on cooperation and combating organised crimes and international terrorism has been signed between India and Poland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such agreements have been signed with other countries also;

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

(e) the extent to which these are likely to help in combating organised crimes and international terrorism?

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

(b) An agreement on cooperation in combating organized crime and international terrorism has been initiated with Poland at the official level. However the agreement is yet to be signed.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Such agreements help in facilitating cooperation between the signatories in the investigation of different types of crimes including terrorists and narcotic related offences, economic crimes etc. and prosecution of criminals.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Civic Centres

5393. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to Municipal Corporations for the construction of civic centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have earmarked amount for the purpose during 2001-2002; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to provide financial assistance to Municipal Corporations for construction of Civic Centres. However the Union Government has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments including Municipal

Corporations for various infrastructure development and poverty alleviation programmes through different Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The details of funds released under these schemes till date are given in the statement I enclosed.

In addition HUDCO has also been providing loan assistance to State Governments for urban infrastructure, social infrastructure, integrated low cost sanitation, and basic sanitation schemes. The details of funds providing by HUDCO are in statement II.

Statement I

S.No.	Name of the Centrally sponsored Scheme	Cumulative Grant Released Till Date (Rs. in crores)
1.	Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities	652.89
2.	Infrastructure Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)	444.93
3.	Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS) (subsidy released for liberation of scavengers)	245.40
4.	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	281.24
5.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	461.00
6.	National Slum Development Programme	152.00

Statement II

Details of Loan Assistance Provided by HUDCO Till 30.6.2001

Name of the Scheme	No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount of Loan released (Rs. in crores)
Urban Infrastructure	1843	8569.80
Social Infrastructure	97	754.20
Integrated Low Cost Sanitation	835	277.70
Basic Sanitation Schemes	181	25.20

Constitution of a Core Group by NHRC

5394. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs engaged in the field of Human Rights in the country;

(b) whether the National Human Rights Commission has constituted a core group to serve as a monitory mechanism for consultations with NGOs engaged in the field of human rights;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the core group is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) does not maintain information regarding all NGOs engaged in the field of Human Rights in the country. However, it has a list of NGOs on its mailing list for the purpose of despatching its Newsletters. There are 300 such NGOs listed with NHRC.

(b) and (c) The NHRC holds consultations from time to time with the NGOs engaged in the field of human rights. To review the progress of these Consultations and to serve as a monitoring mechanism, the Commission has constituted a Core Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Chaman Lal, Special Rapporteur, NHRC with the following as Members:

1. Smt. Aruna Roy, Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan.
2. Shri Henri Tiphagne, People's Watch, Tamil Nadu.
3. Shri Harsh Mandar, Action Aid India.
4. Shri Javed Abidi, National Centre for Promotion of Employment of Disabled People.
5. Shri Ravi Nair, South Asian Human Rights Documentation Centre.
6. Dr.Y.P. Chhibbar, People's Union Liberties.
7. Mrs. Meera Shiva, Voluntary Association of India.
8. Shri Ashok Rawat, Helpage India.
9. Ms. Federica Donati, UNICEF.

(d) The Core Group has started functioning from 17th July, 2001.

Expansion Programme of NMDC

5395. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has presented an expansion programme for the next ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NMDC has undertaken exploration work outside the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the revenue earned from such work during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of New Creches

5396. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received by the Government for opening of new creches;

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

(c) the number of creches proposed to be opened during the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have decided to increase corpus fund of National Creche Fund; and

(e) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken 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.

(b) State-wise details are given in statement enclosed.

(c) While no target has been fixed, the proposals received are considered on merit.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 0.97 crore has been made in the current year's budget to increase the corpus fund of the National Creche Fund.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of new applications received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	11
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Haryana	6
6.	Gujarat	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	12
9.	Maharashtra	21
10.	Manipur	7
11.	Nagaland	2
12.	Orissa	6
13.	Tamil Nadu	40
14.	Karnataka	7
15.	West Bengal	16
16.	Uttar Pradesh	64
17.	Uttaranchal	1
18.	Delhi	1
	Total	290

Diploma Course in Human Rights

5397. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Second Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Human Rights has been introduced in the educational institutions at Dehradun (Uttaranchal); and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for introducing the same course in other parts of the country also in near future?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission has not yet identified any educational institute at Dehradun, Uttaranchal for introduction of Diploma Course in Human Rights. However, UGC provides financial assistance to the universities and colleges for introduction of PG Degree, Diploma and Certificate Courses in Human Rights and Duties Education.

'No Objection Certificate' for Providing Amenities to Slum Dwellers

5398. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 168 slum pockets are located on the Central Government's lands in Greater Mumbai;

(b) if so, whether 'No Objection Certificate' is required from the Central Government to provide amenities to these slum dwellers;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government repeatedly to give 'No Objection Certificate';

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving 'No Objection Certificate' by the Union Government; and

(e) the time by which the 'No Objection Certificate' is likely to be given by the Union Government to the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Slum Development being a State subject, the Government of India does not maintain such information.

(b) Under the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), there is no such provision of giving a 'No Objection Certificate' by the Central Government.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Development of Delhi

5399. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes forwarded by the Government of NCT of Delhi for Central assistance for the development of Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the schemes approved/pending scheme-wise.

(c) the reasons for not according approval to the pending schemes, scheme-wise;

(d) the details of financial assistance provided to Delhi during the said period;

(e) the areas likely to be developed with the Central assistance; and

(f) the time by which the pending development proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that they have not forwarded any scheme for Central assistance for the development of Delhi during the last three years. However, the schemes being implemented with the assistance of Government of India and details of funds released are enclosed in statement I.

Further, during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, HUDCO has sanctioned three schemes in Delhi for loan assistance of Rs. 22.98 crore. Details are at statement II.

Statement I

Schemes being implemented with the Assistance of Central Government

(Rs. in crores)

S.No	Scheme	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Yamuna Action Plan (World Bank Association)	1.625	1.25	—
2.	ACCORD (UND Funds)	—	0.50	0.20
3.	NSDP	34.70	26.50	19.00
4.	SJSRY (Centrally sponsored scheme)	1.013	1.33	0.40

Statement II

Urban Infrastructure Finance Sanction & release details from 1.4.1998 to 31.3.2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No	Scheme No	Sanction Date	Name of the Scheme	Name of the Agency	Scheme Type	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Loan Release	Remarks
1	15236	28.5.98	Construction of 80 Bedded Hospital Under PH 1, At Sec-6 Dwarka, Delhi	M/s. Human Care Medical Charitable Trust	Social Inf.	822.61	266.00	26.00	
2	16373	21.6.99	Loan for construction of Balaji Children Hospital at Patparganj	M/s. Balaji Medical & Diagnostic Research Centre	Social Inf.	1909.93	1232.45	1232.45	Sanction vide scheme No 14950, 15321, and 16373 (Amalgamated into scheme no 16373)
3	17181	08.1.01	Construction of Cardiac Centre, PH-II in Balaji Children Hospital at Patparganj, Delhi.	M/s. Balaji Medical & Diagnostic Research Centre	Social Inf.	1423.60	800.00	0.00	—
Total:						4156.14	2298.45	1258.45	

*[English]***Afghan Refugees in the Country**

5400. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have already accepted a large number of Afghan refugees;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also discussed the refugees problem with the opposition parties;

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

(e) whether the Government would provide food and shelter to those who wish to leave Afghanistan; and

(f) if so, the number of Afghan refugees likely to migrate to India in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Due to the prolonged war and ethnic conflict in Afghanistan from 1980 onwards, a large number of Afghan nationals migrated to India. As per records, there are 12083 such registered Afghan nationals residing in India. In addition there are 11696 Afghans staying in India with UNHCR refugee certificates.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under consideration and number of such Afghans is not available.

Report of DST on Earthquakes in Future

5401. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has reported that in future great earthquakes are likely to occur along Southern border of Higher Himalayan range;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered this report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this conclusion has been reached after the analysis of the data collected by the Global Positioning System sites at North-Western Himalayas; and

(e) if so, the steps being considered by the Government to meet the situation?

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) Sir, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has not reported occurrence of future great earthquakes along southern border of higher Himalayan range. However, the southern border of Himalayan range is well recognized as being the boundary between the Indian and Eurasian plates. According to the theory of plate tectonics, plate boundaries are suspected to be the recurrent sites of earthquakes, especially the moderate and the great ones.

(d) and (e) Data on crustal movement through Global Positioning System (GPS) is being collected by various scientists in the country. According to preliminary investigations carried out by a team of scientists at Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation, Bangalore it has been inferred that the Indian plate is moving northwards with respect to the Eurasian plate at a speed of about 40-45 mm per year. The movement of the Indian plate only suggests the accumulation of forces of geological origin near the Himalayan boundary. In view of the lack of similar observations in the other sectors of Himalaya, no conclusion can be drawn about the occurrence of great earthquakes in any specific region.

*[Translation]***Employment on Compassionate Ground**

5402. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:
DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel of Delhi Police, Delhi Fire Service and various security forces who died on duty during each of the last three years;

(b) whether in each case the administration provide employment to each of the dependent on compassionate ground;

(c) if so, the number of jobs made available during the said period and the number of applications are lying pending;

(d) the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

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

[*English*]

Conversion of Sanskrit Vidyapeetham into Maha Vidyalayas

5403. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of affiliated Vidyapeethams proposed to be converted into an Adarsha Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas or Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethams in the country during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, has five projects in hand this year for conversion into Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas under their scheme and none of them relate to any of the Sansthan's affiliated institutions.

Among its affiliated institutions, the Sansthan proposes to convert the Mumbai Devi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya at Mumbai and Shri Sitaram Vaidic Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya at Kolkata into Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.

[*Translation*]

Recommendations made by Bhuria Committee

5404. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Bhuria Committee in regard to Scheduled Castes;

(b) the salient features of the said recommendations;

(c) the States in which the said recommendations have been implemented;

(d) whether there were some ambiguities in the said recommendations which have not been removed so far; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. The Bhuria Committee had made recommendations in regard to Scheduled Tribes for extension of the provisions of the Panchayati Raj in Scheduled Areas.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

5405. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) the procedure adopted for the allotment of Government accommodation to all categories of the Central Government employees;

(b) the criteria laid down for the allotment of type-I to type-V quarters in view of the basic pay of different categories of the employees;

(c) whether all the departments and autonomous bodies like Election Commission, Supreme Court etc. are framing their own rules for allotment of Government accommodation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per provisions of Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, all Central Government employees including employees of Government of N.C.T. of Delhi working in the offices, which have been declared eligible for General Pool Accommodation, are entitled for allotment of residential accommodation from General Pool. Applications are invited from those employees who are eligible for Government accommodation. Seniority is based on length of service in respect of Type-I to Type-IV accommodation. For Hostel, Type-IV Special and above types, seniority is based on the earliest date since the

prescribed emoluments are drawn. A residence falling vacant is allotted to an applicant who has been wait-listed for change of accommodation in that type and if not required for that purpose, to an applicant without accommodation in that type having the earliest priority date for the type of accommodation.

(b) Entitlement for various types of accommodation is determined as per the basic pay drawn by an applicant on the cut off date fixed for a particular Allotment Year. The details of entitlement for Type-I to Type-V are given as under:

Type of Residence	Entitlement
I	Less than Rs. 3050 p.m.
II	Less than Rs. 5500 but not less than Rs. 3050 p.m.
III	Less than Rs. 8500 but not less than Rs. 5500 p.m.
IV	Less than Rs. 12000 but not less than Rs. 8500 p.m.
IV (Spl)	Not less than Rs. 10,000 p.m.
V-A	Less than Rs. 15,100 but not less than Rs. 12,000 p.m.
V-B	Less than Rs. 18,400 but not less than Rs. 15,100 p.m.

(c) and (d) Government has conferred eligibility to the Central Government offices, Offices of Government of NCT of Delhi and certain autonomous bodies including Election Commission of India and the Supreme Court of India for allotment of general pool residential accommodation to the staff working under their administrative control. Departments, who have constructed their own departmental pool accommodation, may frame their own Allotment Rules to administer the allotment in consultation with Directorate of Estates.

[English]

Unemployment among Rural Youths

5406. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of unemployment among rural youths has increased between the period from 1993-94 and 1999-2000 in both males and females;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the increasing rate of unemployment among rural youths?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The estimates obtained from the Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) indicate that the Unemployment Rate (on the basis of Usual Principal Status) increased for rural males (aged 15-29 years) to 4.3% in 1999-2000 from 3.55% in 1993-94 and for rural females (aged 15-29 years) to 2.7% in 1999-2000 from 1.85% in 1993-94. The specific reasons for the change in these Rates have not been assessed.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing self and wage employment programmes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) which can provide employment opportunities to rural youth of BPL families in their own location.

Arrear Wages of CIL Employees

5407. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrear wages of more than five lakh coal employees which are due for the last more than five years have not been paid by Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Coal India Ltd. proposes to pay interest to the employees on their dues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Arrear wages in respect of non-executives for 54 months and in respect of executives of 45 months have become due with the signing of the National Coal Wage Agreement—VI/implementation of Mohan Committee's recommendations.

(b) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are not in a position to discharge this liability owing to difficult financial condition of the loss making Subsidiaries, viz., Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Central Coalfields Limited. An agreement on settlement of wage arrears is yet to be arrived at. This is necessary because the settlement has to be done for CIL as a whole in view of JBCCI.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Rashtriya Bhasa Ayog

5408. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding National Language Commission appearing in 'Dainik Jagran' dated 10th May, 2001;

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

(c) whether the Government have considered to constitute a National Language Commission and have arrived at any decision in this regard so far; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction and functions of the proposed Commission?

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

(b) to (d) Government of India has decided to set up a Council for the promotion of Indian Languages under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with the Minister of Human Resource Development as its Deputy Chairman. The Council will advise the Government on measures to be taken for the development, propagation and promotion of the Indian Languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

It has been felt that a full-fledged Commission would not be necessary since there already exist several institutions (such as the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, the Central Hindi Directorate, the National Council for the Promotion of Urdu Language, the National Council for the Promotion of Sindhi Language, etc.) for the promotion of different Indian Languages. As an advisory body, the proposed Council would serve to guide and give direction to these existing institutions.

[*English*]

Recognition of Schools by CBSE

5409. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land area and covered area requirements for schools to be recognized by the CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) established in the Union Territory of Delhi and outside Delhi within the National Capital Region (NCR) are different;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the land area requirements for the said two categories depending on their location; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to bring about uniformity 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.

(b) As per information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) the schools located in the Union Territory of Delhi should not have less than following land area for the purpose of affiliation with the Board.

1.	Senior Secondary School	Classes from Pre-Primary to class XII	All the four streams	4000 sq. mtrs.
2.	Senior Secondary School	Classes from Pre-Primary to class XII	Maximum two streams	3000 sq. mtrs.
3.	Secondary School	Classes from Pre-Primary to class X		2000 sq. mtrs.

The land area requirement for the schools located outside Delhi but within the National Capital Region has been prescribed as about 2 acres.

The relaxation in the requirement of land for the schools located in Union Territory of Delhi has been given by the Board on account of the special features of the area namely pressure of population and scarcity of land. Apart from this as Delhi has no other Board, stringent conditions may deprive the students & schools from affiliation.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the CBSE.

Building Bye-Laws, 1983

5410. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) whether there is any provision for deem to sanction under Building Bye-laws, 1983 DDA;

(b) if so, the procedure for the grant of approval to Building Plan failing eligibility of such proposal under the deem to sanction Clause after expiry of sixty days to sanction;

(c) whether the notice is required from the applicant under deem to sanction Clause before the commencement of construction work;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the status of Building Plan is considered under the deem Clause 6.7.4 under Clause 6.1 Building Bye-Laws 1983; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. In accordance to Unified Building Bye-laws, Clause 6.7.4 it is stated that "if within 60 days of the receipt of notice under 6.1 of the Bye-laws, the authority fails to intimate in writing to the persons, who has given the notice of its refusal or sanction or any intimation, the notice with its plans and statements shall be deemed to have been sanctioned provided the fact is immediately brought to the notice of the Authority in writing by the person who has given notice and having not received any intimation

from the authority/within fifteen days of giving such written notice. However, subject to the conditions mentioned in this Bye-laws and directions of the Government, nothing shall be constructed to authorise any person to do any thing in contravention or against the terms of lease or titles of the land or against any other regulations, Bye-laws or ordinance operating on the site of the work.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1999-2000.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 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-4065/2001]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Statement

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by Government on the

recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on National Hydro-electric Power Corporation.

12.01-1/2 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Study Tour Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Study Tour Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their visit to Chennai, Pondicherry, Goa and Mumbai during January, 2001.

[*English*]

12.02 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE**

Sixth and Seventh Reports and Minutes

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY (Kendrapara): I beg to present the Sixth and Seventh Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes relating thereto.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Twenty Fourth Report

[*English*]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): I beg to present the Twenty Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on 'The Multi State Co-operative Societies Bill, 2000'.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour' matters.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the morning, according to the rules, I have given a notice of breach of privilege...(Interruptions) I seek your indulgence to make a reference to that...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a privilege notice. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is a privilege issue. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I have received your notice of question of privilege. I am calling for the comments of the Minister of Finance in this matter. It is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Premajam, I have received your notice also regarding the alleged misbehaviour with you and assault on members of the All India Democratic Women's Association by the SHO Badarpur Police Station, Delhi. I am calling for a factual note in the matter from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ramji Lal Suman to make his submission.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

12.05 hrs.

RE: STRIKE IN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES

SHRI HAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, strike is going on in All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the last seven days. Despite Delhi High Court's directives yesterday for ending this strike within 36 hours the strike is continuing even today. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter. Eight such incidents have taken place between junior doctors and hospital employees during last six months, but the hon. Minister of Health has not paid serious attention to this. People from all over India come to AIIMS for treatment and lakhs of people get treatment here. About 7-8 thousand persons get treatment in OPD. Due to this strike thousands of people have been forced to lie on roads and face great difficulties. Yesterday, a boy called Rajkumar from Delhi went to AIIMS to get himself admitted for treatment. Due to strike he died on the footpath. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. The Government machinery and management of AIIMS are not at all serious towards this problem. The Government have not made any serious efforts to end this strike. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know that...

MR. SPEAKER: How many time you will say 'Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker'. Please speak on the subject.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: These days you are taking a rigid stand. As such I am saying again and again so that 'Mr. Speaker' you become a little liberal.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter. What the hon. Minister of Health has done about this strike. He should make a statement in the House in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C.N. Singh, you can also associate with Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Thirty hon. Members have given notices and I have to call all the Members who have given notices.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): This is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions) The AIIMS is a prestigious organisation. Thousands of people are suffering. Government is sleeping on this issue. ...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members have raised a serious issue. I am asking the Government if it has anything to say on this but you are not allowing the Government to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats first. On the one hand, you are raising the matter and on the other hand, you are neither allowing the Government to respond to the same nor allowing the Chair to say something on this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any statement by the Minister on this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Let the Health Minister make a *suo motu* statement on this...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should be taken to task for this ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji not to take the Government to task till there is strike in AIIMS because in such a situation to which hospital we will go for treatment.

The issue raised by Ramjilal Sumanji regarding strike is very important. Patients face lot of problems when there is a strike...(Interruptions). I will convey his feelings to the Minister of Health and ask him to find out a solution to this problem.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): There is no Health & Family Welfare Minister. Where is the Minister?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, you are a senior Member. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

12.10 hrs.

RE: DEMAND FOR NATIONAL CALAMITY RELIEF FUND TO STATES AFFECTED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the scanty rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, many of the districts are facing extreme drought. The hon. Chief Minister and the hon. Members have submitted a memorandum requesting the Union Government to extend immediate relief of Rs. 200 crore. We have asked for Rs. 848 crore from the Union Government 20 days back. The Union Government has sent a Central team to Andhra Pradesh. So far, no meeting was convened in this regard. People are expressing anxiety. So far we have not even got a single paisa or assistance from the Union Government. Out of 1,094 mandals, 981 are facing drought. Reservoirs are empty; power stations are closed. There is no water even for sown paddy.

Under the circumstances, the Union Government must react to it immediately. The Government should convene a meeting immediately. Even other States like Karnataka, Orissa and Bihar are facing drought. The National Calamity Relief Fund is available. The Agriculture Minister is the Chairman of Fund. Even after 20 days of the visit of the Central team, no meeting was convened. Hence, we are requesting, through you, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to react on this. People are expressing anxiety. Opposition parties are taking advantage that we are creating everything. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I am fully supporting your demand. I am glad that you have raised it. Every well-meaning citizen of India and all political parties support your demand, only your alliance partners are not supporting you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: This is the situation in Andhra Pradesh. That is why the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had held a meeting with the District Collectors. But there is no money. Under these circumstances, we are requesting the Minister, through you, to respond to this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is also assisting you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): It is not a party matter. This is an issue relating to almost all the regions of Andhra Pradesh. May I tell you that in the

living memory of the people never did the people of Andhra Pradesh experience drought of this scale, of this magnitude and of this severity? Therefore, I think that the Government should intervene immediately and massively not because the TDP is raising the issue but because the people are crying. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, we are also with them...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, you can also associate with Shri Yerrannaaidu.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narendra, do you want to speak on the same subject? You can also associate with Shri Yerrannaaidu.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. NARENDRA (Medak): No, Sir. I would take just one minute.

[Translation]

Sir, Andhra Pradesh is in the grip of drought. There is shortage of drinking water and electricity. All the people are in trouble...*(Interruptions)*. The Central Government should give relief for this purpose immediately...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to make a submission that the Government should make a statement regarding relief. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anything from the side of the Government?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Minister is going to reply on Karnataka also.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, you can also associate with Shri Yerrannaaidu.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to reply on Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to say a word on this. *...(Interruptions)* The relief earmarked from the National Calamity Relief Fund for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 208 crore, out of which, the State Government has spent Rs. 190 crore.

There is no money available there. So, immediate release of money from the Centre is requested. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Andhra Pradesh and Bihar both are affected adversely by flood and drought. So both the States should be linked for this purpose.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): The whole Bihar is in the grip of drought a central team had gone there...*(Interruptions)*. No relief work is being taken up there...*(Interruptions)*. Bihar should also be associated with it for this purpose.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you are forgetting that in this House you have also recently discussed the flood situation.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): In spite of a six-hour debate on drought and floods, no comprehensive policy has come out from Government so far. *...(Interruptions)* The Parliament will be adjourned on 31st. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to reply about Karnataka also.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Sir, Uttar Pradesh is facing flood problem due to rivers originating from Nepal and fifty percent of my Parliamentary Constituency is affected of flood. The Union Government and the State Government have not taken any measures to prevent flood and people are on the verge of starvation. The hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should reply to it. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing the Minister to give reply. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Maharashtra is also in grip of drought and flood...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. You are raising important issues and making a noise in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you are not at all interested in the reply.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker. Sir, the hon. Member Shri Yerrannaiduji has linked this debate with Andhra Pradesh. It is true that a large part of Andhra Pradesh is in the grip of severe drought. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh came here and he met the concerned Ministers. A Central team has returned from there after assessing the situation. Along with Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*. It is right that hon. Bangarappaji has not get a chance to speak. People of Karnataka are also facing drought due to scarcity of rain in the region. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra with an all party delegation met the hon. Prime Minister and discussed the drought problem. Just now hon. Raghunathji and hon. Raghuvansh Prasadji also raised the issue of Bihar and Shri Akhilesh Singh raised the issue of Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): What about Bodoland? *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Just now Bwiswmuthiaryji raised the matter of Bodoland. It is really difficult for me

to reply when such an issue is raised suddenly in Zero Hour. Various parts of the country are in the grip of drought and Chief Minister of various States have met the hon. Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)* I forgot the name of Madhya Pradesh. All the Members of the House have raised this issue. I will take up this matter with the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, there are two issues. A Central team has already visited all the States. I would request you to ask the hon. Minister to convene the National Calamity Relief Fund Meeting. It was decided to convene the meeting on 23rd of this month, but it was postponed. Therefore, I would request you to give the direction to the Government of India to convene a meeting as early as possible. Otherwise, nobody would get a single paisa for the national calamities that have taken place in various States. That is the procedure laid down...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana, I have called Shri Sangma. Let him speak first.

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA (Tura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with lot of pain and anguish that I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Speaker, and through you, Sir, the whole House, to the statement made by a very important leader of this country. He has been a Member of this august House, has been a member of the Council of Ministers and currently a Member of the Upper House. He is Shri Eduardo Faleno.

I am not referring to a statement made in the House. I am referring to a statement made outside the House. I am right within the purview of Rule 353. He has stated and I quote:

"Mr. Sangma himself is from the North-East and does not belong to the so-called heartland, mainstream."

To say that North-East does not belong to the mainstream of India is very irresponsible...*(Interruptions)* Let me finish, I will take only one minute...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I must state here that, 'to say that North-Eastern region does not belong to the mainstream of India is not only irresponsible but it is also an anti-national statement'.

I want to state with all emphasis at my command that North-Eastern region is an integral part of India.

Thank you Sir...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Sichar): Sir, I want to say something about what Shri Sangma has said...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today autorikshaw, taxi and bus operators are on strike over the issue of CNG. I have also given in writing in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Balaghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You will also be called.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the name of Shri Khurana.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, what is this?...*(Interruptions)* Sir, about the subject matter, to which Shri Sangma drew the attention of the House, we told him that whoever might have said it, must not have said it. But he is continuously making propaganda all over the country against our leader, against her citizenship. This is not fair...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gonda): Sir, this is against the law of this country...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker Sir, today nearly one lakh scooters, taxi and bus operators are on strike. About 15-16 hundred buses of DTC and 50-100 buses which are under STA are operating. Otherwise, there is complete strike. This strike has not been called by any political parties, rather auto, scooter, taxi and bus operators who are frustrated and disturbed on account of scarcity of CNG have called for strike on their own.

Mr. Speaker Sir, on 17th of the month when there was a hearing in the Supreme Court over this issue the Central Government and the State Government had submitted a joint affidavit that the alternative fuel should be allowed in place of CNG but the Supreme Court did not concede to it. So they came to me and told me that they want to go on an indefinite strike. I advised them not to take such measures, as the Hon'ble Prime Minister was trying to find out some solution to the problem. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the leaders of Delhi

have politicized the entire issue and for the last four days are giving a statement to the effect that I have called the strike and thus they are trying to make me a hero. In this connection the Transport Minister have threatened that who so ever participates in the transporter's strike, their permit will be cancelled. Thus, he became a villain. I am very sorry that it is on account of his threat that all the transporters have gone on strike from today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should convey the sentiment of the House to the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) Sir, it is their failure. They are responsible for not having provided adequate number of CNG outlets in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you not allow me to speak on this issue of Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Goel, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Goel, please sit down. I have called his name. He has also given a notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise a very important issue and I am sure that all the hon. Members of Parliament from Delhi will support me. ...*(Interruptions)* I am raising your matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak two lines on the issue of Delhi.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very important issue concerning about 25 lakh ordinary workers of Delhi and surrounding areas, who are today really on the verge of starvation. They are out of jobs and 1.5 lakh industrial units are closed because the Master Plan, which was formulated in 1990 and which contemplated proper provision for the industrial units in Delhi and nearby areas, has not been implemented.

Sir, in 1990, when the Master Plan was formulated, it provided that within 20 years, 16 new light industrial areas for re-location of the industries which were in the city and in the non-conforming areas would be provided, and for that, all provisions would be made. Sir, I do not wish to take the time of the House in that matter. The Master Plan was to be suitably amended and if necessary, to be modified.

The necessary proposal has been cleared by the Delhi Government, by DDA and by the Lieutenant Governor. The Supreme Court has also permitted the revision of the Master Plan. In spite of this, nothing has been done. Today, the industrial units are lying closed. Sir, we had one meeting in your Chamber at one time but it was to be followed up by other meeting. They are seriously inconvenienced. They have come to us. We feel that the Government of India should immediately take steps with regard to the revision of the Master Plan and also making provisions for their-re-location. Many of them have paid money.

They have paid money but they are not getting their land. It has been provided in the Master Plan that they will be given at least three years time to shift. That time is not being provided. Land is not being found out. The Government has taken totally an insensitive, anti-working class, anti-poor attitude. I very seriously suggest to the Government that they should immediately look into the matter. The people are coming to us. They are facing serious problem. Sir, I would earnestly request you, as you had been kind enough to do on an earlier occasion, to please call a meeting of these Parties. It is a human problem of immense magnitude. Therefore, I request you to kindly intervene. I find that this Government has become an immovable property to us. Only if the hon. Speaker takes some initiative, something is being done. Therefore, I earnestly request you to intervene in the matter. I am sure the hon. Members of Parliament from Delhi will support me including Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra who is now fighting Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This is the problem not of the people...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has raised the issue relating to Delhi and it is the responsibility of the Delhi Government to solve the problem. I fully support the issue that has been raised by the Shri Somnath Chatterjee...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The master plan has deleted the re-location of the industry...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RJAESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have given notice regarding the floods in Bihar. It has already been discussed in the House. How are you raising it now? You please sit down.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today indefinite strike is being called in Western Uttar Pradesh. Today, advocates are on strike in Western Uttar Pradesh. The businessmen, labourers, farmers and industrialists all are supporting them. They are supporting them as they have to cover five hundred k.m. to attend the High Court. Today the situation in the entire Uttar Pradesh is very serious. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down, I will also call you. What are you doing. You are time and again disturbing the House.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Anything may happen at any point of time there and the Government will not be able to control the situation. Since the advocates are on strike so the people are very disturbed as courts are not functioning. In 1986 the demand of the people was accepted by the Government while Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Member of Rajya Sabha. He had asked a question No. 45 dated 31.7.1986. In reply to the question the then Minister of Law Shri Hansraj Bhardwaj had said that in principle the Government have agreed to set up a bench of High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh. In his reply it was also mentioned that the Government should choose the place for setting up of the High Court bench. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had authorized the Government of India for this. This supplementary question was asked by Shri Atal ji. It is pending since 1986. Why is there so much of inordinate

delay in it. Hon'ble Atal ji has become Prime Minister of the country. Whatever was said in reply to this question should be accepted by the Government. Allahabad High Court bench should be set up in Western Uttar Pradesh as soon as possible. Presently the situation there is very serious and it can become explosive any time. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. The assurance that was given to hon'ble Atal ji by the then Government should be completed by the present Government. The Chief Justice of the High Court had also taken a decision in the conference held twice in 1979 and 1985 that a bench should be established in this region keeping in view the convenience of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you my submission is that keeping in view the explosive situation in Western Uttar Pradesh, a bench of Allahabad High Court must be set up there as soon as possible so that the interests of the advocates, labourers and industries could be protected and the situation there may not further deteriorate.

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister of Law Shri Arun Jaitley has given a statement...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: he has given a notice, I am calling those Members who have given notice. Your subject is different.

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Law, Shri Arun Jaitley has given statement that in the States where High Courts are located at the distance of six to seven hundred K.M., a separate bench can be established. He has said this about Gujarat. However, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. It is on account of this that as the hon'ble Member has said, there is a strike in Meerut and the advocates of Allahabad High Court and the advocates of all the districts courts are on strike. The bench of Allahabad High Court should remain in Allahabad itself. Another bench should not be set up. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister of Law as to why the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh or he himself is giving such statements. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down, all of you will get an opportunity to speak. Why are you interrupting the House.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you my submission is that the Government have accepted it in principle and the Chief Justices of High Court had

also taken a decision twice in conferences held in 1979 and 1985 that keeping in view the convenience of the plaintiffs the bench of High Court should be set up there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You please sit down. You have expressed your views.

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Government whether the Government want to set up more benches of High Courts or whether they want to set up more benches of the Supreme Court in all four directions?

If it happens so, the lawyers throughout the country will go on strike. Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House and I would like him to give clarification in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently some tribals died of hunger in some of the States. Residents of Nicobar in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are likely to meet same fate. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir I seek your protection and urge the Government of India to take immediate steps in this regard and avert this situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nicobar Islands is inhabited by 90% tribals. They have only one product-coconut and betel-nut. Paddy is not cultivated in Nicobar Island nor there is any industry. Even there is no industry for processing of coconut. Consequent upon GATT agreement, the rates of coconut and betel-nut came down and then Government of India declared that it would buy coconut through NAFED and Islanders used to sell their coconut and Kernel through NAFED on the mainland and it was their sole means of livelihood. But NAFED suspended purchase from 10 August, 2001 and ultimately there was no buyer for these products. Consequently it started getting decayed and islanders are on the verge of starvation, whereas the Government had given an assurance on 28 March, 2001 that it would buy coconut and its Kernel at higher price during the year 2001, 2002 but the Government failed to fulfill its commitment and Kernel producers are on the verge of starvation. Through you, I would like to submit that the Government should issue immediate orders for purchasing of coconut and Kernel from islanders.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know this is a very serious problem. The Government should intervene in the matter. ...*(Interruptions)* Time and again Members have been demanding Government's help in this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I called the name of Shri Mohan Delkar. Please understand that there are 35 names here.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, this is a very serious problem. ...*(Interruptions)* The prices of coconut are going down.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are interested, you give a notice.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, I would like to associate myself with the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Kurup, you can associate with the hon. Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I also would like to associate with the hon. Member.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I also would like to associate with the hon. Member on this subject...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR (Dadra and Nagar Haveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a tribal area covered with thick forests. The Government of India have banned setting up of any polluting factory in Dadra and Nagar Havelis. Despite all that such factories are being set up in this Island. Even Central Pollution Control Board has identified 20-25 factories which are highly polluting and thus they are prohibited. Despite such ban, some factories like Advance Dot Com, Savita chemicals, K.L.J. Ramco etc. have come up in this Island. These factories are highly polluting and thus affecting whole of the forest area whereby even drinking water has been spoilt. Even the land has been adversely affected and our beautiful island Dadra Nagar Haveli is getting dirtier. Time and again, complaints have been made for immediate closure of such factories and this matter has been brought in notice of the Government of India.

So far those industries have not been closed. Those factories are still polluting our area. My submission is that Central Pollution Control Board should immediately send a technical team to the islands to conduct a survey and examine whether those industries are creating pollution or not; be it air pollution or water pollution. The Government of India should immediately take steps to close such factories. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Time and again you are disturbing the House. I have to call other Hon'ble Members also...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You will be called.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that newly created Chhattisgarh State should be granted a special package of Rs. 200 crore and a revolutionary scheme for upliftment of poor people, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, other backward classes. creation of employment for educated unemployed and for all round development of farmers should be implemented. The leader of BJP, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee declared creation of new State of Chhattisgarh on 1 November. Subsequently, we were to get something from the Government of Madhya Pradesh whereas, we have got nothing from them. Since Chhattisgarh has been deprived of its due share, development of the newly created State is difficult. The condition of SC's and ST's in Chhattisgarh is pitiable. Chhattisgarh has been facing famine since the State was created and the Government was formed there. Central Government provided Rs. 200 crore as relief fund and rice worth Rs. 100 crore. The percentage of backward classes is 23 percent, percentage of scheduled castes is 16 percent and availability of irrigation facilities is just 3 percent. No development schemes for generating resources of irrigation and upliftment of SC's have been implemented in Chhattisgarh. Now Government of the State has neglected this aspect. Sir, through you, I would urge the Government to provide a special package of Rs. 200 crore for upliftment of all sections of society, all round development of farmers, creation of jobs for educated unemployed. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, senior Members should not be allowed to speak during Zero Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright. You have given a good suggestion.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, this Session will be ending on 31st August. The entire nation is till exercise on the fate and the interest of the small investors of UTI. The Government will conclude their Supplementary Demands for Grant today and we will hardly find any opportunity to understand what exactly is the Government's proposal to protect the interest of the small investors of UTI. Hundreds and thousands of letters are coming to several MPs, cutting across party lines, from the school teachers, the pensioners, the workers, especially those who are monthly income planners, and the farmers.

Sir, we are seeing several kinds of comments in the TV panel talk and the media by the Government, but not inside the House. What exactly is their policy till now to protect the interest of the small investors? The present stock market weather is not guaranteeing more than Rs. 10.10 as the value of each unit. Even the Government did not inform us till today the interim progress of the investigation, as to where the things are moving and where the things are going.

Sir, many things will be forgotten within a month or a week, but I think, it is the duty of this House to convey a clear message to the investors and the nation that such type of grand scam cannot be compromised at any level and cannot be covered up. Therefore, the Government is duty-bound, and if you so direct, before 31st August to tell the House what is the interim progress of the investigation and what exactly is the financial proposal and package to deal with those who looted UTI and to punish them, and to rescue the investors. What is the Government's plan? I would like to know whether there is any debt instrument or there is any plan to convert it to term-loan, to pin them under the umbrella of the Government, or what exactly is the Government contemplating to do? We cannot keep quiet on this issue simply because we could not conclude a debate, and therefore, the entire UTI scam would be covered up.

Sir, therefore, I appeal through you to the Government that they should come out with their clear policy on two points before 31st August. First, what exactly is their package for the small investors, to protect them? What is the interim progress of investigation and whom is the

Government targeting? Unless the Government comes forward with these two things before 31st August, the apprehension in the minds of the people cannot be ruled out.

SHRI A. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House an important matter relating to the State of Kerala. It is well known that Kerala sends the maximum number of manpower to other countries, particularly to the Gulf countries. In Saudi Arabia, there are about 1.5 million Indians, out of which 80 per cent are from the State of Kerala. In other Gulf countries also there are about four million Indians, out of which the over-whelming majority is from Kerala. It has now become very difficult for a labour in Kerala, working in the Gulf, to get himself transported from the Kerala coast to the Gulf coast. The ever-increasing airfare has always been a stumbling block for this purpose. Moreover, the employers in the Gulf are reducing their salaries and other perks including airfare. So, under the circumstances it has become most essential that a shipping service be introduced from Cochin to Gulf destinations like Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Muscat or to such other places.

Sir, now there is already a new ship sailing from Cochin to Lakshadweep. That ship could be made use of for the purpose of transporting the labourers from Kerala to the Gulf countries. So, the Ministry of Surface Transport should prepare a viable scheme for helping the people, especially those labourers who are going to the Gulf countries. The country is also earning foreign exchange through them. I would like to urge upon the Government to consider a plan for arranging a shipping service from Kerala to the Gulf countries.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL (Varanasi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hail from Varanasi. It is the cultural and religious capital of the country and is visited by lakhs of pilgrims and visitors from the country as well as from abroad everyday. In such a situation, the number of trains running from Varanasi to various places or vice-versa is very inadequate. It is wrong to extend the Varanasi bound trains to Patna, Darbhanga or Muzaffarpur. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government towards the fact that great resentment is prevailing among the people of Varanasi due to it. ...*(Interruptions)*. You please sit down whatever you want to say should be said later on. If your Minister thinks it necessary as has been mentioned by your...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please address the Chair.

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL: If it is necessary to start a train from Patna, Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga then a new train should be started from these places, but it is wrong to extend the Varanasi bound trains to these places. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Railways that Cochin Express which issued to start from Varanasi has been extended up to Patna. Similarly the Tirupati Express from Varanasi to Secundrabad and the Sadbhavana Express vacancy between Varanasi and Darbhanga has been extended up to Patna. Similarly Pawan Express which used to run from Varanasi, has been extended up to Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur for three day each. Lastly, I would like to say that Sarnath Express has been extended up to Chhapra and Ghyanganga Express has been running from Darbhanga for one day. You are requested to run these trains from Varanasi as resentment is prevailing in the people of Varanasi. If the trains from Varanasi are similarly extended to other stations then the people will resort to agitation and block the rail lines.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious situation has arose in Bihar due to the floods the second time within a month. All the rivers like Ganga, Kosi, Gandak, Kamla, Balan etc. are flowing above the danger mark and many a dam have been damaged including many at Madhubani, Kursela and Katihar. Many villages in Kursela here been inundated. Lakhs of farmers are on road. The Kadha Gola station has come within a range of two kilometers of Ganga river. Similarly, the station at Manihari has come within one kilometre of the course of the river. Gopalganj which is the native Janapada of the Chief Minister of the State is once again in the grip of floods. The condition in Raxaul, Madhubani, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur is also pathetic. Darbhanga has been so much badly affected owing to floods that it is difficult to explain. The Central team after visiting that place has reported that the performance of the Bihar Government is not satisfactory. It is owing to the negligence of the Minister of Irrigation and other Minister of Bihar that the dams keep in suffering extensive damage every year and the problem has remained unresolved. We also indulge in rhetoric in the House. Hence I would like to urge upon you to convene a meeting with the parliamentarians from Bihar for resolving this problem and for preventing the Bihar from facing the threat and scare of floods and drought every year...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency has been badly affected by the floods...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You must also associate yourself with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Pappu Yadavji, you have expressed your view point in the House. Not more than two or three minutes should be taken during the Zero Hour. You must give an opportunity to speak to other Members also.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Arrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the separation of Jharkhand as a separate State from Bihar, one of the best schools of Bihar at Jhoomritalaiya has gone over to Jharkhand. Similarly, many other schools have also gone to Jharkhand...(*Interruptions*). Bihar has become devoid of good schools. The most appropriate place to open Sainik school in Bihar is in Bhojpur district Headquarters Arrah...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government to respond to every issue in the 'Zero Hour'. If the Government want to give a reply, I have no objection.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Vir Kunwar Singh University is situated there, besides Arrah is very developed from agriculture and industrial point of view. Through you, I would like to submit to the Minister of Defence that a Sainik School should be opened in Arrah headquarter so that the children belonging to poor and weaker section of society may get good education.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the flood has assumed very threatening and ferocious proportions in Gopalganj. The question which has been raised by Shri Pappu Yadav...(*Interruptions*). It is totally cut off from all sides and no relief work is taking place. The team from Centre which had gone there, has returned back...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has replied to it.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Merely giving reply is not going to solve the problems. All the people are dying and being ruined there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the flood situation in Bihar is extremely grave. The Government will have to take it seriously and have to satisfy all of us also. It should also provide information regarding the steps the Government propose to take in

such a situation. It is a very reasonable demand. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should try to seek assurance from the concerned Minister, if not today, then tomorrow.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has already said that he would take the matter to the hon'ble Prime Minister. He has said so in the beginning.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, some clarification should be given tomorrow because it is a very serious situation.

[*Translation*]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ganesh Sugar Mill at Janapad, Maharajganj had been running under the National Textile Corporation of the Ministry of Textiles. However, this Sugar Mill has closed down owing to mismanagement. The order of winding up the Ganesh Sugar Mill and the mills at Anand Nagar and Elgin Mill, Kanpur was given on 29.9.1999 and the High Court gave the stay order on the winding up order of 29.9.2001 in response to the separate appeals by the respective mills challenging the validity of the order. This stay order is effective in regard to Ganesh Sugar Mills, Anand Nagar also. It is to be further submitted that the letter dated 5.11.1999 from Shri Sriram Chauhan, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs was about making payment of salaries to the workers of Elgin Mill, Kanpur and Kanpur Textile Mill, Kanpur. In this regard dated 29.11.1999 the Minister of Textile Shri Kashiram Rana stated that the payment of salaries to the workers of factory has since been made. However, the workers of Ganesh Sugar Mill, Anand Nagar have not been paid their dues. I would like to know from the Government as to why this discrimination against the workers and staff of Ganesh Sugar Mill is being done? I demand from the Government to ensure taking an immediate action to revive Ganesh Sugar Mill, Anand Nagar. I further demand that the benefits of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme implemented from 9.9.97 in pursuance of the policy of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India should be extended to the workers and staff of the Ganesh Sugar Mills. If the Government finds itself unable to run the Mill, then the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India should present a No-objection Certificate to the High Court and send one of its representatives to appeal in the High Court. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not right to read in the Zero Hour.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not reading. I am highlighting of facts. I want to reiterate to take a decision in regard to Ganesh Sugar Mills, Anand Nagar about which the issue has already been raised in the House but no decision has been taken by the Government. Two persons have also submitted their tenders in Allahabad High Court to buy this mill but the Government of India is not issuing the No-objection Certificate. I submit to the Government to present the No-objection Certificate to the Allahabad High Court so that the Mill may be revived.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, this is with reference to the reply given by the Government to my question 15 days back, which was supplemented by Shri Dasmunsi and also Shri Basu Deb Acharia regarding closure of Tangra unit of the Tyre Corporation of India which is in my constituency, in the city of Kolkata.

Yesterday the unit has been declared closed. But the hon. Minister assured on the floor of the House that the decision of closure will be forwarded to the Cabinet for its revival and for its revamping package. It is most unfortunate that in spite of being assured on the floor of the House in the presence of hon. Members, if any unit is suddenly declared closed, it becomes difficult for the Members also. When we communicate the sentiments of the Government to the workers, they become frustrated and disappointed also.

In the same manner, we also raised the demand for modernisation of IISCO and also about the closure of MAMC which was under discussion on that day. So, I appeal to the Government to come out with a positive proposal for revamping — whether it is at all possible or not, we do not know — the Tangra unit of the Tyre Corporation of India, and modernisation proposal of IISCO. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) In spite of the assurance given by the hon. Minister regarding revival of Tangra unit of TCIL and MAMC, the Government issued orders to close them down. ...*(Interruptions)* Then, what is the use of any assurance?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: On the one hand, the Government gives assurance and on the other hand, it closes down units. What is the use of assurance?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that the Government...*(Interruptions)* Government provides assistance for eliminating illiteracy and promoting literacy. Influence of the present Congress Government in Rajasthan is being noticed on education. ...*(Interruptions)* Recently, the issue of saffronization of education was under discussion, however, Congress party is influencing education in Rajasthan. Last year on golden jubilee celebrations of Rajasthan. Last year on golden jubilee celebrations of Rajasthan a school in the name of Swaranjayanti Pathshala and another in the name of Rajiv Gandhi Pathshala were opened there...*(Interruptions)* workers of Congress Seva Dal have been appointed...*(Interruptions)* however, N.T.T. trained candidates are not getting jobs.

13.00 hrs.

Workers of Congress Seva dal and those having favourers of Congress representatives have been appointed in these schools. Government has discontinued the education scheme for which grants were to be received from foreign countries. All funds are being granted for Rajiv Gandhi Pathshala. However, it is being propagated that Congress Party is spending its own funds for the functioning of this school. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government to review it.

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Congress Party has sent signatures of 6 crore people to hon'ble Presiddnt against Tehelka issue. Congress had got 75 lakh votes in Rajasthan during 1999 and they have stated that 71 lakh people from Rajasthan have given their signatures. When we made an inquiry from the local people in this regard, we came to know that they have not gone to the people to get their signatures. Signatures of 71 lakh voters out of 75 lakh voters are said to have been sent to the person holding highest office in the country—it is a total fraud. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, you are not allowing your own Member to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL: Sir, it is just cheating a person holding the highest office in the country. Shri Arjun Singh ji talked about transparency.

Transparency can be assured if all signatures are verified, then this would prove to be a scam bigger than the fodder scam of Bihar. Hence, Hon'ble President, who holds the highest office of the country has been cheated...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJAJIAH MALYALA (Siddipet): Sir, the Coir Board had opened Regional Coir Board Training Centres in Rajahamundry and Narsapur, Andhra Pradesh to develop the coir products. But now they want to close them down.

Sir, it is a very good and professional industry. I would request the Board to continue these training centres for three more years. They have declared their inability to run these centres and are asking the State Government to run them. Sir, it would be better if these centres are run by the Central Government. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to run these centres as it would give employment to the unemployed youth of that area.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thiry-Five Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Forty Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to accord sanction to the proposal of Government of Maharashtra for construction of Overbridge on National Highway No. 6 near Phekri Railway Crossing in Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): There is a need to construct an overbridge on national highway No. 6 near Phekri railway crossing in my Parliamentary constituency Jalgaon (Maharashtra): A large number of vehicles from Calcutta to Mumbai pass through this highway everyday. As the gates on that railway crossing have to be closed several times during day, it leads to long queues of vehicles on both sides of crossing. Due to this people have to face a lot of difficulties.

The proposal of Maharashtra Government to construct an overbridge on this highway as per B.O.T. system is pending with the Ministry of Surface Transport. Therefore, I request the Government to accord sanction to the construction of an overbridge on the railway crossing near Phekri on National Highway No. 6.

- (ii) **Need to provide Financial Assistance to Government of Himachal Pradesh to Protect Manikaran from Flood.**

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Manikaran in district Kullu of Himachal Pradesh is a place of pilgrimage and is also a place of attraction for natives and foreign tourists as there is a stream of hot water where food can also be cooked. The Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had also visited this place on June 17th, 1989 and is very well versed with the geographical position of this place. This year, when he visited Manali for recess, a delegation of the people of Manikaran had met him and requested to provide a grant of Rs. 1,92,50,900 on the basis of an estimate prepared by the Central Water and Power Research Laboratory, Kharagwasla, Pune for undertaking flood control works.

Unfortunately, on the night of 13th August, 2001, floods struck the area, due to which soil erosion took place. Several shops were swept away in the water and cracks emerged in village houses. In the absence of the immediate action, the place will be devastated completely. Through you, I urge upon the Prime Minister that in view of the weak financial position of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, financial assistance may be provided without any delay so as to protect this place of historical and religious importance.

- (iii) **Need to expedite setting up of Super Thermal Power Station at Maneri Growth Centre in Mandala District, Madhya Pradesh.**

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Thermal Power Corporation has completed the study of technical feasibility of setting up of a Super Thermal Power station at Maneri Growth Centre in Mandala district near Jabalpur. The Corporation has ensured that adequate supply of water will be made from the Bargi dam constructed near Jabalpur and coal will be provided from Shahdol area. However, the said station has not been set up so far due to which there is large scale resentment among the people.

Therefore, Government should take immediate measures for the setting up of this station.

(iv) Need to Implement Scheme for Plantation Alongside Yamuna River in Delhi.

SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Yamuna river passes through Delhi and large number of Jhuggies are situated on both sides of this river. The river is getting polluted very fastly and poor people face so many problems during rains and summer season. Lakhs of people reside along its eastern banks and their movement continue the whole day. The pollution in Yamuna river is affecting their health. Therefore, if plantation is undertaken along its 15 kms long stretch from Sonia Vihar to Mayur Vihar, it will help in its beautification and the people will be able to for a stroll along its banks which will be beneficial for their health. Delhi Government has formulated a scheme in this regard for the plantation of 20 lakh trees.

Therefore, through you, I urge upon the Union Minister of Environment and Tourism to implement this scheme as early as possible so that people of Delhi could be benefited and the problem of pollution could also be solved.

(v) Need to release adequate funds for early completion of construction work on National Highway No. 12 between Jabalpur and Tendukhera, Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI RAM NARESH TRIPATHEE (Seoni): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Highway No. 12 from Jabalpur to Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh has been under construction for decades. The pace of construction of is so slow that it appears it will not get completed even after the 21st century. It is a single lane highway from Tendukhera to Bhopal. As it is a black soil area therefore, during the rainy season the incidence of vehicles getting stuck on this road while crossing it in a common phenomenon due to which the whole highway gets jammed for hours together. Hundreds of vehicles gets jammed on both the sides. Sometimes they get jammed for 24 hours. The pace of construction of road from Jabalpur to Tendukhera is so slow that the already constructed stretch of road becomes dilapidated by the time the next stretch is constructed. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to expeditiously complete the construction of the National Highway No. 12 by releasing adequate funds.

(vi) Need to take steps to dispose of the surplus and unusable land at Turbe by Air India.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the abnormal delay on the part of Air India to dispose of their surplus and unusable land at Turbe and the residential complex under construction at Nerul at Mumbai.

Though the proposal has been initiated ten years ago, till now no decision or action has been taken by Air India. CIDCO has been the trustees of the land/residential complex and because of the delay on the part of Air India, the liabilities of CIDCO are increasing.

In 1997-98, tenders were invited on behalf of Air India for the disposal of the land/residential complex and the BARC was chosen as the successful bidder. Later, it transpired that the BARC realised the unsuitability of the properties. In case the first bidder (BARC) has not yet made the payment, Air India should have asked CIDCO to accept the second highest bid.

With the shake up at the top level, Air India is in a mess both financially and otherwise. Air India would be wise to make use of the second bid, which offers a fair price for the property. This will also give a little financial relief to Air India to set its house in order to some extent. Thank you very much.

(vii) Need to look into the reasons for frequent occurrence of earthquake in some parts of Kerala

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR (Ottapalam): Frequent earthquakes are taking place in some parts of Kerala like Ottapalam constituency, Pattambi, Shoranur Municipality, Aranatookara, Deshamangalam, Varavoor etc. which have adversely affected the people and damaged their houses and roads. Though in Deshamangalam earthquake occurred, the apparatus to measure it is not functioning. In Kerala, apart from earthquake, people are facing the red rains, green rains and recently a lot of people died of landslide. All these have created panic among the people.

So, I urge upon the Government to come forward and appoint an Expert Committee to look into the matter and do a detailed study regarding the geographical factors behind these things. Thank you.

(viii) Need to sanction more watershed for Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh under Desert Development Programme

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU (Anantapur): The district of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh is facing a severe drought situation due to failure of monsoon this year. This district is receiving 540 mm as normal rainfall which is the second lowest in the entire country after Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. In June, the district received only 36 mm as against the normal rainfall of 131 mm. This failure of rains led to suspension of all agricultural activities in the district rendering nearly five lakh families jobless. The district is experiencing severe drinking water and fodder

shortage. Anantapur is covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP). The Government of Andhra Pradesh earlier had requested for sanction of 200 Water Sheds during 2000-2001 under DDP. But only ten water sheds were sanctioned during the year. Anantapur District is prone to frequent droughts resulting in untold miseries to the people, in particular agricultural labourers. So, I request the hon. Union Minister for Rural Development to sanction additional 200 Water Sheds immediately under DDP to Anantapur District.

- (ix) **Need to run Chambal Express between Howrah-Gwalior daily and also extend it up to Nizamuddin, Delhi.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chambal Express train NC1159/1160 running Howrah and Gwalior via Asansol-Gaya-Allahabad-Manikpur-Chitrakut-Banda-Mahoba-Jhansi runs three days in a week. The same train number 1181-1182 runs upto Agra once in a week. For the last many years the people are facing a lot of difficulties due to non-running of this train on daily basis. It is also not true that in Howrah-Gaya-Allahabad-Manikpur-Chambal Express can be easily extended upto Nizamuddin railway station from Gwalior-Agra and could be run on daily basis to provided facility to the people. Hence, the Chambal Express train may be run on a daily basis and extended upto Nizamuddin railway station.

[*English*]

- (x) **Need to shift Food Craft Institute from Bhubaneswar to Patharajpur, Orissa**

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY (Kendrapara): Sir, the people of Patharajpur area in Orissa are very much agitated due to the inordinate delay in shifting the Food Craft Institute from Bhubaneswar. The Union Ministry of Tourism sanctioned a Food Craft Institute for Orissa in 1998 and the site for the Institute was selected at Patharajpur. But due to the absence of any building at that place, it was decided to start the institute in a rented building at Bhubaneswar. Subsequently, the Ministry of Finance cleared the proposal and sanctioned fund for the establishment of the building at Patharajpur. The construction of the building has been completed about a year ago but the Institute is still running at Bhubaneswar in that rented accommodation. Several lakhs of rupees have been spent on the construction of the building. So it should not be allowed to keep that building unused any longer. Moreover, the amount spent on renting the building is an unnecessary expenditure and a loss to the exchequer.

I urge upon the Government of India to take steps to shift the Food Craft Institute to Patharajpur without any further delay.

- (xi) **Need for creation of a separate State of Bodoland**

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, the dire necessity of adopting appropriate constitutional measures and taking effective political initiatives on the part of the Union Government to create the much long-awaited separate State of 'Bodoland' in the Northern Brahmaputra Valley carving out of the present State of Assam under the foothills of the Kingdom of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh has been, indeed, long overdue.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take appropriate constitutional policy measures and effective political initiatives to create a separate State of 'Bodoland' with immediate effect as an effective action plan to meet the genuine aspirations of the people, thereby to bring the insurgency menace to an end. I also urge upon the Government to create two Autonomous Districts under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in the Southern Brahmaputra Valley including the 'Bodo/Boro-Kacharies of Karbi-Anglong and North Cachar Hills Autonomous Districts in the S.T. (Hills) List and also to include Bodo language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

- (xii) **Need for early completion of work of double-line between Delhi and Meerut and provision for computerised ticket reservation office at Meerut Railway Station**

[*Translation*]

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Meerut): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Western Uttar Pradesh Meerut is an important city from commercial and industrial point of view. There are two long pending demands of the people of this area. One, the doubling of railway line between Delhi and Meerut and two, setting up of a computerised reservation Centre at Meerut railway station. The work of doubling of railway line between Delhi and Meerut is in progress but the pace of this work is extremely slow. The people of this area, Central and State Government employees working in Meerut, business class and industrialists will be greatly benefited once this work is completed expeditiously. Alongwith it, the demand for computerised reservation centre is pending for a long time. I, therefore, urge that a computerised reservation centre may be set up there before the completion of the work of double line between Delhi and Meerut so that the people can avail the benefit of reservation. The people of area will be benefited by completion of path these

[Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana]

works, and the income of railway will also increase. I request the Government of India to accomplish both these tasks without delay.

(xiii) Need to provide telephone services in Karauli district, Rajasthan

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Swai Madhopur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a large part of district Karauli under my Parliamentary constituency, Swai Madhopur, Rajasthan falling under 'Dang' region is covered by dense forest and it is a mountainous region. The transport facility and telecommunication facility is quite pitiable in the ravines of river Chambal. At small time intervals schemes for extension of communication facilities are being introduced. The area is not only remote and deprived but dacoit infested too due to which people are panic stricken. The denizens of this area are devoid of railway and telephone facilities. Even after 54 years of independence Karauli district is demanding telecommunication facility.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Communications to issue instruction to connect 'Dar' region to Mandail area with satellite telephone service in order to provide telecommunication facilities to the people of this backward area.

13.58 hrs.

[English]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—GENERAL -Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the next item is Supplementary Demands for Grants.

We have already taken one hour and 54 minutes. The remaining time is one hour and six minutes only. I would appeal to all the hon. Members that when they speak, they can refer to so-and-so Supplementary Demand dealing with so-and-so item so that they could confine to their subject and save the time. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, while discussing the Supplementary Demands I raised the issue of non procurement by NAFED at minimum support prices. Today the MP from Andaman and Nicobar have also stated that procurement is not being done there on support price.

Alongwith it while expressing my views on 'Pardhan Mantri Sadak Yojana' I have said that 'Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna' is not being properly implemented in many States. While citing an example. The directions of the Ministry of Rural Development are also not being followed. I had explained how the heavy amount is being spend on roads which are already existing. Therefore a proper system should be adopted to inspect and check everything and participation of MPs should be ensured.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in demand no. 34, the hon'ble Minister of Finance has made a mention about direct taxes and construction of a building in Mumbai. That building should be constructed, but alongwith it I would like to give two suggestions. It is true that we want to streamline the system and also want to work in that direction. At present, currency notes are printed by Reserve Bank at some places and later on issued. The Bank Note Press falls under the jurisdiction of RBI, but there are certain areas which are not under the jurisdiction of RBI, as was sated by my friend Shri Thawar Chand ji.

14.00 hrs.

There is a bank of employees of bank note press run by Reserve Bank of India and other Bank Note Press employees are different. Though the work is same. Therefore, the disparity in pay scales should be bridged up. Some years back the employees of Bank Note Press went on strike and were denied wages for the strike period. However, the employees of P and T got all the benefits, but these people are stil deprived of the some. I want that all the benefits should also be paid to them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to discuss demand numbers 5 and 6 simultaneously. Demand No. 5 is regarding IDPL and the demand number 6 is regarding fertilizers. There was time when IDPL was a very good company and a profit earning organisation. It was a set up with a view to manufacture cheap. Quality medicines with a high level of credibility. Gradually its defect grow up. Though the Government is regularly providing financial assistance to it, even then it is not in good shape and condition. There is a need to formulate a scheme to revise it so that the Government may not need to provide it a huge financial assistance.

Today our fertilizer plants are closing down. Why it is so? Whehter raw material is not available or it is due to mismanagement or due to some other need? It is true that funds are sanctioned for these units but they do not work at desired pace afterwards. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance towards the heavy industries sector also. Many revival plans have been

formulated for those industries. These are several industries which you want to revive. I would like to draw your attention towards CCI which has many units. Some of these units may be revived but then are some which should be closed down. A unit of Cement Corporation of India is situated in my constituency Nayagaon. The employees are being paid salaries for the past four years there which comes to lakhs of rupees every month. A lot of money is being spent as electricity dues, however the electricity supply was cut off owing the non-payment of the outstanding amount by the company. Today, we have been spending lakhs of rupees on it. I have submitted to the hon. Prime Minister and held discussion the Ministry of Heavy Industries in this regard. Now I want to submit to the Hon. Minister of Finance that he should make arrangement to pay the outstanding electricity dues of the unit. The Court has also given an order in this regard that the factory will become operational of the dues are closed. The Government also won't have to pay salaries to the workers who have not been doing any work due to the closure of the factory. Besides, the production will also benefit the country.

Sir, the hon. Minister proposed to provide a lot of financial assistance to Super Bazar. I don't want to go in details about the condition of Super Bazar, the matter on which Half an Hour Discussion was held yesterday. However I would like to know as to why the losses were incurred in the past three years? It was so because the Mazda was purchased without any justification. Similarly the pulses were purchased without having any need to buy them. Onion was also purchased at very high price. The share holders will have to share the burden of losses incurred by Super Bazar. Hence it is very clear that the Government need to consider over the matter regarding such organisations properly. I would like to submit that the faith of these investors who are associated to cooperative movement is shaking and they are reluctant to invest money in Government institutions. I don't want to discuss about UTI, for a lot of discussion has already taken place on it, but this institution is also related to it. I think that if you could improve the atmosphere of distrust, then it will be very beneficial and the credibility of the institution among people will be restored. Small investors will be assured by such act.

I would also like to draw the attention towards the earthquake victims of Gujarat besides and also towards the areas which have been affected by drought in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and some parts of Madhya Pradesh. Last year, Madhya Pradesh was entirely reeling under drought and today several of its districts are reeling under the drought. I would like to submit that Madhya Pradesh should also be provided with financial assistance when it is being considered to be extended to other States, so

that the drought affected areas of the State may be provided assistance.

Sir, the discussion about the North Eastern States has been held under the demand No. 58. Lakshadweep has not been mentioned in it but I would like that it too should also be provided financial assistance because it is also a part of our country and there are several problems which it has been facing. I have myself witnessed that electricity through solar energy and diesel is being generated there. A separate package should be given for it. The funds sanctioned for North Eastern States are adequate. We want to develop and solve the problems of North East because many of its areas are Adivasi dominated areas so that these people may not feel themselves alienated from the mainstream of the country. It will be better if more funds are allocated for North-Eastern States to do away such feeling. I know that as first supplementary budget has already been presented, second supplementary was third supplementary budget will also come. Hence I would like that more allocation should be made for the North Eastern States so that the people of these States are convinced that they are being treated with love and care.

A reference to Journalists Welfare Fund has also been made in its yesterday speaking on behalf of the opposition Shri Tiwariji had said that there is certainly a need to set up a Journalist Welfare Fund for Journalist work as watchmen of society. However no mention has been made as what will be the provisions under the Fund. There is certainly a need to analyses as to which class of journalist will be its beneficiary and which will not be.

Lastly, referring to the problem of my constituency, I would like to put forth my point before the hon. Finance Minister because it is directly related to the Ministry of Finance. The hon. Minister of Finance has brought the demands for Supplementary Grants. I had said in regard to Doda Chura that it is related to cultivation of opium. I have made this submission to the hon. Minister that the trade of Doda Chura, presently a prerogative of the State Government should be handled by NEFED. Bunglung worth crores of rupees besides causing a lot of problems has been taking place due to the mishandling of trade by the State Government. If the NEFED takeover the trade of Doda Chura then it will certainly earn profits. There is also a need to revise the price of opium which comes under Narcotics because its production cost has increased a lot. It is also a source to earn foreign exchange. Raising this issue under the Rule 377, two days before I had said that the alkaloid factory based at Neemuch should be developed and expanded because it produces codein phosphate, morphine and other medicines

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

which we used to import but today we are exporting those. This will result in saving and earning a lot of foreign exchange. There is certainly a need to expand that factory in view of this thing. There are lakhs of opium cultivators in the country. Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and my constituency alone is the home 70 thousand opium cultivators. Through the hon. Minister has constituted a Committee in regard to the price revision of opium, I would like that it should give its report quietly as possible. I have also discussed about poppy husk and have said that the Government should take control of poppyhusk.

Lastly, I would conclude by raising one more point. Though it is not a subject of the supplementary budget. The gauge conversion work in my constituency from Neemach to Ratlam is going on. Meagre Budgetary allocation to the tune of 5 crore, 10 crore or 15 crore made for it in rail budget. However this amount is not sufficient as the estimated cost of this project is 113 crore. I have demanded that an additional amount of 50 crore should be allocated to complete this plan which will result in the laying down of a parallel line between Mumbai and Delhi and a lot of comfort to the public. I have raised some points as regards to the railway department during my speech on supplementary demands on grants. I have put forth my points on the demand of the public of my constituency though I am aware that it is subject related to rail budget. I would like the rail Minister to consider over my demands while replying.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Supplementary Grants put forward by the hon. Finance Minister. He has come with the Demands for Supplementary Grants for Rs. 3,709 crore. Out of which, according to him, Rs. 1,413 crore are in cash. Why should we support the Demands for Supplementary Grants? A few months back, the hon. Finance Minister has come with a dream Budget. If we look through the contents and the performance, that dream Budget became a daydream and finally it has become a nightmare.

Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to tell me and assess what are the achievements of his dream Budget for the first quarter which he has completed? Can he point out a single realm of his activity wherein he has succeeded a little bit in totally translating his dream Budget into realities? In stead of achievements, the country and its people who elected this Government are stunned with mind-boggling scams. The most sorry state of affairs is that the appendage of the Ministry of Finance is mired in these scams. The custodian of the Customs

Department, the Director-General of Customs is in jail or on bail. He is the custodian of the financial boundaries of this country. He is in jail. The people have reposed faith in the Treasury Benches, the Government, but that was shattered by the scam of UTI. About two or three crores of people in India have nowhere to go for now. What about the *Tehelka* scam? Whether they have used any reprehensible method or not, that unveiled the nakedness of this Government's corruptness. This is not a Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; this is a Government led by scams. To put it shortly, this is a scam Government.

There is slow down in every field of economy. Different Ministries of the Government are functioning at cross-purposes. The recent surveys by different independent agencies indicate that the infrastructural sectors are performing far below the target. It is not because of the lack of funds, resources but because of lack of capacity for performance, because of utter confusion at the political level and because of deliberate delay and subversion. Take, for example, the power generation. We could not achieve even 50 per cent of the target. Rs. 5,000 crore to Rs. 7,000 crore was earmarked for improving the road system. It remains unutilised. What the hon. Prime Minister declared as 'Golden Quadrangle or Triangle has now become a rustic zero. Nothing has happened in that ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): Shri Jos, I am sorry to intervene. I think, your knowledge is not at all correct regarding whatever you are saying about Golden Quadrangle or Triangle. I think you are misleading the House. It is one year ahead of schedule. You kindly come to me. I will give you a cup of tea.

SHRI A.C. JOS: If you are right, I am subject to correction. Then, I am coming to that.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Is it physically on the ground or on the drawing board?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: When I talk of road, it is on the ground. Day after tomorrow, you will get a small booklet which gives all the details of this.

SHRI A.C. JOS: At page six of the Demands for Supplementary Grants, under the Ministry of Rural Development, the hon. Finance Minister has transferred the entire provision made under *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* from Grants for State Plan schemes to Grants for Centrally-sponsored Plan schemes. Why should it be taken from the State Government? I do not

understand this. If the Central Government can function that well, it is very good. Our experience is, it is not functioning very well. I am not going into the details. The rapid economic growth would have made some progress somewhere. But it is to be painfully noted that the employment scenario of this country is very, very grim. I would have understood it if the much-talked about reforms succeeded in increasing the rate of employment generation in the country. As per the hon. Finance Minister's own statistics, the growth of employment has declined from 2.75 per cent of 70s to the present rate of 2.37 per cent. What is the position in the organised sector? They are supposed to be the direct beneficiaries of the economic reforms. The annual growth rate has come down to 0.8 per cent, with both the private sector and the public sector. It is very interesting. When Shri Narasimha Rao was there as Prime Minister and when Shri Manmohan Singh brought the economic reforms or rather privatisation, globalisation, etc., the hon. Finance Minister's Party was on this side. They assailed these projects right, left and centre. They said, 'You are going to sell *Swadeshi* to the *Videshi*.' Now, what is the situation? Shri Narasimha Rao and the Congress have taken the private enterprises and the multinational to the drawing room for discussing business.

They have criticised it. Now the entire world is seeing that the private entrepreneurs and the multinationals are in the bedroom of the BJP, not only sharing their bed but even purchasing or stealing the family silver from them. ...*(Interruptions)* That criticism has gone. What I am suggesting is that whatever be the growth of GDP, the benefits of our economic growth have not been distributed in favour of the poor. The unemployment is reaching soaring heights.

Who is the biggest employer in the country? It is this Government which is the biggest employer. Only serious effort to eradicate unemployment will give benefit to the country. You talk about the GDP's growth, but the poverty alleviation has receded. Poverty alleviation and employment are both sides of the same coin. Only when there is employment that poverty will be reduced. Without providing employment how can the poverty be reduced? The statistics regarding people below the poverty line etc. are all fishy and they are not real.

As per the statistics, in 1981, the share of the Central Government in employment was 20.6 per cent and it fell down to 16.8 per cent in 1998. The growth rate of the Central Government employment has become a negative one at 0.6 per cent.

Now, let us turn to the State Governments. The State Governments also employ people. They are also

employment agencies. The State Governments' employment growth rate was 2.3 per cent; now it has fallen down to 0.6 per cent.

The third major source of employment is the public sector and the quasi-Government establishments. In 1991, the employment in this sector was 45.8 lakh, in 1991, it was 62.2 lakh, and in 1998, it was 64.6 lakh, indicating a growth rate of 0.6 per cent. So far as the local bodies are concerned, they are also not exempted. In 1991 the employment in this sector was 23.1 lakh and it declined to 22.5 lakh. The growth rate of employment in this sector is 0.3 per cent.

The statement of the hon. Prime Minister to cut employment by 10 per cent also added fuel to the fire. Now the situation is that even there is a deceleration of the employment rate. Even the RSS has come forward very vehemently saying about this Government's unemployment situation. They said—'The reform process will have to be altered in such a way that it improves the capability of the poor so that they are able to get better employment'. Even the RSS has come forward with very vehement criticism against the Government in not creating employment. Without creating employment, how can we go about the reform process? It will not solve the problem of poverty and unemployment. No improvement will be made in this respect.

Has any investment been made in this Budget as well as in the Supplementary Budget for creation of employment? Unless capital investment is made to create employment, it will not serve the purpose. Here, in this House, many people have asked for the 'Food for Work' scheme. The Government has not accepted it. Without that the employment cannot be created in this country and without employment nothing can be done.

There are also delays in implementation of schemes. The gestation period of the hydroelectric projects in my State, Kerala, is more. We had applied for the clearance of the hydroelectric projects. Kerala is bestowed with natural potential for hydro power. But those projects are pending. FACT is the mother of all industries in Kerala. A year back, under the leadership of the then Chief Minister of Kerala, all the M.Ps. met the hon. Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum and requested for a financial package. The hon. Prime Minister promised to give it to us. But what is the situation now? Even after this action, no decision is taken. This the Government of indecisions. The result is that if a decision as been taken then, now the position of FACT would have been all right.

[Shri A.C. Jos]

What about production of copra? The main problem in Kerala is the deterioration in the cultivation of coconut. We wanted NAFED to purchase copra. I think in Tamil Nadu also the situation is the same. The Government is not releasing the money. That is what I understand. Unless you give money to NAFED and give specific instructions to NAFED to purchase copra, copra cannot be purchased and it cannot be done like that.

Sir, I am coming back again to the topic. In the Fourth Plan also, we had a situation like this and it was on unemployment. To my information, the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi threw away the Plan document and appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Dandavate to find out, suggest and recommend to the Government on how employment can be created. Only then, employment ratio went up. So, my request to the Government is, unless unemployment problem is solved in the country, the Government cannot move on. ...*(Interruptions)* The financial rating of our country has gone down. I do not fully accuse the Government for the rating. I have my own doubts about the Standard and Poor's and the Moody's. That has synchronised with the visit of a VIP from the US. Some manipulation is going on. Our country is not that bad, but we have to be very careful. When the foreign exchange is on the top, when we have enough foreign exchange, how will the rating come down? We have to investigate into this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are a number of speakers. There is no time. In this position, how can I accommodate you?

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, unless we seriously look into the financial aspects and financial realm of this country, this country will go down, the poor people will become poorer and poorer, and unequitable distribution will be the permanent hallmark of this Government.

So, I oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, the Finance Minister has presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants and asked for Supplementary Demands for Grants in this august House. Here, he has asked for the expenditure of the Government. I would like to express my views on the constitutional functioning of the Finance Minister who has asked for grants for expenditure. The House cannot judge the expenditure demand because you have to spend. Sir, the Finance Minister alone is dealing with an essential commodity like money. For him, money is an essential commodity. This essential commodity has suffered a serious setback in recent years

due to crash in stock market prices, due to undervaluation, due to international market rate and inflation. Sir, I saw the statement of the Finance Minister about two weeks ago that this essential commodity has been grabbed by certain sections of the people — the higher strata of the society.

14.23 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*]

The heavy borrowers have not been charged of and heavy defaulters of banks' dues have not been sent to jail. I saw that statement. The Finance Minister issued that statement. Only the small borrowers, small defaulters and poor defaulters are begin sent to jail. It is his version that poor defaulters are being sent to jail and heavy defaulters are not being sent to jail. I would like to ask the Finance Minister as to whether he is going to take any stringent measures to send the heavy defaulters of banks' dues or public institutions to jail. I want to know the measures taken.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): There is no law.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: There is a law. Are you going to implement that law? It is because these heavy defaulters are leeches and parasites of the society. They are parasites of the Government and also in the Government.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Is it?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Yes, on those Benches. No defaulter should occupy the Treasury Bench. No defaulter should occupy the ministerial berth. That is the view of the people. So, I would urge the Finance Minister to recover the dues from these defaulters who are holding constitutional positions.

They are elected people, who are sitting even in Parliament. Two people, not all, are from that side, next to his side. I told you. So, it is up to the Finance Minister to increase the budgetary proposal by recovering those dues. Certain defaulters have become bankers also. How can defaulters become bankers? In some cases, the bankers have also become defaulters, like in the stock market scam. When we went to Mumbai in the Committee probing the stock market scam, the Governor of Reserve Bank of India appeared before us and a team of officials was conferring with us.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Please do not talk about that.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It was an informal meeting. It was not an arranged one.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I think that the Finance Minister is right that any deposition before the Committee should not be quoted in the House.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It is not deposition. If it is deposition, I know that it cannot be quoted in the House.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Any proceedings before the Committee should not be quoted here.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It was an informal chat at Taj Hotel in Mumbai.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: But it was a chat with the JPC members.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: No.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Yes, it was a chat with the JPC members and the JPC is going to draw conclusion upto that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I will put it in another way...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India is responsible for the bank frauds, for the stock market scam or any financial irregularities committed in different banks.

Sir, the financial institutions are dealing with the essential commodity like money. Even for banking institutions, the essential commodity is money. They are trading with money. When that trading is not curbed, when that unlawful trading is not checked, the whole economy of this country is coming down. We are not climbing up.

Sir, the poor people are not aware of the inside trading in any business. The poor investors are affected either due to non-banking institutions...*(Interruptions)* The poor investors are affected by certain unscrupulous Managements. I would like to say that about Rs. 1,500 crore were invested in my State by the poor investors, in various non-banking institutions. They have been cheated by or lured by sugar-coated advertisements in various Papers and TV channels saying that if they invest Rs. 100, they will get Rs. 150 with a gold coin and things like that. All those people have been lured. They have been duped. Now, they are on the streets. Those poor people have invested Rs. 1,500 crore in chits and various other instruments of investment.

Sir, he is asking for release of about Rs. 3,000 and odd crore. That amount of Rs. 3,000 and odd crore, as Shri Jos referred, on page 25 - I have already shown it to you — the Finance Minister has conveniently inserted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, your time is only three minutes, but you have already taken six minutes.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, we are eleven Members. For three minutes, I need not have got up to speak. I have got so much of material. I am asking directly.

You have conveniently inserted a provision for transferring the entire provision of Rs. 2,500 crore made under *Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana* from grants for State Plan schemes to grants for Centrally-sponsored schemes. It is our scheme, and the State Government should get the Plan allocation directly. Here, you have remitted it in a different way. Maybe, the Finance Minister might have thought that nobody would notice it. This has been mentioned in a small paragraph. Shri Jos mentioned it earlier. We have the same wavelength. In clause (c), you have stated:

"For the release of funds for the implementation of capacity-building of elected and official functionaries of *Panchayati Raj* institutions."

What did you do? Did you train them in any UNDP programme so far? The programme is going to come to an end even in our State. Then, you say:

"For the release of about Rs. 217 crore for the expenditure on three lakh houses under the *Indira Awas Yojana* for people below the poverty line."

SHRI A.C. JOS: Mr. Finance Minister, you are transferring the entire grant for State Plan scheme to Centrally-sponsored scheme. Will you please clarify as to how it can actually benefit the people? This money is meant for the village roads.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Since the hon. Member, Shri Jos, raised it, and the hon. Member, Shri Pandian, is raising it, I will clarify this when I speak. I will give the reply at that time.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: So far as poverty alleviation and rural development issues are concerned, it is the Government's duty to revise the guidelines for the survey to ascertain the number of people below the poverty line which is due for 2002. The Government of India have arranged to conduct a survey of those people who are below the poverty line at the beginning of each Five-Year Plan. According to the guidelines issued by the

[Shri P.H. Pandian]

Government of India for the conduct of BPL survey for the Ninth Five Year Plan, many poor families were left out. Now, for the year 2002, it is the duty of the Government of India to conduct a re-survey of those people who are below the poverty line.

Unemployment is the cause of delinquencies, crimes, terrorism and all that. When we visited Kargil, we found that young people had become terrorists because of unemployment. These young people are being lured by the ISI by paying a sum of Rs. 18,000, Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 per month as salaries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Do you not want me to speak, Sir? We are an eleven-Member Party and we are ruling in Tamil Nadu. We are a big Party, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You also know the rules.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: How are you going to tackle this unemployment problem? Unless you tackle this problem, you cannot curb the terrorist activities. By using money, Pakistan is encouraging young people to become terrorists. Therefore, I would like the Finance Minister to provide employment to these youth. You have to provide employment to every young citizen of this country. If you are not able to provide employment, then you cannot curb such activities in the society.

Recently, a white paper was laid on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The share of Tamil Nadu in the Central taxes constitutes an important component of the overall revenue receipts of the Government. Successive Finance Commissions appointed by the Government of India have denied the State its due share in the devolution of Central taxes. This is evident from the fact that the share of the Central taxes to the State Government declined from 20 per cent in 1992-93 to 16 per cent in 1999-2000. The Eleventh Finance Commission has virtually penalised all the well-performing States like Tamil Nadu.

Sir, by recommending this reduction in the share of the State, the State stands to lose a sum of Rs. 2,946 crore. The Government is a body polity. It is a continuing process. It is the duty of the Central Government to compensate this loss and relieve the State of its economic strains.

Sir, finally I would come to rural development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, we have 16 Members of Parliament — 11 from the Lok Sabha and 5 from the Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly co-operate.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Rural development is an important component for the development of this country. The Government should give subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per household for rural sanitation. But now only Rs. 500 is being given. There is a change in the pattern of subsidy. In 1999-2000, it was Rs. 2000 per year for individual households and now in the year 2000-2001 it has been reduced to Rs. 500 per year per household. The old subsidy pattern, as existed in the year 2000, should be restored for the benefit of the rural people. It is because, the Government should be a Government for the poor people; it should be a representative of the poor people and it should be the representative of the common man. It is because we have been elected to this House by the common man of this country.

Sir, I will support these Supplementary Demands because I have no other alternative but to support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am called the name of another person. Shri Namdeo Diwathe.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE (Chimur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak on Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forest and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting relating to the supplementary demands of 2001-2002. Whether we are Members of Parliament or common man, we are somehow or the other linked with farming. Because of food, clothing and shelter we are somehow linked with farming. Therefore, we should seriously think over the problems of farmers. The farmer comes under the spell of famine every year either due to excess rainfall or deficient rainfall. He falls into the vicious trap of debt due to flood or famine. We want to extricate him from flood and famine but not from debt-trap. Therefore, it is important today that we look for the measures to get rid of debt for them. The reply given by the Minister in 1996 is with me. When he can waive the loans of 39 industrialists, rupees 22,000 490 crores of

[English]

Government Liabilities pending Excise and Customs Duty.

[*Translation*]

were waived off and likewise Rs. 39350 crores of 27 banks were waived off? They have written that all possible measures were taken for the due amount, but there is no scope of realising the due. Banks' interests will be better served if they are written off or a compromise is arrived at. Rs. 23,918 crores from Tata Groups, borrowing from Indian Bank and institution, Income tax extra, Government liabilities pending excise duty and custom duty in crore is 820 crores. A loan of Rs. 21,520 crores from Birla Groups and All Groups were not realised. The liabilities of Rs. 753 crores is pending in excise duty. Likewise, Rs. 22,490 crores are due from 39 industrialists. Likewise, Rs. 39,349.96 crores remain unused of 27 banks. Likewise, various States have State Public Sector Enterprises. They are given subsidies but they are totally in loss. Out of Rs. 4444 crores of investment in Andhra Pradesh, there is a loss of Rs. 1894 crores. Out of Rs. 3677 crores of investment in Assam, there is deficit of Rs. 2314 crores. Out of Rs. 4819 crores of investment in Goa, there is deficit of Rs. 730 crores. Rs. 43 lakh crores of Indians are deposited in Swiss Bank. Many of them have died. This is all black money. As on 31 December, 1999, Rs. 2423 crores from Harshad Mehta, Rs. 1403.75 crores from Hiten Dalal could not be realised as income tax. Rs. 7727 crores as income tax would not be realised from Peerless General Finance, ONGC, Ashwini Mehta, Ramaswami, Jyoti Mehta. If you can waive off these loans, then you can also waive off the loans of farmers because you are associated with them. It should be considered seriously. The farmers must be extricated from the debt-trap. You will not have to spend much on it.

Rs. 30,000 crores is due from State Electricity Boards. Farmer's get very low support price to cultivate one acre of paddy, a farmer has to spend Rs. Six and a half thousand. One fourth of expenses goes on fertilizer which comes Rs. 1300, Rs. 700 on seeds, Rs. 1000 on plantation, Rs. 1000 on weeding, Rs. 1000 on insecticide, Rs. 500 on irrigation. It comes to Rs. 6500 in total. But the production gives Rs. 5000 only. It leads to the deficit of Rs. 1500 in one acre. Excessive rainfall or deficient rainfall or not getting the required support price. They are always at loss. If the farmer gets not less than Rs. 1000 per quintal, atleast he can recover his cost.

Likewise, there are environment and forest promotion law. Many schemes of them are pending. 75 irrigation schemes of Nagpur have capacity for irrigation of 3 lakh 24 thousand 309 hectares. The required forest area is 11252 hectares. Nine projects in Amrawati are still pending. On 8.2.2000 Chief Conservator of Forest and Central Environment and Forest, Bhopal was sent a letter but there has been no acknowledgment of it. My

suggestion is that it should be acknowledged so that farmers who are drowned in water should get rid of it and their crop should improve.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Peshwari scheme must go. There is a note of the Government that if 10 quintal of paddy is produced in one acres, the crop is 100% considered good but he does not get any facility. Therefore, my humble submission is that Government should frame the rule that 30 quintal of paddy production should give certain facility to farmers. For this, old Peshawari scheme must end.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through broadcasting news came that Government have been telling wherefrom the money came and on what money was spent, but it is not possible to waive off the farmer's loan. Government should consider over it and should waive off their loan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my last suggestion is that Government give priority to foreign games like cricket gets priority on T.V. but it does not show racing, kabaddi and kho-kho. The Government must give attention to it. Atleast for two minutes, it must show in the news.

You gave me time to speak, many many thanks for it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Finance Minister has introduced a Bill for the approval of supplementary demand for grants of Rs. 3709 crore 37 lakh and an appropriation Bill alongwith so that he may be permitted to withdraw money from exchequer. But the point is that all the classes whether it is service class, farmer, labour or poor class, or whether it is rural class, nobody is happy. All and everybody is ruined. None can say that he is happy. Only elites and MNCs are enjoying wealth and prosperity. This has been come into light after deep examination.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Finance Minister has brought supplementary demands of tourism culture under the Demand No. 78. Industrial commission in Bihar must have hand over its report to hon'ble Finance Minister. There is a detailed description of tourism sector in the report. I read a few important excerpts:

[*English*]

"Industrial Development Imperative for Bihar and Jharkhand,"

"According to World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) the Tourism Industry during the next ten years will create 70 lakh new jobs in India out of which 3.6 lakh could be in Bihar and Jharkhand."

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

[*Translation*]

The tourism Industry during the next ten years will create 70 lakh new jobs in India out of which 3.6 lakh would be in Bihar and Jharkhand. The Birth centenary of Lord Mahavir is being commemorated this year. And the Government has taken the decision.

A national level Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister comprising Jains, scholars, learned persons, Members of Parliament and distinguished Ministers as well. There he declared to provide Rs. 100 crore for the 2600th birth anniversary of Lord Mahavir. But the allocation of Rs. 50 crore has been under Demand No. 78. Where are the remaining Rs. 80 crore? It should be Rs. 100 crore in the Supplementary Budget. Since, there had been a meeting immediately after the Budget of which Shri Dhananjay Kumar and various Ministers were also members. I hope all the members might be recollecting about the meeting in which announcement for Rs. 100 crore was made for 2600th birth anniversary. We have received Rs. 50 crore only. Where is the rest of the amount? I am raising the question due to the reason because Lord Mahavir was born in Vaishali and got salvation in Pawapuri in our State. It is 2600 years from now that the message of truth, non-violence and Mahavritt reached to the world. The then President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone in 1956 there and Prakrit Jain Institute still exists there. Hon'ble Prime Minister had declared in that meeting that the incomplete work in Vaishali of which foundation stone was laid by Rajendra Babu would be completed. Project Report is ready but the funds have been disappeared. Bihar needs Rs. 50 crore more for the work to be finished. This land of Mahavira is the land of salvation. We got the half amount. How much money we would get out of Rs. 50 crore, that's the main thing. If Shri Dhananjay Kumar would be there, it won't be easy to get the required amount.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I urged upon the Government to pay adequate attention towards the tourism in Bihar. World Tourism and Bihar have given their reports regarding the same. We were not in favour of the division of the States. These divisions are responsible for further divisions. Now there is a demand for Harit Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh. You have to compromise over the demand. Uttar Pradesh is a large State. It has to be divided into two or three parts. It is a issue now, otherwise there would be disputes over it. There is longstanding demand for Bhind Pradesh in Madhya Pradesh. There was demand for Telangana in Andhra Pradesh earlier and an intense movement was launched. You have to make division as per rules. Maharashtra will have the same end. You will have to

pay for your deeds. Demand for Bodo land is there, issue of Gorakhand is there. There is all over demand for divisions of the States. We repeatedly asked you not to compromise not to go for divisions. But you divided States for political reasons. Jharkhand was made on the name of and for the cause of tribals. But they are not benefitted a bit. A recent report tells that people are regretting that they demanded a separate State. The same is the case with Chhattisgarh. It was made separate for the welfare of tribals but to no avail. Our members are elected from there. It has come into knowledge through them that Steel company has grabbed the land of tribal women. There should be some action against the company. There is a demand to take strict and immediate action in the cases like violation of land ceiling Act and land Acquisition Act non payment of land compensation, not providing jobs etc. against Jindal Steel and Power Limited Industry, Raigarh. There were 4-5 districts of tribals in Chhattisgarh, but these were let remaining in Madhya Pradesh. You know better that Mandala etc. are tribal districts, but it was not included in Chhattisgarh. And there lands are being constantly grabbed by Steel factories. We have already said that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are the sufferers and capitalists become wealthy and prosperous.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir in short I would say that they have demanded Rupees ten crore, five crore and 36 crore for different units under the demand number five and six of Department of Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Fertilizers. But I would like to raise the question that Sindari Fertilizers Factory was situated in Bihar now it has gone to Jharkhand, report of both, Namrup and Sindari fertilizer factories were submitted together. Expert Committee had stated that rehabilitation programme was implemented in Namrup. But why it was not implemented in Sindari? The same committee gave effect to the report. When the other report will come into effect, it is now on the verge of closure. The hon'ble Minister may please state about its rehabilitation programme.

Similarly, Parbhani Fertilizer unit is closed when it will be revived? KRIBHCO said that it wants to open fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur which is the authority who stopped at cabinet level? Who is such an inhuman authority there in the Chair? Whether this cabinet is governed by the overseas powers of the west. KRIBHCO is eager to open the factory but it is not being allowed to open. Amjhore is in Bihar. There is a good factory of Sulpher and Sulphate but it is on the verge of closure. I.D.P.L. is situated in Muzzafarpur. They have demanded Rs. 36 crore. Rs. 6.79 crore have been demanded by Bengal Immunity Limited. Smith Ecstasy Pharmaceuticals Limited has also demanded funds. When IDPL at Muzzafarpur will be commenced why funds are not being given to it? Why discrimination is being done with it?

Sir, now I come to demand No. 27- transfer of funds to the Governments of States and Union territories. Among those there is outstanding loans towards Bihar. All said that financial position of Bihar is miserable, after division we will help it and we also demanded assistance. An all party representatives comprising Ministers, Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha went to Prime Minister and submitted him a representation. The first point in this representation was that the outstanding loans due to Bihar may be waived off. It has fact, truth and ground reality because the size of eighth & ninth Five Year Plan was shortest. The reasons are the scarcity of resources and incurring of less expenditure. All these resulted in the small size of planning. Rs. 5000 crore has been allotted for all States of the country under centrally sponsored schemes, out of this total allotment Bihar's share should have been at least Rs. 500 crore but only Rs. 50 crores were allotted and only Rs. 25 crore were given to Bihar. It means Rs. 475 crores are due for one department. The hon'ble Minister should assess each department. We also wrote to Planning Commission in this regard. We also wrote to Prime Minister to waive the outstanding loans of Bihar, as the size of plan was made short what is the fault of the people of Bihar for that. In the interest of the public of Bihar for the good of the poor and to keep Bihar in the main stream of the country the outstanding loans of Bihar should be waived off. The State was requested to check all economical indicators. Now he has come in favour of other States. Uttarakhand has been given to status of special State but check the economical indicators of Bihar and 10-11 States have already been given this status and newly created States have been given this. Keeping in view the economical indicators, Bihar also deserve special status. Thirdly, members of all parties of Bihar demanded economic package. Legislative Assembly of Bihar passed the resolution unanimously and sent to the Centre but here members do not pursue the matter. I submitted all these proposals to the Prime Minister in last November and nine or ten months have passed since then. He assured that hon'ble Minister of Finance will look into the matter and we also discussed the issue with the Finance Minister as wished by the Prime Minister. The grants for State planning schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana has been sent to centrally sponsored schemes. Hon'ble members may not have the knowledge that the roads constructed by States are shown under the Prime Minister Gram Sarak Yojana. The hon'ble Members present in the House are not aware of their own capacity regarding the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana. They are not given information and details in this regard. Therefore, the involvement of Members in Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana may be ensured.

15.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not saying any thing about demands.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am saying the same thing. The backward States of which most villages are not connected with roads should be given priority. I have asked the question and found that people are talking of similarity between the villages which are mostly connected and those which have not been connected with the roads and they are demanding same amount. Therefore, preference should be given to highly populated villages which are left out in all Prime Minister Gramodya Yojna. I am raising all these questions through supplementary demands for grants. Hon'ble Minister please consider it in a sympathetic manner, please agree with it and give its reply, with these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Sengupta.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We have given three hours for this item. We do not have any time left.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the time left, Shri Dasmunsi? Please tell me.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you consider the strength of the NDA and the Opposition. How many Members have spoken from the Opposition?...(*Interruptions*) It is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: But where is the time?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Whatever time is allotted should be appropriately used and rationalised between the NDA and the Opposition. Sir, you kindly calculate as to how many have spoken from the NDA and how many from the Opposition side...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (*Maharajanji*, Bihar): No Member of Samta party has got the chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunathji where is the time?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: The name of Shri Arun Kumar was in the list from our side.

MR. SPEAKER: His name was called, he was not here.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Now he has come. Give us also a chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that we have the Budget of Manipur also to be passed. I would give each Member about 2-3 minutes to speak. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to complete the business and it has to go to the other House also to get passed.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Sir, while I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I feel that I should express some of my serious concerns because I notice that the way after the 'dream Budget' was presented three months ago, and we also hailed it as a 'dream Budget' a lot of expectations or assumptions have not been really fulfilled during the working of the economy during the last three to four months. I have got about six serious areas of concern where I feel that the Government should give absolutely topmost attention immediately. This is no longer a case of wake-up call or alarm bell but it is a question of fire-fighting.

First comes the fiscal deficit. Even after these Supplementary Demands for Grants, in the first quarter itself, the fiscal deficit would have reached the proportion of 4.8 per cent of the GDP as against the Budget projection of 4.7 per cent. At this rate, unless it is controlled from now on, I am afraid that it will go to a formidable proportion by the time the financial year ends.

My second point is on the growing revenue shortfall. According to a publication by the Centre for Monitoring the Indian economy, industrial production has reached a low of 1.9 per cent this quarter. It is a very serious matter. It is not expected to rise more than 4.5 per cent in the current fiscal year. Figures on direct and indirect tax collections for the first quarter of 2001-02 appear to bear out this forecast. The Union Budget for the current financial year was based on a rise of 14 per cent but actually it has been 13 per cent less during the first quarter. Corporate tax collection, a direct indicator of the profitability of industry, decreased by 63 per cent. And look at the way of corporate results! Most of the companies have recorded negative profits. This is a very

serious matter. Then, we come to the question of serious demand recession which is an all-pervading phenomenon. Today, we are facing a demand recession that we have never had for the last so many years.

There is a demand recession for both consumer goods and capital goods, partly because companies are not producing and partly because of this tremendous invasion of imported products, especially from China. They are taking advantage of the shortfall in the customs duty announced during the last Budget. We should wake up and take serious note of this point. The Government and the industry should take serious note of the demand recession. Here, I must blame the captains of the industry because they always complain about Government's interference, but when they fail to sell their products, they run to the Government. They have been, for years, brought up like toddlers by the Government. Now, suddenly if the Government throws them into the midstream and ask them to swim on their own, I am afraid, they cannot swim. They will either get drowned or be eaten up by sharks. This is the fate of average industries. When I am talking about recession, I am talking as a teacher of management. My impression is that the entire phenomenon of recession is really confined only to six or seven metropolitan cities of this country. Beyond that there is a vast rural India where there is no recession. It is only the inability of our companies to market their products through proper marketing and take their products to villages, which account for most of the recession.

Talking about cement and steel, here again I feel that the Government must set up teams to see that as to why there is recession on such a massive scale in these industries and try to see what the Government can do about it. The Prime Minister's Super Highway Scheme would go a long way in reducing the recession in cement and steel industry. Merely giving an assurance is not enough. We want to see that these schemes are actually implemented. In quite a lot of things, the Government must set up teams to advance their purchase programmes, instead of waiting till the end of the year. They should start purchasing even now because there is no time to lose any more. Why can we not tell the steel industry to go into house building? In the U.K., 82 per cent of the house construction is accounted for by the steel products, whereas in India it is only about 10 per cent. We go on wasting scarce resources, like timber and other forest reserves. Whatever steel has come into house building in India, it is in the nature of cottage industry. Why can't SAIL and TATA go themselves on a massive scale in manufacturing steel materials for house construction? Why can cement companies not go into the question of road building and house construction? This is what is called forward integration.

Even now we are dependent to a great extent on the monsoon. In 1928 there was a Royal Commission on Agriculture which made a prophetic comment that India's Budget is a gamble with the monsoon. I would like to remind the distinguished Finance Minister that probably even now we are not far away from the truth of that statement. The newspapers say that probably a good monsoon will come to the rescue of the Government.

We come to the condition of the capital markets. It is lamentable. For the last one year, one has not seen a single public issue in the primary capital market. You yourself can understand the position. In the secondary market, the sudden ban on *badla* trading, I am afraid, has been a more drastic remedy than the disease. This has destroyed many of the broking houses. Many of them have closed down their offices. Acute unemployment has been created. Some of them have even committed suicide. If the capital market continues to be in this difficult stage, then what is going to happen to Government's disinvestment programme? What is going to happen to foreign investment programme? On both counts, we fall far short of the targets that we have laid down during the Budget or around that period. Something has to be done to improve the capital market condition. The liquidity condition should improve. People should be able to sell when they want to sell their shares or buy when they wish to invest their money, which is not possible now. The common man has been driven out from the market. Therefore, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that let the hon. Finance Minister seriously think of reviving the old Controller of Capital Issue guidelines for valuation of shares. It is because the sudden abolition of capital issues control, along with the abolition of capital issue guidelines for fixing up the share prices, has really brought havoc in the capital market. We are talking about US-64. I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister has taken some energetic actions.

But, Sir, having dealt with the Unit Trust for five years, I can say this much. If it is true that the Unit Trust announced that the US-64 would no longer be on sale, without informing the Government, I am afraid, there was something very seriously wrong. If they informed the Ministry and if the Ministry did not care to inform the hon. Minister, I am afraid, some heads should have rolled by now. Both are very serious matters.

I would just give you one example about the entire issue about free pricing. It has really played *havoc*. A new company called the Himachal Futuristic is there. Its shares were purchased by the Unit Trust of India at a price of Rs. 1,419 crore. It is a new company. If the CCI guidelines are based on an average between the net assets value and the profitability were followed, there

would have been no question of buying these shares on the basis of projections. The projections are all done by dishonest, greedy merchants, bankers and dishonest company promoters. On that basis, people have been duped. The Unit Trust was duped. In a new company, Rs. 1429 crore were invested in shares. That was done on 30th June. By April, 20, 2001, the value came down to Rs. 156 crore. Then, latest by June, in another few months time, it came down to something like Rs. 70 crore or Rs. 80 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the real issue. By allowing free pricing, we give a free run to all kinds of dishonest people. So, something must be done about this at this point of time.

Lastly, I am coming to a feature of the last Budget. It mentioned something about six public sector undertakings in West Bengal. Frankly speaking, I would say that the Budget need not have included those things. It could have been done separately. In fact, the last Budget played a very important role in the elections in my State. It happened in the last election. It has never happened before that the Central Budget became an election issue in the State. Take the case of Mining and Allied Machinery. The initial investment decision was very wrong. It never made a profit. The coal industry never accepted the product. The coal industry is a public sector undertaking. It never accepted the products. So, from the very beginning, this company was sick. Today, it has got enormous property. Instead of closing the factory, why not let the people go home and draw salary sitting at home, not coming to the factory? In general, that applies to all the sick public sector enterprises. Let the Government not announce closure. Let them say that at least everybody can go home and draw salary from there.

Now I come to revival of the industries. Why do you not allow the property and assets of MAMC to be used for the IT industry. A lot of new information technology industries are looking for places in West Bengal. But they are trying to crowd around Calcutta. In Durgapur, the MAMC has a tremendous amount of property and houses. The IISCO has a sad story. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: But the whole point is that about West Bengal, I think, we must do something about the industrial scenario. The Budget can play a very important role. It was a good decision for the Ministry of Urban Development to take over road construction work from the State. At least, in the case of West Bengal, this has been a right case...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In the next Budget, if they are not responding to your demands, you would withdraw from the NDA...*(Interruptions)*

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: I do not know whether my friends from the CPI (M) are there...*(Interruptions)* The general pattern there is that whatever money they get from the Centre, they divert it through the *Zila Parishads*, to the cadres, and no project comes up. Year after year, it is just a story of shortfall. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, with these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I thank you very much for having given this opportunity.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been brought forward by the hon. Finance Minister before this House. I oppose them because the Grants are not being meant for revitalising the industry. To some extent, it has been narrated by the hon. Member Dr. Nitish Sengupta. He also told many things. About the revival decision of the industry, I do share his views.

This Government does not have a plan for providing jobs to the unemployed youth. Providing jobs to the unemployed youth has been talked about for so many years. It was claimed that one crore jobs would be provided to the unemployed youth but nothing is done so far. Not only that, no plan is being chalked out to recover the black money. No programme has been chalked out to recover the dues from the defaulters. So, I think that these Demands are nothing but to supplement the anti-people Budget of the Union Government. So, I oppose these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

May I refer to the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister earlier? He had optimistically declared that the rate of growth would be nine per cent but the reality is different. Due to time constraint, I am not going to quote the Report of the Central Statistical Institutions which shows that in every respect our progress is not satisfactory; in every sphere the situation is gradually deteriorating. So, I would like to draw your attention and, at the same time, the attention of the hon. Members of this august House that the economic scenario of our country is very bad; the economic independence of the country is at stake. The so-called liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation opened our economic assets to the penetration of foreign capital and even opened more scope to the domestic and foreign businesses. Many of our industries are at stake. Our agriculture is at stake. Removal of quantitative restrictions has put our agriculture at stake. In all respects, I would like to say that this Union Government has failed to revitalise our economic scenario and hence, I oppose these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given this opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants. This budget has come on such a time when country is facing flood, drought and other various natural calamities. Today we are facing immense resource crunch. Definitely when the whole world is facing economic recession and in such a situation the atmosphere which our Government has tried to create in such a situation inflation has decreased and we are also able to keep the value of the rupee stable. Sir, due to shortage of time through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards two-three points due to shortage of time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are under heavy foreign debts and we have to find a way out of this. We have inherited so much but 90 per cent amount goes in the payment of interest of the debts which we have taken. So we should try to come out of this and for this we should reduce non plan expenditure.

Today there is a shortage of resources in States and it is resorting to deficit financing we should solve it otherwise it would have adverse effect. Every year Government of India and State Government spends approximately 35 thousand crore rupees and 5 thousand crores rupees respectively for poverty alleviation. Even then we are unable to come above the poverty line. It has decreased a bit but when we look at the condition of villages, land, farmers and labourers no improvement in their situation appears there. There condition is worsening day by day particularly in Bihar.

CD ratio should be 60 percent in Banks but it has come to 20 per cent. In such a condition when plan about development and self employment in villages through Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna and other schemes the situation is not clear. The number of unemployed youths is immensely increases. Since partition of Bihar the condition of Jharkhand is like a colony and its people are migrating in Delhi and other big cities and if you would look into the way their labour is being exploited you will feel that liberalisation has become a curse for us. We should consider it seriously.

When we do our economic analysis then the average income of a man who is working a multi national company and the income of a rikshaw pullar would not present the real picture. We should seriously think about it. Today the dimension of development has weakened and to strengthen it we should pay attention to the villages which are densely populated. The exodus that is taking place there be it due to the activities of the naxalites

unemployment or law and order situation result in a dangerous situation for the country. We should consider all these circumstances in an integrated manner. Villages, farmers and labourers are the soul of India and till when the policies would not be fixed to keep them in mind the main problem of India could not be solved.

The Government has taken initiative in this direction through Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sarak Yojna and various other schemes. Hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was telling that in Central Bihar...(*Interruptions*)

I was telling that who is responsible for such condition of Bihar but now this is not appropriate to time discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: There are supplementary demands. We are not discussing about Bihar.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Certainly we have to improve the condition of Bihar were people are suffering a lot. With these words I support the supplementary demands and conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I understand the time constraint and I want to cooperate with the Chair too. I would only request you to allow Shri Kyndiah, former Governor, for three minutes now, and Shri K.P. Singh Deo to put questions after the hon. Minister replies.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask your Members to seek clarifications.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, Shri Kyndiah will speak for three-four minutes and Shri Singh Deo will put some questions.

[*Translation*]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir he should be give a chance to speak.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have no right to support him. You are the only person who is responsible for not allowing the Members to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants yesterday.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should be given a chance to express his news.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you recommending his name?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should be given chance to express my views.

MR. SPEAKER: You can do so at the time of seeking clarifications.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, Shri Kyndiah is a former Governor and he is from the North-Eastern region. He will speak for five minutes only.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Members can seek clarifications from the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, he will not take much time. Please allow him to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: In the BAC, we have allotted three hours for this and we have taken almost four hours. You have to change the Business Advisory Committee Rules.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I agree with you, but with due respect to the hon. Speaker, I would request you to allow Shri Kyndiah for just five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I can allow him for two minutes only.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH (*Shillong*): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I take this opportunity to raise certain issues that are of greater importance to the health of the economy of the country.

One of the malaises, which has inflicted the economy of the nation, to my mind, is regional imbalance; to be more precise, it is regional disparity. There are many areas and regions in the country which can claim to be the victims of regional disparity. But the North-Eastern region is not just a mere region where there is regional disparity, but it is a frontier region. It is surrounded by many countries like China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

You will be surprised to know that till today the air links in the North-East, instead of increasing, have shrunk. There has been an air link shrikage. I can give you the details. In 1980s, the number of stations air-linked was 19. In 1995, it was reduced to 13. Today it is only nine. Only nine stations are air-linked and most of the airfields

[Shri P.R. Kyndiah]

are not operational, as a result of which, the Government of India, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, have set up a Task Force. This Task Force was headed by Shri P.B. Jayakrishnan, the then Secretary, Civil Aviation.

His report was that in order to have regional connectivity and also connectivity with the mainland, there is need for inducting 50-seater planes. We have had a discussion with the Minister of Civil Aviation. All the North-East MPs were there. He has also responded to it, but he said that there was a financial crunch.

I was wondering why it is so. In the non-lapseable pool fund, which has been constituted only for the North East, there are plenty of funds. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister knows about it. There should not be any difficulty to buy this 50-seat fleet as recommended by the Task Force.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that in the North East, even today, in the case of CD ratio — it is an institutional finance, which come under the direct charge of the Union Minister of Finance - the Credit Deficit ratio in the region is 29 per cent while the All India average is 62 per cent. In the case of Meghalaya, that is my own State, it is only 14 per cent. In the case of Nagaland, it is only 19 per cent. In the case of Arunachal Pradesh, it is only 7 per cent; and as a result of which, there is no investment. So much of deposits have been accrued to the bank. I would like the Finance Minister to look into this. I would request the Union Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to apply his mind on one basic issue that what we need in the North East is skill. There is a Chinese proverb, which says: 'Give a man a fish and you feed him for the day. But teach him how to fish and thereby you feed him for the lifetime.' This is the key, which will apply to all over the country and particularly to the North East.

Sir, today, you will be surprised to know that in the farm sector, the flow of money for purchase of food items to North-East only comes to the tune of Rs. 11,466 crore. Again, Sir, let us see what the Prime Minister's package is. There were two projects for which the foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister. In 1995, at Sibsagr, the Assam Gas Cracker Project foundation stone was laid. Till today, it has not seen the light of the day. Then again, the foundation for a bridge over Brahmaputra, Bofigil Dibrugarh was laid in 1996 by the Prime Minister. Nothing has been done about it. To the people of the North East, the Prime Minister represents the Centre. We do not care to which Party he belongs to. There is a crisis of credibility on the Centre as a whole. Therefore, it is time that the Government of India wakes up to this reality.

We met the Prime Minister in Shillong.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: I will take a few more minutes.

The Prime Minister announced a package of Rs. 10,507.29 crore. I have calculated that out of this amount, Rs. 6015.32 crore goes to three hydel projects. Besides, the funds for border fencing constitute Rs. 12.70 crore. The remaining is only 30 per cent. What the hon. Member, Shri Pandian has said is correct. Now, I would request the Finance Minister to see that this 30 per cent is invested for employment generation because the unemployment problem in the North East is very acute. It is these frustrated unemployed young men who take recourse to insurgency. This is my point. I would request the Finance Minister to look into this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You can seek clarifications after the speech of Finance Minister, not now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that there is no time. After the Minister's reply, you can seek clarifications.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Please give me two minutes' time.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask after his reply. Hon. Members, please understand this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale, please take your seat. I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale, this is too much. Please take your seat. What are you doing? Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are also a senior Member. Please understand that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate, starting with hon. Member, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari who described his speech as *Rachnatmak Virodh*, constructive criticism. I shall endeavour to reply in the same spirit of constructive response.

The Demands for Supplementary Grants are nothing more than coming to Parliament with a statement of expenditure which could not have been anticipated at the time when we were preparing the Budget and take the approval of Parliament for incurring that expenditure. All the items that we have mentioned in the Supplementary Demands represent only those items which could not have been anticipated in the month of January when we were preparing the expenditure Budget of the Government of India. These are all subsequent developments. Therefore, I had to come to this House in the best tradition of parliamentary democracy and take the approval of this House for incurring this expenditure.

As far as the Demands themselves are concerned, as hon. Members have pointed out, the total is Rs. 3,709.37 crore. Out of which, the cash outgo is only Rs. 1,413.71 crore. The rest is expenditure which is matched by either receipts or recoveries or savings. So, this does not represent cash outgo from our Budget. The cash outgo portion is only a small portion of Rs. 1,414 crore.

In the course of the discussion, however, naturally our hon. Members have taken this opportunity to raise a number of very important issues which we have to take note of and respond to. As these suggestions are constructive, we have to take them into account for our future endeavours.

15.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is very natural at this point of time — five months down the line from the Budget — to find out what exactly happened to the Budget announcements, to the Budget promises that were made by the Government and where do we stand today. There has been much talk of gloom and doom in the economy. After the presentation of the Budget, the description of the Budget as a 'dream Budget' is not my description. It does not form part of my Budget speech. I did not stand up before this House to say—'I am going to present to you a dream Budget'. This was a description given to the Budget by friends in the media. If today, some of them say, Members of the hon. house say, it is not a dream but it is a nightmare, they are — I will submit humbly — entitled to their opinion. It will be equally my duty to endeavour to put things in the proper perspective as I see them.

There are problems in the economy. Nobody can deny there are problems. It will not be my endeavour in the course of my reply to sweep any of the problems under the carpet. I shall try and present before this House as objective a point of view as is possible. You take the

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

growth rate for the year 2000-2001. According to the latest estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation, we have ended the year with a supposed growth rate of 5.2 per cent. This has caused a great deal of dismay in the country because 5.2 per cent is not acceptable to the people of this country today. I think this is a very good and happy sign that this country has reached a stage where the people are not prepared to accept a growth rate of 5.2 per cent. They consider it inadequate. Let us not forget that there have been periods in our history where the growth rate has been 2.5 per cent or 3.5 per cent. We had lived through that period. We have been happy about it. But now we have got used to higher growth rates and, therefore, 5.2 per cent — which is a quick estimate of the CSO as suggested by them — is something which is not acceptable. I would like to take here a little bit of the time of the hon. House to remind that it was not the Government but it was the various assessing agencies which had — at various points of time — calculated what the growth rate last year could be. For instance, the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy had, in the month of July last year, felt that the growth rate of the country could be as high as seven per cent; in January this year they revised it to 5.8 per cent; at the moment it turned out to be 5.2 per cent. We still have to get the final figures. The National Council of Applied Economic Research had predicted in April last year a growth rate of 7.1 per cent; they revised it in December and then in February this year to 6.1 per cent. The Reserve Bank of India said in April last year that the growth rate could be 6.5 to 7 per cent; in October they revised it downwards to 6 to 6.5 per cent. The CII had felt in April last year — I will come to that as hon. Member Shri Rupchand Pal has referred to it — that the growth rate for the year could be 6.5 to 7 per cent. Then, they subsequently revised it downwards. Why were these organisations or agencies which consist of experts, projecting much higher growth rates than what we actually achieved? It is because at the beginning of the year 2000, the picture was much rosier than it turned out to be true subsequently. What are the factors which intervened? We are all awake of the fact that during this period there was a very steep increase in the prices of international crude and petroleum products. I am reminded of that because I remember that in the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in April last year, the Chief Economist of IMF, Mr. Michael Musa had made a presentation to all the members of the IMF who were present in that meeting.

In that meeting, he was making an estimation of the impact of the high oil prices and he said that that was going to have a dampening impact on international growth rate, global growth rate. Then, he analysed the impact country-wise for all the important countries, in which he mentioned India also. He said that as far as India was concerned, he expected the growth rate to decline by a 100 basis points one percentage point as a result of the international oil price rise.

As recently as January this year, the CSO, whose figures all of us use, had come out with an estimation of the growth rate for the current year at six per cent. The six per cent growth rate figure, which was used in the Economic Survey and which was used in my Budget Speech, was not a figure which we had contrived; it was the figure which was given by the CSO, and it is the same CSO which has come out with a figure of 5.2 per cent.

Sir, apart from the petroleum price rise, we had the additional factor, the global factor of the tech-wreck, as they call it, the crash of technology stocks all over the world. It was a big engine of growth in many economies, especially in the US economy, and technology stocks, technology sector has crashed so considerably that it has had its impact on the stock markets in the US. We know where Nasdaq was and where it is now.

Additionally, as we also know that, we have had a very flat growth rate year as far as agriculture in our country is concerned. The estimated growth rate of agriculture according to CSO in 2000-2001 is 0.2 per cent. It is almost a flat growth rate. Therefore, the foodgrains production is estimated to have come down by something like 12 million tonnes - from something like 209 million tonnes to about 196 million tonnes. This is the estimation. We have not felt all this because we still have very large stock of foodgrains. But in a normal year, a decline of 12 million tonnes in foodgrains production would have had the kind of impact which this country has seen in earlier years.

I do not claim to be an economist, but it occurred to me that we have gone through the periods of steep rise in international oil prices on three earlier occasions, besides the current one. What has been the impact of petroleum price increase on growth rate on our current account deficit, on our foreign exchange reserves and on inflation, on price rise? Sir, I have tried to collect figures. You will recall that the first oil crunch came in 1973-74. What happened? I am taking the Wholesale Price Index. In 1973-74, the Wholesale Price Index increased by 20.2 per cent. In 1974-75, because the lag-effect continued, it increased by 25.2 per cent. Similarly, in 1980-81, which was again a crisis year from the petroleum prices point of view, the rate of inflation, the Wholesale Price Index increased by 18.2 per cent. In 1990-91 and 1991-92, which were the third crisis years from the petroleum prices point of view, the rate of inflation was 10.3 per cent in 1990-91 and went up to 13.7 per cent in 1991-92. I would suggest that we should count our blessings in this year.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: There is a basic difference between the position in 1991-92 and this year. In 1991-92, we were facing a crunch in foreign exchange reserves while this year, we are flushed with foreign exchange reserves.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, in 1999-2000, when the crude oil prices started rising, especially in the year 2000, the rate of inflation was 3.3 per cent. In 2000-2001, it was 7.2 per cent — I am talking of the annual average — and in 2001-2002, currently, the week-to-week average rate of inflation is around 5.5 per cent. It alternates between 5 per cent and 5.5 per cent.

The major contributory factor to this increase in inflation has been the increase in the cost of fuel, power, light and lubricants; and we have the additional factor here. Many of the State Governments, and rightly so, are taking some very welcome steps to reform the power sector. They are raising the electricity charges, the power charges, and because the electricity also falls in the category of fuel, power, light and lubricants, that is also a contributory factor in this increase.

Similarly, as far as growth rate is concerned, you will find that it came down from 4.6 per cent in 1973-74 to only 1.2 per cent in 1974-75. It came down from 7.2 per cent in 1980-81 to 6 per cent in 1981-82. It had come down from 5.6 per cent in 1990-91 to just 1.3 per cent in 1991-92. This year, we are just experiencing a decline in growth rate, that is, from 6.4 per cent in 1999-2000 to 5.2 per cent this year.

Similarly, as has been pointed out by Dr. Nitish Sengupta, we have not faced any crisis, any problem, on the foreign exchange front. In fact, what has happened is that we have gone on adding to our foreign exchange reserves which, today, according to the latest release of the Reserve Bank of India, stand at US\$ 44.5 billion.

So, if we were to count our blessings, I would say that even in this difficult situation, let us not forget that we have foreign exchange reserves which are at a record high. This is a level which has never been achieved. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Can it be considered as stable?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We have discussed this issue. I would like to assure Shri Rupchand Pal and I would like to assure this House that even at the height of the East Asian crisis — there are many crises around in the world today; Argentina is in crisis, Brazil is in crisis, Turkey is in crisis, and nearer home, Pakistan is

in crisis, Sri Lanka is in crisis; they are facing balance of payments problem—the so-called volatile deposits have not been withdrawn from India. Therefore, I would say that they are stable.

As far as the balance of payment front is concerned, we are extremely comfortable with large reserves, the largest that this country has ever seen.

As far as the rate of inflation is concerned, inflation is under check. Today, at least, nobody is complaining about unconscionable, intolerable price rise in this country...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Price rise is there.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will go by the statistics. You can give your own experience.

[*Translation*]

That the price of tomato has gone up,

[*English*]

and I can give my own experience. I go by the overall statistics by which we judge this. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Why are you allowing the IMF to maintain its office in India?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We are members of the IMF. I will come to the issue, which Shri N.D. Tiwari has raised about the role of India and the developing countries in the IMF-World Bank combination. I will come to that and I will answer that question also.

Coming to food reserves, as the whole hon. House is aware, we are sitting on mountains of food reserves. In fact, it is so large that it is becoming a problem of plenty. But India is not in the position in which it used to be in the past. We are not importers of foodgrains.

Sir, we are net exporters of foodgrains. The Current Account Deficit is extremely under control and it has not been allowed to cross the one percentage point of the GDP.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital): Sir, may I have a clarification?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If you could ask it at the end of my reply, then my chain of thoughts would not be disturbed.

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

Sir, the point I was making was that growth rate has gone down. The growth rate, the world over, has gone down. The international scenario today is one of crisis. There are countries, even the largest economies of the world, are registering zero growth rate. The second largest economy of the world is also registering a zero growth rate. I have already mentioned that there are developing countries which have run into major balance of payments problems, and they are now running to international agencies for assistance. There are problems. I am not denying that there are no problems. But let us not in this particular House, which is the seat of sovereignty of this country, indulge in something which is going to send a wrong kind of a message to the whole country.

Sir, we have the problem of industrial slow down. This is a problem. Infrastructure growth has slowed down. Industrial growth, especially the growth in the capital goods sector has slowed down. It is because Member after Member here has said in this House that industrial economy of this country still depends on agriculture. It still depends on the rural sector and everyone realises this. The Government is acutely aware that it is only the demand of the seventy per cent of people living in the rural areas which will provide the necessary impulse to our economy. It is with this point of view that it has been our endeavour to ensure that we bolster the rural economy. We take into account factors that will increase the momentum of the economy as a whole.

Sir, Shri Rupchand Pal has said that the Government is clueless. It is a very easy way to make a criticism that the Government does not know as to what it has to do. I would like to take this House into confidence and say that between the third week of June and the second week of July, in these three weeks, I have met with eight of my Cabinet colleagues who are responsible for large parts of the expenditure dealing with infrastructure in this Government. I met with the hon. Minister for Power, the hon. Minister for Railways, the hon. Minister for Road Transport and Highways, the hon. Minister for Agriculture, the hon. Minister for Textile, the hon. Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and the hon. Minister for Steel. With these eight Cabinet colleagues what I discussed was the issue of speeding up the investment expenditure in the country. This is because, these are, by and large, the Ministries which have large sums of money to spend.

I have had a meeting with the Chairman of the banks where I have discussed the economic slow down and what the banks can do. I had a separate meeting with the Financial Advisors of all the Ministries where I have instructed them that while they should encourage their

respective Ministries to ensure that the investment expenditure provided for in the Budget increases, they should keep a very strict control over the non-Plan expenditure, the revenue expenditure. This is the instruction that has been given.

Sir, I am making bold to say here that I have informed my Cabinet colleagues that if they spend what has been provided for in the Budget by way of the investment allocations and if they were to come back to me and say that they wanted more money, I have said that I shall provide them with more money as long as it is being usefully spent.

16.00 hrs.

Here is the question then of the fiscal deficit. This issue has been raised in the media; this issue has been raised in this House. How do we control fiscal deficit? Despite the fact that I have been described as a fiscal terrorist and all that, let me assure this House that fiscal deficit is not really the culprit. It is the revenue deficit which is the culprit. Therefore, it will be our endeavour to ensure that we keep the revenue deficit under check. As far as fiscal deficit is concerned, even if we have to spend more money on productive expenditure, on investment expenditure, on infrastructure, the Government will not hesitate to do so because that is what is going to provide a fillip to the economy of the country. That is an assurance which I have already given to my colleagues. I have talked to Sharad Yadavji — he is not here — and told him to please come out with a scheme for a State-of-the-art airport in Delhi. Delhi must have a State-of-the-art airport. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: What about the aircraft? They are flying coffins.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If you bear with me I will answer all your questions.

I have told him to come to me with a project under which we can set up a State-of-the-art airport in Delhi. His Ministry is busy preparing that project and I am awaiting the project to come to the Ministry of Finance and go through the various procedures. As far as the issue of aircraft is concerned, I have also told him—this will satisfy our colleague from the North-East—to let Indian Airlines come with a demand for the purchase of aircraft. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlishahar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are no roads in villages and they are constructing Airport? What is the use of Airports.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can seek clarifications after the reply is completed.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: You are planning to construct good Airports and there is scarcity of water and no roads in villages.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This way construction of bath things would become impossible.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, this is the difficulty in dealing with you in the House.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I am saying that as far as the resources are concerned, I will make sure that resources will be made available to the Ministries of Government of India for investment on productive activities, especially in infrastructure.

Coming back to our own friends from the Samajwadi Party who are the custodians of all that is good in rural areas, let me say that...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA (Jhabua): Railway lines are becoming scarce in tribal dominated areas. The condition of Railway lines in my constituency is very bad.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can seek clarifications after the reply is over. He has already told you that he would reply to all the questions.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: As far as the road sector is concerned, when I had imposed a surcharge, which was subsequently converted into a cess of one rupee on diesel and another one rupee on petrol, I remember I had faced a lot of opposition in this House that prices should not be raised. But what are we doing with that money? We have formed a cess fund and all that money is going to that cess fund, a separate fund, a non-lapsable fund. Money out of that fund is going for construction of rural roads. Rs. 2,500 crore out of the fund is being provided for rural roads; Rs. 1,000 crore is going to the States as grant to improve the State highways; and the balance money is being made available partly to the Railways so that they can construct overbridges and

underbridges, and partly to our colleague, Khanduriji for the construction of national highways. If my estimate is correct, this year we should be spending something like Rs. 14,000 crore to Rs. 15,000 crore on roads alone in this country, an expenditure which is unprecedented. Last year's Rs. 2,500 crore and Rs. 2,500 crore of this year put together comes to Rs. 5,000 crore.

Sir, Rs. 5,000 crore within this year is going to be spent only on rural roads.

Now, I will come to the point which has been raised by Shri Pandian, and Shri Jos who is not present here, that this Rs. 2,500 crore which was shown as part of the State Plan is now technically being transferred to the Rural Development Ministry, for reasons that in this House Member after Member of Parliament cutting across political party line has complained that Members of Parliament are not being consulted as far as rural roads are concerned. No Member of Parliament is being consulted by the State Government for the construction of rural roads. We discussed this in the Government. It is a 100 per cent Government of India scheme. We are making money available 100 per cent to the State Governments to construct rural roads. But if Members of Parliament are not consulted, if they are ignored, then it is not a proper state of affairs.

Therefore, Sir, we have decided that this money will be made available in the Budget of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry of Rural Development has already laid down procedure where Members of Parliament will be fully kept in the picture. They will recommend what roads have to be constructed in the rural areas. That is a demand which will be taken fully into account in construction of rural roads.

So, Sir, there is a massive scheme of roads regarding construction of rural roads, all the State roads and the national highways. Maj. General Khanduri has already explained to this House how we have preponed by one year the Golden Quadrilateral Scheme. This Scheme which was supposed to finish in 2004 is now supposed to be finishing by 31st December, 2003. We are preponing the completion dates. The contracts have been awarded. There is absolutely no delay as far as the Prime Minister's projects of improving national highways are concerned.

This is the first time that this country will be enabled to boast of by roads, the national highways which will be of international standard. This is what is being done by us.

Now, Sir, as far as the other issues are concerned, as far as the economic framework is concerned, what is it that we have done. In the Budget, I made available tax concessions both on the direct taxes side as well as

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the indirect taxes side. We have reduced the interest rates on the Government contractual savings as a result of which interest rates in the economy have come down today, and they are the lowest ever interest rates. We are trying to increase the Government spending. We have the methods. This is the method which is internationally recognised. These are the methods which are suggested by the economists. We are trying to get over the situation of the slow down that we are experiencing.

Now, Sir, I will come to the various issues which have been raised by some hon. Members of Parliament. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari raised a number of issues. The first one was about the national small savings. He has said that 'why is it being shown in the Consolidated Fund? It should be in the public account.' As the House would recall, in my 1999 Budget I had decided that national savings, where we receive money from the depositors and then we transfer a large portion of it to the States, was going through the Budget and it was unnecessarily adding, in a very artificial way, to the fiscal deficit of the Central Government. In 1999, therefore, I decided that we will break this tradition. We will transfer the small savings to special fund in the public account of the Government of India and we will ensure that the money which is due to the States will go directly to the States from this fund. And, as far as the Budget was concerned, we will only show a 20 per cent that we were keeping for the expenditure of the Government of India.

So, this is the arrangement which was made. Naturally, therefore, we had to create a separate fund which is called, National Small Savings Fund in the public account. The outstanding of the Government of India which was Rs. 1,76,222 crore has been transferred to the National Small Savings Fund. Shri Tiwari, please notice this figure. Actually, it is the accounting procedure that is now far more transparent than it was in the past and it does not unnecessarily add to the Government deficit. It was because it was counted double. It was in the Government of India fiscal deficit, and also in the State Government fiscal deficit. Now, 80 per cent of it, which is transferred to the State Governments will form part of the State's fiscal deficit and 20 per cent which we are utilising will form part of the Government of India fiscal deficit.

Now, the other issue which was raised was the question of charged *versus* voted expenditure. Sir, he expressed his concern at the fact that the voted expenditure was going down. It is bound to happen because as we are aware interest is a charged expenditure and transfer to State is also a charged expenditure. When these rise, then naturally, the percentage of charged expenditure goes up and the percentage of voted expenditure comes down.

Sir, this is only the first Supplementary Demand and it is not the budget. Sir, Shri Mahale was saying that.

[Translation]

they have given ten lakhs, is it meant for grabbing?

[English]

It is only the Supplementary Demand which is supplementing the original Budget Demand. You have to read it with the Budget allocation and find out whether it is enough or not. How do we find it out? We consult the Ministry and then we find out. For instance the issue of Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 500 crore to the State Governments was there. Somebody asked whether Rs. 500 crore are adequate. We have provided for Rs. 2000 crore in the original Budget. This amount of Rs. 500 crore is only to tide over the difficulties which might appear in this.

Now, I comes to PSUs. Here I would like to take a bit of the time of the House. Though, we have had discussions on disinvestment and privatisation in every Session of the House, yet a number of people, especially, Shri Rupchand Pal asked what is the policy of the Government with regard to PSUs. Sir, in the clearest and briefest possible manner, we have defined the public sector policy of this Government in my Budget Speech of 1999 and we are still following that. Sir, if you take Plan and Non-Plan allocations, Rs. 11,785 crore is the budgetary support to PSUs in this year's Budget. Our policy is to strengthen public sector wherever we can.

I would like to share some of the figures with this hon. House. In the last three years, we have taken a decision to revive and restructure 26 public sector undertakings. If therefore, anyone says that we are anti-PSU, I will like to deny that charge with all the emphasis at my command. Twenty-six public sector units have been sought to be revived at a total infusion of fund of Rs. 2197 crore. In addition, an amount of Rs. 8335 crore on account of loans and interest has been written off. An amount of loan and interest converted into equity is of the order of Rs. 4170 crore. Writing off loans and interest, converting loans and interest into equity, and direct infusion of cash, this is the manner in which we have sought to revive public sector undertakings. Sir, I would like to say that according to the figures which are available with me as on 31.3.2000, there were 232 operating Central public sector undertakings.

The number of loss-making undertakings, out of them, was 106, and 67 CPSUs whose network had become negative were registered with the BIFR. The accumulated losses of the public sector undertakings was Rs. 38,648

crore as against a total investment of Rs. 35,780 crore. The investment is Rs. 35,780 crore and the net accumulated loss is Rs. 38,648 crore! This is the picture. These are the facts. But still, we are saying that we shall revive wherever we can revive.

A mention was made about the IDPL and fertiliser factories. In these Supplementary Demands for Grants, we have provided something so that the workers could be paid. But at the same time, we are looking at all these undertakings. We have even departed from our way. We are not looking at the whole undertaking but we are looking at the units of those undertakings.

We have the National Textile Corporation. There is a Group of Ministers which is working on it and we have decided that we will not look at the NTC as a whole but we will look at individual units of NTC and see wherever they can be revived. We are even prepared to go to look at the various functions of these units and see what functions can be revived. On IDPL, restructuring proposal is being considered but we are looking at it unit-wise to see which units could be revived. But at the same time, as far as fertilisers are concerned, the Prime Minister has appointed a Group of Ministers where we are going to sit down and deliberate as to which units can be revived. But the House must realise, and I am saying this with a sense of responsibility, that no Government — it is not merely a question of this Government—has the right to waste people's money over something which cannot be revived. If study after study has shown that a unit cannot be revived because of circumstances, then should we still, for a certain number of workers who are employed or who are being paid, let us say, keep that unit going, realising fully well that year after year, there will be a budget commitment but that unit will not be revived? I think a time has come where we must have a national consensus on what exactly we want to do and which PSUs cannot be revived. This Government has been bold to say that we will close PSUs which cannot be revived. At the same time, we will look at each PSU, each unit, functions of that unit, and if there is any life left, we will try and revive those public sector undertakings.

The third part of the strategy is that the Government need not be in every business. There is no reason and, I think, there is consensus in the nation and the House that we need not be doing all the kind of things that we assumed responsibility for at a point of time where it was probably justified. Now, we do not have to go into all those areas. They can be done very ably by somebody else.

I would like to remind Shri Rupchand Pal that it is not a question of public sector and private sector. Any unit can be run well if the managerial talent is there,

whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector. Therefore, we are aware of the fact that there are very well-run public sector undertakings in this country they have a good management team, and equally, there are bad private sector undertakings which do not have a good management. There is a great deal of sickness in the private sector also. So, when we are talking about privatisation, do not think that it is selling family silver or we believe only in private sector and that is why, it is being done. It is being done because we want the Government to withdraw from certain areas of activity and it is in that context that the privatisation programme is going on. There is no point in unnecessarily criticising this Government on that account.

Shri Rupchand Pal made a point and there are some other hon. Members who think that I always go to only CII and FICCI. He has mentioned about CII and FICCI.

I shall stand corrected if Shri Rupchand Pal wants to correct me. But I would like to quote, with approval, the experience of West Bengal. In West Bengal, there has been a Committee which has functioned between the CII and the Government of West Bengal during the last five years...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I said it objective, without casting aspersions on anybody...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, every time there is a discussion on the economy, I am made to feel guilty in this House because it is said that I mix up with CII and FICCI and I go to their meetings. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Do not mix it up with CIA. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I would like to inform the House that according to my information, the Government of West Bengal is working closely with CII. On August, 7, the Chief Minister of West Bengal addressed the reconstituted CII-West Bengal Task Force at Kolkata. The Chief Minister is the co-Chairman of the CII-West Bengal Task Force. The other Chairman is the Director-General of CII. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: The Government of West Bengal has announced the closure of sixty public enterprises. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I remember, Shri Rupchand Pal was saying that CII has decided to close

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

a public sector bank. Can CII decide to close a public sector bank in this country? Nobody can close any public sector bank in this country, except the owner of the bank, which is the Government of India. I wish the State of West Bengal well. I wish well as far as their partnership with CII is concerned. I know that they are working closely with CII. They are going abroad with CII. They are holding meetings with CII. They are doing a lot to improve the industrial climate in West Bengal along with CII. Godspeed, I wish them well.

Sir, I am being informed by friends here that my time is up. A number of other points were raised. As far as subsidies are concerned despite the fact that subsidy bill has gone up, we have a very clear policy about subsidies. Nobody is interfering with subsidies as long as and as far as they are reaching the poor. It is the question of targeting the subsidies in a manner which will ensure that those who do not deserve, do not take advantage of the subsidies. This is the whole point about subsidies.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: You are continuously decreasing the question of subsidies to the agriculture sector. You must increase it as compared to the other countries of the World.

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I would like to wind up by saying that there is a problem on the economic front. We are in the midst of slow down. Some of the factors, as I have explained, are global and some of the factors are purely Indian. We are taking steps. We know what exactly has to be done. We are taking steps to do that. I would like to remind the House the problems that we have overcome in the past. No Finance Minister knows it better than I do because when I started as Finance Minister of this country in 1998, the situation was probably a little worse than what it is today.

Everyone was saying that this country is going to collapse. In fact, when I presented the Budget on the first of June, 1998, there were many friends who said that this was only a half Budget and the Finance Minister should have to come back with another Budget.

This year's Budget, as I said, has created hopes. A number of factors have intervened. I will not go into the details. Time will tell what are the factors and who are the people behind those factors. Inquiries are going on. But I would like to say with all the confidence at my command that the Budget of 2001-02 is not dead. The Budget is alive and kicking....(Interruptions) The Budget is being implemented. As we go along, we will make sure that all the promises that we have made in the Budget are fulfilled.

I have stated the new practice of coming to this House with a document. Every year when I present my Budget, I come with a document which shows which are the Budgetary promises which have been implemented. Again, next year, we will follow the same practice. We have overcome the East-Asian crisis in 1998. We have overcome the sanctions imposed on us by various powerful countries of this world. We overcame the Kargil conflict. We have overcome the petroleum crisis. We have overcome the super cyclone of Orissa. We have overcome the worst ever earthquake of Gujarat. This challenge is a challenge which we shall meet and we shall overcome this challenge also.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : If I may be permitted, I would just want to seek a clarification. We are very much impressed by the concern that the hon. Finance Minister has shown on the wastage of public money. I would like to remind him that scam after scam has followed due to the handling, direct or indirect, of the financial institutions. That has caused the public exchequer dearly. Especially in the UTI matter, 20 million small investors have been affected. Indirectly hundred million people have been affected in this country. I would request the Finance Minister to enlighten us as to what measures are being proposed to be taken to secure the interest of the small investors who are facing financial calamity and doom as regards their life savings. As far as the small investors of the US-64 issue of the UTI are concerned, what are the measures he is proposing to take to dispel the pall of gloom that has fallen over them? Mr. Minister, if you can kindly enlighten us, we would be grateful to you ...(Interruptions) This is an important matter. If he is prepared to answer, why are you stopping? ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I am not saying 'no' to it. Is it the last question?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, it is not for you to decide.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am not deciding it. Every time, you are referring to me and I have to reply to you. I am obliged to the Chair.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I would request you not to lose your temper. Please control your temper. How will you control the House if you do not control your temper? I am not losing my temper. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : It is the monopoly of the Deputy Leader of the principal Opposition Party to speak ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am asking him in good faith. He understands my concerns. I am not losing my temper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request both of you to calm down.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, are you allowing more questions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, some more questions are there.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Would you like me to reply to this? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: My request is that you my allow all questions. Let him reply after that ...(*Interruptions*) It becomes an endless debate.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I remember that when I was the Railway Minister, when I had to reply to the debate, Members used to ask clarifications. There is no harm in answering questions. Why is he getting hypertense about this? We have asked him in good faith. It is a matter to concern of everyone ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I give a chance, first, to Shri K.P. Singh Deo.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity.

Emboldened by the hon. Minister's very impressive, frank, forthright and constructive response, I would like to crave his indulgence and ask what special package he has thought of giving to Orissa. I say this because the hon. Prime Minister visited in July, after the aftermath of the most devastating floods, and consequent upon the most severe drought and the super cyclone of 1999. After that, what special package has he thought of giving to Orissa?

What special package has he thought of for Orissa? It may be too soon. But I am emboldened by the fact the he said that this is only the first Supplementary and the Budget is yet to come.

The British Empire's most poverty-stricken region of the Bengal Presidency was Orissa. Mahatma Gandhi had called it the 'epitome of hunger and poverty'. My

colleague, Shri Bikram Keshari Deo, has also mentioned that starvation deaths are still happening in erstwhile Kalahandi, which is now called the Ethiopia of India.

The Government of Orissa is in the debt trap. I would like to know as to what is the permanent solution to this debt trap of the Government of Orissa. Out of Rs. 21,305 crore, interest alone is Rs. 2,030 crore per annum, which would be 3,945 crore by 2005. Eighty per cent of the revenue of Orissa is going towards payment of interest. Eleven Finance Commissions, various formulas, and modified formulas of the Planning Commission have not been able to erase poverty and hunger. The National Sample Survey has recently stated that the largest segment of poverty-stricken people is in Orissa. Dr. Giridhar Gamang the then MOS Planning and Programme Implementation had stated here that 55.17 per cent of the people in Orissa are living below the poverty line. My question is as to what is the permanent solution to the debt trap in the special package.

He mentioned about the 'dream Budget' or the dream of the hon. Prime Minister. There is a dream of the people of Orissa to live with dignity. Orissa was one of the first States to integrate into the Indian Union, but it still expects some hope from the Central Government.

He was mentioning about the cess for roads, etc. Orissa was getting a thousand crore on mineral cess till the Supreme Court struck it down. From 1994, there has been no review of the mining royalty, specially on coal, 33 per cent of which lies in Orissa. Because of this, Orissa is losing a lot of money. When are you going to revise royalty of coal?

Next is about air safety. The hon. Minister mentioned that he told his colleague Shri Sharad Yadav that if he gives a package for Indian Airlines, he would bring in State-of-the-art air facilities. Indian Airlines has three subsidiaries. One is Allianz, the second is *Pawan Hans* and the third has been wound up. These people have no union. They are working on contract basis. Nobody bothers about them. They are going around in a flying coffin. The latest accident that took place was in his own State, Patna, where 390 people died. What are you doing to do about them? If he could clarify and take us into confidence, I would be extremely grateful. Thank you very much.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: On 31st, the House would be adjourned. If at all the hon. Finance Minister has the report in his desk, could he take the House into confidence and tell about the interim progress of investigation of UTI? Will he assure the House that till date, investigations in the corporate houses by GIC and

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

LIC are well stable to secure the interest of those financial institutions and that he would not come out with any statement in the next Session that there is a collapse in GIC and LIC because of various reasons? Would he just take the House into confidence in this matter?

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: I am not going to ask about the State, etc.; I am going to ask about the declining growth rate. The Finance Ministry has pointed out that the real interest rates are very high in India. Because of the high interest rates, the Indian industry is becoming uncompetitive. It is not able to compete. Is there any proposal to make it competitive so that real industrial growth would increase and the country would witness the increase of growth rate from 5.2 to 6.2 or above? What is the Ministry expecting in this regard?

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firojabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, non-planning expenditure is continuously increasing. What steps are being taken by the Government to stop extra expenditure. In 1996-97 the total expenditure was 13.9 percent of the G.D.P. It rose to 15.2 per cent in 1999-2000. Whenever there is discussion for checking expenditure, it comes as a ban for Government officials. The loans taken from other financial institutions and other countries are a binding on us.

For this a commitment is given that the loans should be spent within a specific period, otherwise certain money is to be returned. Govt. of India has signed a commitment that two hundred and fifty four crores of Rupees are taken for five years. The projects which had been started during First and Second Five Year Plan have not been completed till now.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister just now he had started speaking about crude oil. Wherever oil and diesel prices went up, it was maintained that oil price has gone up to thirty seven dollar a barrel so it is imminent.

Sir to my knowledge, oil prices have gone down. Oil pool deficit has also come down would you consider to lower diesel prices?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Suman, it is not a game of cricket, you can ask question. Now, please resume your seat.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I regret very much that the hon. Minister of Finance has not found enough time to reply to most of my queries that I raised while initiating the debate. First

of all, I may mention that I quoted chapter and verse from some Reports of the Public Accounts Committees. The hon. Prime Minister was also the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee a few years back. There have been unanimous Reports of the Public Accounts Committee, not once but at least ten times finding that whatever Supplementary Demands were asked for by the Government from time to time, had not been used or spent at all. Reappropriations have also not been fully utilised. I gave an example of last year's Supplementary Budget. Out of Rs. 230 crore asked for through the Supplementary Demands, not a single rupee was actually utilised because it remained unspent. I think, that this major point regarding the Supplementary Budget has not been answered by the hon. Minister of Finance.

When it comes to clarify the question of exercising Parliamentary control over public expenditure, which is the main job of this House, I think, the Minister of Finance has chosen to keep his mouth shut.

Secondly, he was good enough to mention about the fiscal deficit having been transferred to the States by transfer of small saving. he said that 80 per cent of the fiscal deficit had now been transferred to the States and only 20 per cent remained with the Union Government. Is it not a fact that when you count total fiscal deficit, it is both for the States and the Centre? Even if you transfer 80 per cent to the States, this ultimately, the nation has to pay, the economy has to pay. I was a little surprised to find that the hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned: "We have transferred 80 per cent to the States. Therefore, we have lighted the burden of fiscal deficit." I would like him to correct himself on this matter.

Now, I come to the third point. While replying, he had assured us. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No speeches, please.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I had initiated the debate. Therefore, I am entitled to seek clarifications on major points.

He was good enough to say what India had been doing to lead the developing countries in this new economic phenomena of under-spending, of recession, of currency collapses and sensex collapses in the Third World. He said, in response to a question "I will tell the House in detail about what India is doing in the IMF to lead the Third World countries to face this crisis. He mentioned Japan and every other thing." But he has left out this point altogether in this reply. He had assured us that he would take this House into confidence. Why have the Moody's and the Standard and Poor's downgraded our rupee?

It has affected everything throughout the line. The future is affected. Why have the Standard & Poor and Moody Organisations and other financial institutions of the world downgraded and under rated the value of our money and our securities?

There are so many questions that can be asked. Most of my questions have remained unanswered. So, I would like to have answers on them.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, if you give me another two hours, I will answer all the questions. I have taken notice of every point.

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: I would take a few minutes more from you to add to what I had submitted yesterday. Even after fifty four years of independence the country men still living below poverty line.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Singh, you are always standing up like this. I will not allow you like this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Today even after fifty four years of independence country men still do not get food to eat and clothes to cover their body...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to name you out. This is not the way. Every time you are standing up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, you have not given me an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken part in the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, please take your seat.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I have asked about IISCO. IISCO employs 20,000 employees. It is a very good company in the Central Public Undertakings. We have approached the hon. Prime Minister and told him that a low cost project has come from MECON for only Rs. 500 crore and the first instalment is only for Rs. 150 crore.

When he is saying that if there is any life left in any CPSU, they will make every endeavour for restructuring. Sir, IISCO is a fit case and MECON has recommended it. It is also very much under the consideration of the Government, so far I know. But the hon. Minister has not replied with regard to that. I would like to know what the Government proposes to do.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Sir, I would like to know from Shri Rupchand Pal whether his unions will cooperate.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: He does not know anything...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sengupta, please take your seat.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I have asked another question about Dunlop India Ltd. It is a good company, a good brand name, it has a good market and it produces the best quality aero-tyres for the Defence. The Government has got 34 per cent stake in it with LIC, GIC and UTI. The Government has defined that 26 per cent control is enough to be considered as Government control, but here they have 34 per cent. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pal, please ask the questions. Do not make a speech here. You have already taken so much of time.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to bring out a white paper on the CPSUs so that there can be a better opportunity to have an insight into the goings on. This way the Government can interact with this House and we can have a better discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday also I said that this year's budget was passed without discussion for the first time. Neither the Congress nor

[Shri C.N. Singh]

the ruling party wanted to discuss it. There was pandemonium in the House over the Tehelka issue. Only Samajwadi party wanted a discussion on the budget. The ruling party as well as the Congress were afraid lest they were exposed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Two per cent of the country's people are getting richer. 90 per cent of the people have got no benefit. People in the villages have nothing to eat, they have no clothes to wear and have no drinking water. My question is what action will the Government take against the corrupt officials so that the poor people get benefit.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 2600th anniversary of Lord Mahavir is being celebrated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ask your question.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Prime Minister had announced in the National Committee that Rs. 100 crores would be given for this. But, only Rs. 50 crores have been allotted in the Supplementary Budget. I want to ask the Minister of Finance, whether he will seek Supplementary Demands to honour the Prime Minister's assurance.

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, the long term Action Plan for KBK in Orissa was submitted by the Government of Orissa. I would like to know from the Finance Minister as to when it will be accepted. It is already delayed. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to see to it that it is approved immediately. Sir, if you will permit it, I would like to lay this document on the Table of the House. I authenticate this document. It is the Orissa Government's document. I would like to lay it on the Table of the House*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is already there. Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, this is a very important document. May I be allowed to lay it?
...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I rise to reply to the second round of

discussions in the House on the Demands for Supplementary Grants. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, I would allow you on some other occasion.

...*(Interruptions)* .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, it is not possible for a Minister to reply to all the points which have been raised because the Members speak for four hours or five hours but the Minister speaks only for half an hour or 40 minutes. So, it is physically not possible. Unless the Minister is given more time, it will not be possible to reply to all the points. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have time constraint. You please answer in a short time.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I will try and pick up again important points and try to address those points.

Sir, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari is absolutely right that I did say it in the course of my speech, in the context of international development. I would like to inform the House about the role that India has been playing, especially in the multi-lateral financial institutions. Sir, as the House is aware, India is not a debtor of the International Monetary Fund. We have taken loans from them.

We have returned the last dollar of their loan. India is not a debtor of the IMF but India is a founder Member of IMF. We have a very important position in the IMF. We have been recognised as one of the 20 systematically important economies of the world. That is why, India has been included in the newly formed Group which is called the G-20. The G-20 has the Finance Ministers who constitute this group. They use this opportunity once in a year to discuss issues of global concern. The first meeting of the G-20 was held in Berlin in 1999. The second meeting was held in Montreal in 2000. I am happy to inform the House that the third meeting of the G-20 will be held in November in Delhi and India will be paying host to the G-20.

Sir, I happen to be the current Chairman of the Development Committee of IMF and the World Bank. It

*The paper sought to be laid has not been treated as Paper laid on the Table.

*Not recorded.

is a great honour which has been bestowed on India. This is the first time that any Indian Finance Minister has been made Chairman of the Development Committee of the IMF and the World Bank. Whether it is the IMF, it is the World Bank or it is the Asian Development Bank or any other Grouping like the G-20, India today is in a position to speak with authority on behalf of the developing countries. That is exactly what we do. The reason why we decided to host the meeting of G-20 is to ensure that the attention of the whole international community is focussed on the problems of the developing countries. This is the role which India has come to play in international fora. It is a well recognised and it is a well-respected role that we have played.

The other issue that he raised is about the national small savings. The point I was making was not that we are transferring it to the States. I was saying that it was a double count because we were including it in our Budget and they were including it in their Budget. So, it was a double count. Certainly, I am aware that it is part of the national fiscal deficit and a national fiscal deficit will reflect the fiscal deficit of the States. It will reflect the fiscal deficit of the country. It is only that the double accounting of this has been avoided by this new arrangement that we have made.

I am aware of the fact that the Supplementary Demands for Grants are not always used. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari had been the Finance Minister of this country himself. He must be aware of the fact that when we sit down with the Ministries to discuss Supplementary Demands, when we sit down to discuss the Revised Estimates for the Budget, there are pressures. The Ministry still feels because the discussion for the Revised Estimates of expenditure begins sometimes in October or November. That is the time when we start looking at the expenditure of the Budget and want to decide how much they will spend. There are Ministries which feel they can spend until the end of March and they do make demands. Sometimes, when the demand appears to be reasonable, we concede that demand. We provide for it in the batch of Supplementary Demands when we come to Parliament. It is likely and it happens that Supplementary Demands for Grants, sometimes, are not spent. This is a very good constructive view which has been taken by the Public Accounts Committee of this House, Parliament. We are aware of it. We are trying to tighten controls so that the Budget is as accurate as possible and in Supplementary Demands in Revised Estimates, we do not make that kind of a mistake.

As far as the question of economy in expenditure is concerned, the point which has been raised by Shri Suman is concerned, there are subsisting economy and

austerity instructions in Government. They are being strictly enforced. Let me tell you that last year we were able to achieve a significant control on the Non-Plan revenue spending of the Government of India only because of the strong control that we had exercised. The same kind of control we are exercising this year also. We will make sure that we keep the strictest and most stringent watch on Non-Plan revenue expenditure of the Budget of the Government of India.

Then I would like to come to the question of interest rates, civil aviation, etc. which have been raised. The question of Orissa has been raised from both sides of the House. I am happy to inform you that in these Supplementary Demands, hon. Members must have noticed that for cyclone-affected rural areas of Orissa, a provision of Rs. 165 crore is being made. This provision is being made so that we can construct houses for the poor. Under the *Indira Awas Yojana*, we can construct houses for the poor. This was a demand which had come from the Government of Orissa. It has been supported by the Cabinet and our ministerial colleagues from Orissa, and that is why we are making this provision so that more houses could be constructed for the cyclone-affected people in Orissa or whichever part of the country — whether it is Orissa or Bihar.

Hon. Member Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh will have a grievance against me and other hon. Members may have a grievance that I did not get an opportunity to reply about Bihar. Bihar's condition and Bihar's situation is well-known. It is a part of the Act separating the State into Jharkhand and Bihar that a special package will be made available to Bihar. The Government of India stands by that commitment. I would like to state in the House that the Government of India stands by that commitment. We will make sure that it is fulfilled. This matter is being dealt with by my colleague, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Whenever the Plan discussions are held, I am sure, the Planning Commission will take into account the special needs of Bihar.

I think one of the hon. Members referred to the increasing regional disparities. The hon. Minister for Information Technology keeps on referring to the digital divide. It has been our endeavour to ensure that no divide takes place and that the subsisting regional disparities are taken care of when we discuss in the National Development Council, on the 1st of September, the draft of the Tenth Five Year Plan. This will be an important item of the agenda there as to how do we tackle the problem of regional disparities.

Here, I would like to refer to one important issue which has been raised in this House, again cutting across

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

the political party lines. Member after Member has said as to how are we monitoring the money which is going from the Government of India to States. I remember, a point has been made by hon. Member Shri C.N. Singh and he talked about corruption and he mentioned that he finds that many schemes of the Government of India are not in the field there. Sir, this is a federal polity. We work together with the State Governments...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Hon. Minister, please excuse me. I want to make only one point for your submission. I want to ask, what kind of protection you will provide to certain badly neglected regions and areas within certain provincial States in the country? This is a very very vital question. We are having lots of problems. What kind of guarantee will you provide to those regions?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Finance Minister, Sir, if you accept our demands you will benefit. Otherwise, you will find yourself in the opposition benches. Lok Morcha will replace you.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The people of the country will decide which Morcha will come to power here. I was saying that we make available resources to States for various schemes. And whenever I took part in the discussion here, I found that the Members' refrain is that the ground reality is not what it should be. And that the participation of the Members is not being ensured. State Government are working in various spheres, without informing the Members of Parliament. This should not happen.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Economic reforms have been effected. But nothing has been done on the administrative front. You did not speak on it.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I request the hon. Minister to reply on the point of small investors.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Yes, I will come to that.

But, it is a very difficult and complex question. What kind of supervision do you want the Government of India to exercise on the States? I would like the House to separately discuss it some day. What kind of role can the Central Government, the Federal Government play in the kind of constitutional arrangement that we have, with

the C&AG reporting to the Legislatures of the State Governments, the PACs of the State Legislatures? Looking into this, what kind of role do we want the Central Government to play?

17.00 hrs.

This is an issue which I am not answering at this point of time. I merely keep flagging this issue because this is an issue which needs to be discussed. I think, we all are getting impatient at the lack of delivery, at the cutting edge level, and we want the cutting edge to be effective. The cutting edge is with the State Governments. What do we do to work together on this? So, this is an issue that we have to keep in mind.

On the question which Shri Rupchand Pal raised about IISCO, Dunlop and all that, he himself said that we are trying our best to ensure that IISCO is revived. I am sure that he is personally aware of the personal efforts that I have made in this regard to ensure that IISCO is received, and we will continue to do this so that, as I said, if there is any life left in any public sector undertaking, we are able to revive that.

Then, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh raised the issue of centenary celebrations of Bhagwan Mahavir and a sum of Rs. 50 crore being provided.

[Translation]

He said this as if we have withheld Rs. 50 crores. We are not doing this. Rs. 50 crores have now been made available to the hon. Minister's Department. This will be spent after these Supplementary Demands. Later, more money would be made available. There will be no deduction this. The Prime Minister's announcement will be fully implemented.

[English]

Sir, I will just like to take one moment. I have been talking about regional disparities. We have paid special attention to the North-East. In fact, the other day, we had a meeting of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Cooperation of the State Governments, and many of the North-Eastern Chief Ministers were present. The Prime Minister, in his address to that Chief Ministers' Conference, has asked me, has directed me to take up the issue of the North-Eastern States separately to make sure that the cooperative funds, bank funds, institutional funds and developmental funds flow in adequate measure to the North-East. I have planned to personally visit the North-Eastern States. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, please listen to his reply.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I will be personally visiting the North-East. I will be sitting down with the Chief Ministers and reviewing the situation. The Government is committed to do whatever is needed to be done in the North-East in order to make sure that the North-East develops as well as any other part of the country.

Now, I will come to the final point which has been raised by my distinguished colleague, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. He raised the issue of UTI, small investors and the financial sector in general. I am very happy that he raised it. As far as the financial sector is concerned, I notice that we are creating a fear psychosis in the minds of the people. I am talking of the financial sector in general. If all the depositors of a bank reach the bank at the same time and want their deposits back, we know that not even the most viable bank will survive. This is called a run on a bank. I think, it is our national duty to ensure that we do not unnecessarily exaggerate the problem so that this problem assumes dimensions which it normally will not. I am pleading with this hon. House, I am pleading with the media upstairs.

There has been much talk about the IFCI bail out, this bail out and that bail out. Let me take a little bit of the time of this House. In the case of IFCI, a report was submitted to me in December, 2000. UTI was nowhere in the picture in December, 2000. In December, 2000, an Expert Committee submitted its Report to the Board of Directors of the IFCI about what needed to be done to the IFCI. Then, we considered that Report when the IFCI approached the Ministry and finally, we have taken a view that in terms of the Report of that Committee, the Basu Committee, we should make available from various sources Rs. 1,000 crore to the IFCI in order to get over the problem.

What is the basic problem of the IFCI? I am not trying to blame anybody. It is not a problem which I have created as Finance Minister in the last three-and-a-half years; it is basically a problem of mismatch that they raised funds through bonds and other instruments for five years and lent them for ten years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: My point is about the small investor.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: That is what has created this problem. Now, in terms of that, we have arranged to

give them Rs. 400 crore from the Government. In fact, it is a part of the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Rs. 600 crore will come from the shareholders of the IFCI. The Government is not a shareholder of IFCI. Apart from IFCI, there is not a single other agency, financial institution, which has been bailed out by the Government of India.

Sir, Madhavpura Bank is being supported by the Urban Cooperative Banks of Gujarat. The Urban Cooperative Banks have come together to place at the disposal of the Madhavpura Bank Rs. 800 crore, and the Gujarat Government has come forward and they have given a guarantee for 30 per cent of this amount. The balance 70 per cent will be invested in Government of India's securities and nobody will be able to take out money from that security except with the express permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The Government of India is not bailing out the Madhavpura Bank.

As far as the three weak banks are concerned, no Government bail out package has yet been worked out or given to them. As far as UTI is concerned...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Finance Minister, I have not raised all these points. I am only expressing the concern of the entire House for the small investor. All I am asking is about the measures that have been taken, if any. I have not asked any other thing.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am coming to that; I am taking a little time.

As far as UTI is concerned, the Government has not felt the need to bail out UTI out of this present crisis. I did not get a chance to reply to the UTI debate. I do not want to take the time of the House in talking about it in any great detail. I would only like to say that as far as the small investor is concerned, when the UTI came out with a redemption scheme effective from, I think, August...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It was effective from 2nd July.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No, on 2nd July, they froze it. On 1st August, they came out with this. Almost 28 days are behind us now. I was looking at the figures which appeared in the newspaper that the redemption has been only Rs. 102 crore so far. The kind of pressure that was expected that people would rush to UTI, take out their money from US-64, that kind of run has not taken place. This is the proof of the confidence of the small investor in the UTI schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Not at all. The fact is different. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Please let him speak.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, the figure has been quoted. Shri Madhavrao Scindia has even quoted the figure of two crore people, ten crores with their families. That is why, Sir, I charge that this issue has been politicised. Nobody is interested in them. They are only interested in making politics out of it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Absolutely not. It is not being politicised. The fact is that he is deliberately withholding the details. In fact, he is taking a casual approach. The small investor has been completely neglected by the Government, and they are trying to cover up the entire thing. ...*(Interruptions)* They are not prepared to reply. The Finance Minister took it very, very casually. It is not a lighter question that Shri Madhavrao Scindia has posed. The Minister should have clearly stated what the proposal of the Government is to recover the money, which has been siphoned off. He is not telling that; he is simply telling that everything is all right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has explained it to everybody's satisfaction.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Shri Acharia, you were not in the House when the Minister replied. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, his reply may not be up to your satisfaction.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I heard his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2001-2002 to vote.

The question is:

"That respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President 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 heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 6, 9 11, 20 to 22, 25, 34, 36, 45, 48, 50 to 52, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 69, 70, 73, 76, 78, 80, 81, 83 and 84."

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants—First Batch (General) for 2001-2002 voted by the House

No. & Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
	1	2
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture		
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	10001,00,000	—
3. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	388,00,000	—
4. Department of Food Processing Industries	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers		
5. Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	—	4489,00,000
6. Department of Fertilisers	—	2676,00,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry		
9. Department of Commerce	2087,00,000	—
Ministry of Communications		
11. Department of Posts	1,00,000	—
Department of Disinvestment		
20. Department of Disinvestment	450,00,000	23,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests		
21. Ministry of Environment and Forests	10001,00,000	1,00,00
Ministry of External Affairs		
22. Ministry of External Affairs	2,00,000	—
Ministry of Finance		
25. Payments to Financial Institutions	—	40000,00,000
34. Direct Taxes	—	2,00,000
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution		
36. Department of Consumer Affairs	—	327,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs		
45. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	346,00,000	—
Ministry of Human Resource Development		
48. Department of Women and Child Development	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises		
50. Department of Heavy Industry	—	80193,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
51. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	100,00,000	—
Ministry of Information Technology		
52. Ministry of Information Technology	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Mines		
58. Ministry of Mines	—	2601,00,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources		
59. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	—	10,00,000
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		
61. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	200,00,000	—
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
62. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	16930,00,000
Ministry of Power		
64. Ministry of Power	32641,00,000	—
Ministry of Rural Development		
65. Department of Rural Development	27152,00,000	—
Ministry of Science and Technology		
69. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	—	15,00,000
70. Department of Biotechnology	1,00,000	—
Ministry of Steel		
73. Ministry of Steel	3678,00,000	1,00,000
Ministry of Textiles		
76. Ministry of Textiles	1,00,000	155,00,000
Ministry of Tourism and Culture		
78. Department of Culture	7425,00,000	—
Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation		
80. Department of Urban Development	—	78235,00,000
81. Public Works	—	1,00,000
83. Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	—	300,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources		
84. Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	—
Grand Total	94478,00,000	225959,00,000

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

[English]

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, 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 2001-2002.

MR. DEPUTY 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 2001-2002."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I beg to move:

"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 2001-2002, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY 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 2001-2002, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will 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.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 28.9.2001.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—*laid*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"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 Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 2001."

Sir, I lay on the Table the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 2001, as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 27th August, 2001.

17.14 hrs.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Situation in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): Sir, the health care services in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) were affected since 22nd August, 2001 due to an agitation by the Resident Doctors' Association and the *Karamchari* Union of the Institute, following an incident in which some employees of the Union and Resident Doctors were involved. The OPD services and casualty had been affected during the period between 22nd to 27th August, 2001. However, the indoor patients were looked after by

[Dr. C.P. Thakur]

the faculty. The Institute had also prepared a contingency plan to ensure maintenance of essential services and support system for patient care and all vital installations were guarded.

A Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. H.K. Tiwari inquired into the incident that occurred on the 22nd August, 2001. On submission of the inquiry report, AIIMS issued suspension orders in respect of five employees. Also, the services of eight temporary status employees were terminated for their misconduct during the period of agitation.

During the period between 22nd to 27th August, 2001, the AIIMS administration held several meetings with the Resident Doctors Association (RDA) and the Karamchari Union to resolve the issue. A Division Bench of hon. Delhi High Court took *suo motu* notice of the strike by doctors and employees of AIIMS and the situation created on account of such strike. In an order issued on 27th August, 2001, the hon. Court directed Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Director, AIIMS to take necessary steps and ensure that normalcy in services is restored within a period of 36 hours. The RDA and Karamchari Union have since unconditionally withdrawn the strike. All the units in the Institute are now functioning and the health care services have returned to normal.

17.17 hrs.

MANIPUR BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—MANIPUR

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Items 12 and 13 will be taken up together. The time allotted for this by the Business Advisory Committee is one hour.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2002 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 47.”

List of Demands for Grants on Account (MANIPUR) for 2001-2002 submitted to the vote of House

No. & Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the voted of the House		
	1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1. State Legislature	22260333	—	
2. Council of Ministers	6631000	—	
3. Secretariat	59750667	—	
4. Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and District Administration	86582333	—	
5. Finance Department	322783667	1100000	
6. Transport	5783667	—	
7. Police	498895000	6666667	
8. Public Works Department	236049333	122086667	

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
9. Information and Publicity	6908000	—
10. Education	835945000	1333333
11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	235336000	333333
12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	12445000	51401333
13. Labour and Employment	11174667	—
14. Development of Tribal and Scheduled Castes	191647667	—
15. Food and Civil Supply	17176000	10000000
16. Co-operation	25572000	333
17. Agriculture	63334667	4433334
18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	75262333	—
19. Environment and Forest	58662667	—
20. Community Development and ANP, IRDP and NREP	70138333	6666667
21. Commerce & Industries and Weights & Measure	47844333	1266667
22. Public Health Engineering	70807667	142780333
23. Power	382000000	70001334
24. Vigilance Department	2317667	—
25. Youth Affairs and Sport Department	26646333	3466667
26. Administration of Justice	20666333	—
27. Election	4911000	—
28. State Excise	20435333	—
29. Sales Tax, Other Taxes/Duties on Commodities and Services	5016667	—
30. General Economic Services and Planning	46140333	—
31. Fire Protection and Control	11058000	—
32. Jails	16461667	—
33. Home Guard	14078333	—
34. Rehabilitation	2543333	—
35. Stationery & Printing	8468333	—
36. Minor Irrigation	29961333	35066667

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
37. Fisheries	25935333	4.333
38. Panchayat	15833000	—
39. Sericulture	23192000	155133333
40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	87006667	188350000
41. Art and Culture	9337000	14933334
42. State Academy of Training	1731333	—
43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	48594333	833333
44. Social Welfare Department	71853667	—
45. Tourism	2781667	4035333
46. Science and Technology	8253000	—
47. Welfare of Minorities and other Backward Classes	5766667	—
Total	3851979666	879930001

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, who is the Minister in charge?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): The Minister of Finance has just gone out for a while. I am sitting here to take notes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not speaking against you. I just wanted to know whom I should address.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You should address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): In any event, they will not reply to your points.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this Session, we have unanimously approved imposition of President's Rule in Manipur.

Sir, the Minister of Finance is back. I just wanted to congratulate him on his being appointed as the Chairman of the IMF Committee. I asked for his presence because I want to remind him of a convention. Since 1947, whenever some Minister got any special recognition or a special international award, he invited all the Members of the House for a dinner. This is like an award to the Minister. So, he should follow that convention. This is why I was asking for his presence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the imposition of President's rule was done unanimously in spite of some reservations that we had because the Government there was hardly six to seven months old. The situation there was very bad. Territorial limits of the peace agreement was signed with NSCN (IM) were extended without the consent of the other North-Eastern States. The whole North-East started agitating against this. Thanks the Government, it ultimately agreed to amend that agreement.

17.18 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

On 30th July when the Minister replied to the debate, he said that as per the Bommai case he could not dissolve the Assembly. He then assured the House that in the very near future the Assembly would be dissolved, fresh elections held and a popular Government installed there. We in the Congress party believe that President's Rule is not a substitute for a popular Government. We want that a popular Government should come there. People asked us questions as to why we did demand for the dissolution of the Assembly. We did demand it for the reason that out of 60 MLAs, 48 changed sides in the course of the last three year months. Some of the MLAs defected even before they took oath.

Only one person stuck to his party. He is Mr. Rishang Keishing, the ex-Chief Minister of Manipur.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole agitation in Manipur was started by two organisations, namely, AMSU and AMCU. They spearheaded this agitation. They burnt the Assembly and attacked some residences, which my party does not approve. But we salute them as there was no major trouble. There was no fight between Manipuris and the Nagas. There was no internal fight between one group and the other. The agitation was against the Central Government. Because this Government was the Central Government, I do not approve why they should harm the properties of the State Government.

Now, today, the hon. Finance Minister has come with a Budget for Manipur for 2001-02 because earlier the Assembly had passed the Vote on Account for only four months which has lapsed. Probably, he knows that for the last two months, the employees of the State Government of Manipur have not got their salaries. So, this Manipur Budget should be passed immediately.

But I would like to submit that this Budget has a deficit of Rs. 490.67 crore. There is no increase in allocations. He gave a very nice speech and assured to the North-Eastern States to look after their problems. He had also made announcement of 10 per cent surplus to be spent in the North-Eastern States by each Ministry. Planning Commission was there for it. But in the Budget, there is no increase in the allocation for education, medical care, health, family welfare and for the development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Rather, some of the allocations have been drastically reduced. Why is it so?

Does he want that when the new Government is installed, they should run to the Central Government with a begging bowl asking for money? We want to improve the economic conditions of Manipur. So, the hon. Minister should give a message to the people of Manipur that the Central Government will help them, will provide them money and they should take active part for the development of the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Manipur is one of the best States in the country which is very rich in the cultural heritage. Manipur—probably everybody knows — is very famous for its cottage industries. Their shawls, sarees and various other products have got the market not only in India but also in the international arena. But I am sorry to state that the Budget speech of hon. Finance Minister does not show any encouragement for them.

One of the problems in Manipur is over-staffing of the employees. The Government employees have to be rationalised. We want right-sizing of the Government staff and curtailment of the Government expenditure. The

expenditures which are lavish in certain areas have also to be curtailed. We want the Central Government loans to be converted into grants. If they continue these loans as a burden on these States, they will not be able to survive as their revenue income is very less. There is a ban on new appointment for sometime. I understand that one Agreement has been signed between the Central Government and the State Government. If that Agreement is adhered to, this will turn the State into a state of good economic development.

Sir, there must be some efforts in the State for resources mobilisation. In order to do resources mobilisation, the Central Government has to encourage horticulture and the cottage industries there. Manipur is one of the places which is adjacent to Myanmar. Through clandestine manner, many of the Indian products are going there. Some years back, when Shri P. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, he opened the border Trade Centre in Tamu which improved the conditions a lot.

Eighty per cent of the people of Myanmar use cycle. They are not very keen to use motor cars and other vehicles. So, there was a proposal to start a cycle factory in Manipur with buy back facility with Myanmar. I want that during the period of President's Rule, this matter is looked into.

I would like to have the hon. Finance Minister's pointed attention to a particular thing. Probably, he would have been told about that. About 12,000 employees of the State Government, from the rank of Joint Secretary up to the level of peon, particularly of the Naga community, are not going for the Government service for the last five months. The Governor and his advisors are not taking any action to build their confidence; Manipuri people are not against them. It is because of signing of the fresh accord. Some students' outfit of Naga community has given an appeal to them by saying that they have to boycott Government offices. That situation must change now. How cannot we have a Government with 12,000 permanent employees staying away from job? The Employees Associations must be given some opportunity to have a discussion with the Governor, his advisors and MLAs. They should be encouraged to join service.

I have been told by some MLAs over phone that a group of MLAs from all parties wanted to go to Senapati, to create a good atmosphere. But they were not given vehicles and they were not given any army security or escort. Why is it so? In Manipur, there is no rail communication. There is a small line passing through my constituency and going up to Jiribam. This is an excuse for a railway line — that is, it is hardly being used. Road transport is the most mobile transport there. For the last

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

one month, there is dearth of petrol; there is dearth of diesel and there is dearth of other essential commodities. Why is it so?

There is a stretch of about 10 Km. between Manipur and Nagaland which the extremists have taken control of. They have an artificial gate and they collect Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 per truck, in front of the eyes of the CRPF and BSF. The demand of the people of Manipur is that this bottlenecks must be removed; this is not a good thing. The Chief Minister of Nagaland told me that they are giving free passage. But when they are entering Manipur, there is this outfit—masterminded by Muivah—by the Naga boys or Naga students. This should be taken care of. Army is the only answer. People are afraid of Army because sometimes the CRPF and the BSF do not want to have any conflict with the local people. This is a very vital point.

I expected one of the Ministers of State for Home Affairs to be present here in this House. Unfortunately, nobody is here. I will request the Finance Minister and Shri Th. Chaoba Singh who is from Nagaland-Manipur area to look after this particular problem. If road transport is stopped, Manipur will be in serious crisis.

Manipur is in deficit in financial matters. In Manipur, now, there is absolutely no business at all. It was one of the world's top centres for tourists. Tourist development in Manipur can fetch very good revenue for the State, but unfortunately, it has come to a stop. That should be seen and this situation must be corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, when you are on this side, you behave very well, and when you go there, you become somebody else. I will finish it in 5-6 minutes. I will not take long time because there are other speakers from my Party.

Now, terrorists are collecting money. That has to be stopped. Another thing is that the cottage industry must be strengthened. The cottage industry product of Manipur is very much sought after industry all over the world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India has approved a techno-economic report of the Tipai Mukdom power project. This plant will produce 1600 megawatt of power. At our request, the Finance Minister has already provided Rs. 25 crore for the infrastructure development. But unfortunately, the MoU which has to be signed between Manipur Government, Mizoram Government and Assam Government, has not been signed. Why is it so? The Manipur Government has approved this project. They demanded certain adjustments in the project report. They wanted that the height of the dam should be reduced and rehabilitation programme in the peripheral villages should be taken up more vigorously and effectively.

As regards security, there was some dispute between the Manipur Government and the Central Government. The loading of three battalions on the project itself would have made per unit cost of power unviable. Now, the Government of India has agreed that they will give the security from the Central Government. But it is in a stage which needs our advisors. All the political parties have agreed. Shri Th. Chaoba Singh knows it. Another Member of Parliament from the area would also speak on this. He told me that the people wanted it. I would particularly request Mr. Finance Minister to take a meeting after this Session on the Tipai Mukdom project. He should also invite the Ministry of Power as well as the representatives from the three State Governments which are involved in it. You have said that you are going to Assam. It will be a feather in your cap if by your initiative the MoU for Tipai Mukdom project is signed. The Planning Commission has approved it and you have approved the financial outlay for the next five years. Now, the infrastructure development has to start. This will not only help the people, the engineers and the MBA passed boys who are loitering in Assam, Manipur and Barrack Valley in my area, but would also benefit my area from the point of view of floods. It will save huge amount of rupees. Like Punjab, we grow foodgrains. But every year we have flood twice or thrice which destroys all the crops. This is the project which Indira Gandhi gave us, Rajiv Gandhi took it up and the present Prime Minister has sanctioned it. This project was taken up at our request by the Prime Minister. You have also obliged us by giving funds. The Planning Commission told us that the Ministry of Finance has agreed and said that the hydel projects should be encouraged in the North-Eastern States. This is the policy of the Central Government. Fortunately, today you are here to have the Budget passed. I hope you will try to do it quickly.

As I said, the memorandum was signed in 1999 with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure which will provide a road map for fiscal reforms of the States. I have gone through it. It is very positive and very encouraging. It gives a signal to the States that thus far no further. Though I am from the North Eastern State, I always say that some people in North-Eastern area do not like me. You and many other people have also said this. Money is going but it is not converted into fiscal asset because of misuse of money. If you take a study, you will find that the money is going but unfortunately money is not percolating into assets. Why is it so? It is because we the politicians who run the State do not know how to utilise these funds. Sometimes, we are compelled by the terrorists to pay a part of the money to these people.

So, I do not want to go into the details of other things like the Agreement, the fall-out and so on. When my friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar would speak, he will deal with the subject. I only want to deal with the Budget and also the present situation. I personally want that there should be a specific declaration from the Government about holding elections, as promised in the last Session when the President's rule was declared. That has to be declared. Otherwise, a wrong message will go because we have taken a very unusual step. An Assembly which was there only for six months had been asked to go out because of many things which I do not want to say now. The MLAs did not behave well. They were under pressure of terrorists to do many things which should not have been done. Hence, my humble request to you is that elected representatives should be there to look after the interests of the States. As I said in the beginning, President's rule is not the answer for a popular Government. The students and the people said that they should be given a chance to elect in a right manner their own representatives who are good, effective, honest and sincere. They will try to bring them.

With these words, I support this Budget and I am sure that when you go to the North-East and visit Manipur, you will give a good message to the people of that area.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Sir I am on a point of order under Section 2 of Rule 376 and Rule 389 which confers residuary powers upon the Chair. Manipur is under President's rule and therefore, in effect, it is the Ministry of Home Affairs which is ruling Manipur. It is very essential that in this debate, we have the presence of some representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs to listen to what we have to say. Shri I.D. Swami was here till a few minutes ago, but just as this debate started, he left the Chamber. I would request you with folded hands to ask the Treasury Benches to arrange for some Minister from the Ministry of Home Affairs - if not the Home Minister, at least the Minister of State in charge of this - to kindly come to the Chamber of the House.

SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): Sir. I want to relate the position of three or four days of Manipur. I am very unhappy about it. But I cannot blame the hon. Members of Parliament sitting here tonight for it. It is the people of Manipur or we who have to blame ourselves. It is the result of the administration of the succeeding Governments at the top level, specially the Home Ministry which has mismanaged the situation.

The financial position of Manipur is in shambles. Today, I would like to suggest two very important things since Manipur Budget is under discussion now. I think the hon. Finance Minister will kindly take action on those lines.

Since Manipur is under President's rule, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Manipur are exercisable by the Centre. The Union Finance Minister is, therefore, presenting the Budget of Manipur for the year 2001-2002. Taking into consideration the revenue account, capital account and the transactions in the public account, the Manipur Budget for the year, 2001-2002 closes with a deficit of Rs. 498.67 crore only. This is a big deficit for a small State. But, I am very much dismayed because the funds earmarked for the social sector has been reduced to a great extent.

Earlier, my senior colleague, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, had also pointed out that spending on social sector has been reduced to a great extent, be it education, medical, health, family welfare or development of Tribal and Scheduled Caste. There has been drastic reduction in allocation of funds for these services. I do not understand the rationale behind this reduction. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten us on this.

The State Government employees are in a way happy about the President's Rule for the simple reason that they would get their salaries regularly. It is a well known fact that the Government of Manipur had difficulty in giving salaries to the employees. The employees were not getting their salaries for months together. Now, they expect that the Centre will take care of them.

Frankly speaking, the financial position of the State is really in shambles. The fiscal position of Manipur is further aggravated by the adoption and implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission Report. Everyone in the House will be stunned to know the fact that as of 31st March, 2000 the total liabilities of Manipur stood in the vicinity of Rs. 1,800 crore. Something should be done at the earliest, otherwise the situation will go from bad to worse.

It is learnt from the Press reports that the Union Finance Ministry have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with North-Eastern States, like Assam and Nagaland to undertake fiscal reform programmes. As per this Memorandum of Understanding, the State Government has to freeze fresh appointments, impose a curb on Government expenditure and restructure the financial sector. To reciprocate, the Union Finance Ministry had given an extended Ways and Means Advance and additional open market borrowings as support to the North-East States which adopted the Central pay scales. In the case of Manipur too such kind of approach will certainly bring about positive changes. When it is under President's Rule, it is the right time to adopt and implement acceptable and monitorable fiscal reform programmes in Manipur.

[Shri Holkhomang Haokip]

We may experiment the zero based budgeting approach. I do not know whether the Finance Minister and the Union Government will take it seriously or not. Once Shri Yashwant Sinha had indicated the use of zero based budgeting approach, I do not know how serious he was. In fact, the concept of zero based budgeting was propounded by Peter Pyhrr in the Seventies. Jimmy Carter, the then President of USA applied it for the preparation of the Federal Budget in 1979. Thereafter, various Governments have been adopting zero based budgeting in various degrees, depending upon their requirements. Zero base Budget means the past is cut-off, the present is regarded as a clean slate and all Departments have to start from the scratch. It has three essential principles — (1) Should we spend?, (ii) How much should we spend? and (3) Where should we spend?

We may experiment with zero based budgeting in smaller States like Manipur. We can see how successfully we can manage the economy and the fiscal position by adopting such a dispensation. I firmly believe that zero based budgeting will certainly bring about positive changes in the overall economy and financial position of the State.

If I am not wrong, in this year's Budget speech, Shri Yashwant Sinha has earmarked Rs. 10,607 crore for the next five years to encourage States to implement monitorable fiscal reforms as recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission.

This fund may be utilized for such a zero-based budgeting experiment, particularly when the Centre is administering the State of Manipur.

Certain measures should also be taken up immediately to bring back the State's finances on the right track and possibly boost the economy too. I would like to suggest some concrete measures which are: first, right-sizing the Government staff. The recent dismissal of more than 14,000 excess staff by the State authority is really a step in the right direction. the hon. Member who spoke earlier said that it is 12,000. It is not 12,000 but it is 14,000 or something more than that. Secondly, I suggest curtailment of Government expenditure to the minimum. Thirdly, I suggest converting the Central Government loans into grants and, fourthly, no new appointments for ten years that include *ad hoc*, part-time and temporary appointments.

For boosting the State economy, I would suggest certain long-term measures. For both resource mobilisation and employment generation, we can identify three areas where we can put maximum focus. They are, namely, tourism, trade and commerce and horticulture. Manipur has the right potential to have a tourism-based economy.

But, alas, the amount allocated for the purpose is a meagre Rs. 2 crore. We can further promote and expand the Indo-Myanmar trade via Manipur—with *Moreh* and not *Tamu*. The hon. Member who speak earlier, said about *Tamu* which is in Myanmar. *Moreh* is the centre for the North-East. Horticulture is another sector which can be developed in a massive scale in the hills of Manipur. The hills of Manipur may be converted into orchards, gardens of oranges, lemons, pine apple and tree bearing cash crops.

Finally, I am extending my support to the hon. Finance Minister to pass the Manipur Budget for the year 2001-02. But, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to have the fiscal health of Manipur in mind. It is a very sensitive State with a very high literacy rate. Paying only lip service and announcing economic packages one after another will no longer appease the people. Let us stop blaming one another — the State blaming the Centre or the Centre blaming the State. Instead, something serious and something concrete should be done together before it is too late.

For the last two-and-a-half months, there is a blockade. Onlay day before yesterday, some trucks have reached Imphal. Most of the trucks and buses are stranded in Assam. Nagaland has cooperated. Assam has cooperated. Only the Nagas in Manipur create difficulty. From Mao Gate, which is the boundary between Nagaland and Manipur, to Kangpokpi, there is some difficulty. So, we are not getting petrol. We are not getting rice, all the essential materials and food stuff. This is the situation prevailing there. Only day before yesterday, trucks and buses have started moving. Life is slowly returning to normalcy. We say that *Aya Ram*, *Gaya Ram* Government is not good. We have put the Assembly under suspended animation. We want to see that the State governed by the Cente should progress well. But the Governor has failed to protect peace there. Excepting Mao Gate to Kangpokpi, the situation is peaceful. There is no problem. Day before yesterday, it was shown that a bomb was planted on the road. Some people were injured. Some vehicles were destroyed. This is the situation. Let the Central Government rule prove to be very effective. Let it bring peace to Manipur. We need better Governor and better advisor to the Governor. The present set up will not prove successful.

With these words, I support the Manipur Budget. Let it be passed as early as possible.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Manipur State budget introduced by the Finance Minister. Due to political instability in Manipur,

President's rule was imposed on 2.6.2001. The House draws this power under Article 356. Manipur faced financial crisis as vote on account and the budget could not be passed earlier.

The most distorted example of horse trading, which started in Haryana due to political instability, can be seen in Manipur. We saw how 48 of the 60 MLAs changed party affiliation several times. During this time, several Governments came and went. The MLAs later dumped Shri Koizam, who was with NDA and were ready to form a BJP led Government. But I would like to thank the BJP leaders that by not encouraging this kind of instability, they showed their political maturity. By analysing the situation and by imposing President's rule they proved that they did not care to further their political interest. Rather for them the people's interest was supreme. Therefore, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee and the Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani for agreeing to a cease fire with the Muivah faction in Nagaland.

17.51 hrs.

[SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA *in the Chair*]

Manipur was already under the grip of political instability. Later agitation started and the people took to the streets. People feared that parts of the Manipur may be merged with Nagaland to form Greater Nagaland. This prompted thousands of women there to come out in protest. They are very sensitive. Due to political instability, the situation went out of control. This forced the MLAs to go in hiding. Security forces had to be deployed for their safety. In such a situation the NDA Government very adroitly held negotiation and established peace there. After the President's rule the situation is slowly returning to normalcy. Trust has again been established between the Nagas and the Manipuris there. I would request the Government that the mistrust between the Nagas and the Manipuris should be removed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when peace was restored in Manipur some extremist elements of Nagaland blocked the traffic on highway leading to Manipur. The supply of good from the mainland to Manipur was stopped. The people there have to purchase the items of daily consumptions costly. I urge upon the Government to make some such arrangements by deputing army or para-military forces to ensure that there is no more unauthorized realization of money in future and the movement of goods may remain unhindered so that items of daily consumption are available to people of Manipur like they are available in other parts of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Manipur has got special status because the flag of freedom was first unfurled by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose there only when he gave the slogan "Kadam kadam Badhaye Ja, Khushi Ke Geet Gaye Ja, Yeh Jindagi Hai Kaum Ki, Tu Kaum Par Lutaye Ja." And feeling of Patriotism was inculcated by uniting the countrymen. He after entering from the side of Burma, unfurled national flag first of all at Moirang. That is why, the feeling of patriotism and nationalism in the minds of Manipuri people is aligned with the cultural ethos of the country. Manipuri art, dance, language culture and feeling of devotion to Lord Krishna is seen among the Manipuri people. Manipur is such a culture where diverse Nagas, Kukis, Manipuri and hilly and border people are living. Keeping in view all this, there is a need to give special attention to Manipur.

It is a fact that north-eastern States especially smaller States get assistance because they do not have their independent revenue, they are not self-dependent and therefore the Government have to give maximum grant-in-aid. As has been said in this budget that for the year 2001-2002 State plan outlay has been fixed at rupees 375.21 crores and out of this central assistance amounts to rupees 292.83 crores. In addition to this the State will mobilize resources through loans from the open market, by taking miscellaneous loans, by accelerated irrigation benefit programme and by getting finance from funded schemes from all this, it appears that the State is not self-dependent in economic terms. The center gives more and more grant in-aid, which should be utilized properly. But there is the situation of poverty there and therefore, that money must be spent for the benefit of the people there. Whatever Government may have been there, or whatever party was in power, the money meant for public and for the development of the State was not spent for the purpose. As a result of that the State faced political instability and extremists elements got a foot hold and started threatening its territorial integrity. The people of Manipur should be assured through this House that Manipur will remain intact and it will not be divided nor it will be merged with Greater Nagaland. The boundary of the State since beginning and the reorganization of the States in the country shall be honoured. This message should be ensured to the people there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I want to say one more thing that President's rule has been imposed there. We are going to present the budget and after that all payments would then be released. Work would also be done on the schemes. But there is a need to regain the faith. A democratic Government must be established after conducting elections there so that people there may get the opportunity of development through their own representatives and whatever funds are provided by the center are utilized properly. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue your speech and address the Chair.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I want to urge upon one more thing that due to misunderstanding and fear among the minds of the Nagas in Manipur, they have left their homes and have taken asylum elsewhere. I want to say that peace has now returned that they are safe in Manipur and the extremist outfits of Nagaland may not succeed in their mission and people should live there peacefully. Such an effort should be made under the President's rule in the State. With these words, I support the budget being introduced. The revenue receipt estimate in this Budget which is to the tune of 1220.16 crores is a little in comparison with the Revised Estimates. But it is said that Central taxes and duties of State's share and grant of Government of India will constitute to Rs. 1116.91 crores. That will suffice the need of them. I think that if proper attention is paid to four things, namely, education, irrigation, horticulture and tourism and an effort is made to project the forests in the State and terrorism is curbed and then efforts are made to bring in peace after ascertaining the sentiments of the people then the State will certainly strive forward by contributing in the progress of the nation. With these words, I fully support this budget.

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlishahar): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, I really thank you for providing me time to speak. Manipur is an integral part of the country, also Manipur is one of the peaceful States in northeast. There was no problem but BJP is too expert in horse-trading.

18.00 hrs.

Congress Party was totally ruined in Uttar Pradesh. Only 33 MLA could win there with great difficulty, although they had alliance with BSP. 20 out of them were given incentives. Out of the remaining 13 one more * * * the act of defection that was performed in Uttar Pradesh resulting in formation of 100 Member Cabinet, has now been started in Manipur by this Government. Congress Government in that State was destabilised. Samta Party and BJP formed the Government. This alliance of BJP and Samta Party is very temporary. It will break very soon. today, one hon. Member of BJP Jaiswal ji was speaking in this House and was raising the issue of Railways. He was criticising the Railway Minister. Jha Saheb said that he Minister is making a wrong statement. When we said something, they started saying that he was their Minister, not ours. This happened in Manipur and whatever is happening in Manipur and whatever is happening there now a days, the present Central Government is fully responsible for that. Manipur

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

Government fell, people the BJP ousted the Manipur's Government under the conspiracy. Had that Government worked properly, this situation would not have arisen. BJP is not able to solve Manipur problem like Kashmir problem, Kashmir is burning. There is bloodshed, same condition is now prevailing in Manipur. There is a loss of billions of rupees. The Minister also had to leave his home and come to Delhi because of rigidity, injudiciousness and weak thinking of Central Government. The vehicles of Ministers and officers were burnt there. It is impossible to compensate the losses suffered by that State. The Central Government is responsible for the losses. Today the Central Government is to present the budget of Manipur. This situation would not have arisen. How the emotional rift developed among the people of that area should be taken care of? This is the responsibility of BJP and NDA. This happened due to their lack of thinking and understanding. This happened because of not taking right decision.

Sir, the plane is high jacked from Nepal and lands in Kabul. Pilot gives information. Ministers are totally unaware of the happenings. Nobody knows about the facts. It is said that there is no fuel. The plane is taken to Afghanistan at the knife point. Had there been proper thinking the situation in Manipur would not have taken such a turn. This is unfortunate for Manipur. I would like to request the Finance Minister to compensate the losses. Life is disturbed there. The losses will not be compensated with your small budget. We regret that the Government of BJP and NDA have put this peaceful State in trouble. This Government is not able to maintain law and order of the North Eastern States. I, therefore, demand resignation of N.D.A.'s Government and hope that there will be elections very soon. If this Government gives resignation then the problem of Nagaland and Manipur can be solved soon. I hope that NDA's Government will intensify the problem instead of solving it.

With these words I would request that law and order should be maintained in Manipur at the earliest and the Government should admit that its policies and thinking had not been proper. They create commotion. They create disturbances in Uttar Pradesh, sometimes in the name of Ram or on some other issue. The Central Government is responsible for the present situation in Manipur. Central Government is also responsible for developing rifts among innocent people there. Central Government is also responsible for creating disputes between Hindus and Muslims in this country.

Hon. Chairman Sir, sometimes this Government spreads riots between the people of Nagaland and Manipur and sometimes resorts to such other measures.

I, therefore, criticizing the policies of this Government and demand that more funds should be made available to Manipur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aiyar your party was allotted twelve minutes, but Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev hon. Member of your party has already spoken for eighteen minutes. I, therefore, request you to complete your speech within the minimum possible time.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while following your instructions, I will try to complete my speech in twelve minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not in twelve minutes but in lesser time.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Should I sit down?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you start your speech. I would request you to be brief.

[English]

Please be brief.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I will do my best. There are important points to be brought out.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the 27th of July, 2001, the Prime Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States and informed them that he was restoring the *status quo ante* by withdrawing the three words, 'without territorial limit' from the Bangkok agreement of 14th June 2001. The Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani met the Press immediately thereafter and said to them—I have with me *The Hindu* of the 28th July—that the Government's representatives had already discussed the matter with the NSCN-IM, and I quote: "they are agreeable to this proposal." Sir, furthermore, we have *The Indian Express* of the same date and *The Hindustan Times* of the same date, which repeat that the hon. Home Minister did use the expression that the NSCN-IM were agreeable to the withdrawal of these three words. Of course, those of us who saw him on the Television had the opportunity of hearing this with our own ears. I would like to read from *The Telegraph* of the 29th July, that is to say, within 24 hours, and I quote :

"The NSCN-IM leadership issued a statement from Amsterdam, tonight (that is the 28th of July) saying a truce within the territorial limit was not acceptable to them."

The statement issued by the collective leadership of the NSCN-IM said,

"During the two-day talks with the Centre's negotiator, Shri K. Padmanabhaiah, in Amsterdam, nothing was finalised on the review of the 14th June Bangkok agreement."

And within a couple of days of that, Mr. Punthing Shimra, the Convenor of NSCN Cease-fire Monitoring Cell said that the Centre's claim of consulting the Naga leaders before revoking the cease-fire extension were bogus and the ceasefire within the so-called State of Nagaland has no meaning. Sir, the immediate reaction to Shri L.K. Advani's statement, as put out by PTI was—

"Over three lakh people came out on the streets tonight in Imphal defying the curfew to celebrate the withdrawal of the cease-fire from Manipur. The reports said, people in thousands also turned out in various districts to hail the amendment of the truce."

Today, nobody knows whether the NSCN-IM has or has not agreed to the deletion of these three words.

Sir, the last 88 days of the President's Rule in Manipur have been the worst 88 days in the history of Manipur with people out in thousands and lakhs upon the street protesting what the Central Government did on the 14th of June without consulting its own Governor, who was implementing the President's Rule in the State. And because of the total confusion that it has prevailed since the 27th July, that is, for the last one month over whether the NSCN-IM have or have not accepted the deletion of these three words, there is no civic life in Manipur. There is no political life in Manipur. Most of the traffic in Manipur stands completely stranded.

Many parts of the State are isolated from other parts of the State as well as from other States. There is no question of economic development. There is no question of prosperity being restored. There is no question of resuming farming or industry or small-scale industry or handicrafts in any normal manner. We have the Government presenting us here with a Budget which they claim will be implemented in the next 12 months. It is impossible to implement any Budget in Manipur unless and until the root political problem which has been confounded by what the Prime Minister stated to the three North-East Chief Ministers and then the Home Minister stated to the media is removed.

With a view to assisting the hon. Home Minister to get over these problems and place a true perspective before this House and through this House, this country when I was intervening in the debate on the 30th of July, 2001 on President's Rule in Manipur, I said Sir, "We still do not know whether the agreement that has been allegedly made to delete those three words is valid

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

or not." I pointed out that even today, *The Hindu* has a report from a local senior representative of the NSCN (I-M) of Manipur denying that the NSCN (I-M) has accepted the deletion of the three words 'without territorial limits'. And to this, in that debate, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani replied as follows: He said:

[Translation]

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar asked whether any talks were held with the NSCN-IM. I would like to tell them that we talked with them and have taken the decision to maintain *status quo* by deleting these three words with their consent. I repeat. And the decision to maintain *status quo* by deleting these three words with their consent. On this, I stood and asked one more question. I said, is it not true that their representatives have refused that Muivah Sahab had accepted this? I asked this question to honourable Home Minister and in reply hon'ble Shri Lal Krishan Advani said that many things publish in newspapers and magazines but whatever I am saying in the House is true. We had been told this. What happens? Shri Padmanabhaiah tell within two three days—

[English]

"I am preparing to leave Amsterdam tomorrow to clear the air of misunderstanding, if any." Have you ever heard of a written agreement signed by Mr. Padmanabhaiah on the one hand and by Mr. Muivah on the other, being amended without their signatures being obtained on the amended agreement? From the 27th July, that is, one month and one day, we have been asking the Government to produce any documentary evidence at all that proves that the Home Minister was telling the truth to this House when he said that they were agreeable to it. They had agreed to it as is stated over here. We have not seen any document. We know that Mr. K. Padmanabhaiah has been again to Amsterdam. But all that we know of the NSCN(I-M)'s view is that they had never agreed to this deletion of these three words. They still not agreed to the deletion of these three words. Yet, the Prime Minister misleads all the Chief Ministers of the North-East States by claiming that the NSCN(I-M) has agreed to this deletion. The Home Minister then misleads the media and the nation by making a similar statement outside. Then they come into the House. I tried to caution the Home Minister by reading out from *The Hindu*. He still says nothing doing. When I asks him another question, he gets up and tells me that what is written in the newspapers does not matter; what I said on the floor of the House is what it matters. I would have thought that after one month, at least, the Government would come clean on this.

Today, I have a factual note on the notice of a question of privilege dated the 31st of July, 2001 which I had given to the Speaker. This matter will come up subsequently. So, I do not want to go in any detail into this.

But I do wish to point out that in a signed document handed over to me today, by Shri L.K. Advani—here is his signature—he has—if you will forgive the expression—the gall to tell us and tell me and then later on this will come to the House and I quote: "After detailed discussion, NSCN(IM) agreed to the deletion of the words 'without territorial limits' from the cease-fire agreement. How can they claim this? Where is the document? After all, the Bangkok agreement of 14th June was a signed document. It was not an oral document. It was a document with the signature of the Government of India's interlocutor and the leaders of the NSCN(IM). If there is going to be a major change in that document involving these three words 'without territorial limits', I presume they had obtained the signature of the NSCN(IM)'s authorised representative before the hon. Prime Minister told the Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States that the three words stood deleted with the agreement of the NSCN(IM). In the face of the fact that that has not happened, one can only conclude that the Government is party to confounding this confusion and until the political situation there is resolved, there is no way in which the hon. Minister of Finance can achieve the objective with which he has placed this Budget before us.

Sir, the same confusion prevailed over the appointment or non-appointment or non-official appointment or officially not-conformed appointment of Shri P.A. Sangma. I have here *The Telegraph* of 2nd August which says: 'Sangma confirmed the offer from PM Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and I agree'. There has been no follow up on that. The consequence is that nobody knows who is the interlocutor from the Government side.

In these circumstances, I am afraid, there is no way in which we can trust the Central Government through its Governor in Manipur to run a decent, honest, straightforward administration there which will give political stability and the prospects for economic progress.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, my last quotation comes, which is once again from Shri L.K. Advani which he stated in this House with regard to the dissolution of the Assembly:

[Translation]

"We do not have any intention to form another Government, but when and in how many days we would dissolve the Assembly, I would like that the situation of Manipur should be normal."

[English]

Sir, I have with me — this is the last page — *The Telegraph* of 22nd August. The news item is datelined 'Imphal, August 21' wherein the Governor of Manipur, His Excellency Shri Ved Marwah stated as follows in a private interview to *The Telegraph*: "Manipur Governor Ved Marwah has hinted at the possibility of early elections in the State. Democratic process in Manipur should be revived at the earliest in the interest of the people there"— he said this in an exclusive interview. Shri Marwah said dissolution of the Assembly was only a matter of formality, now, as Union Minister of Home Affairs Shri L.K. Advani has already committed on this in Parliament. Shri Marwah observed elections will not be divisive; it will rather bring the people together.

Therefore, I request that before this debate is ended, the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, who are present here, intervene in this debate and give an assurance to this House that the suspended Assembly will be immediately dissolved and that the Home Minister's assurance that elections will be held within this period of six months of the President's rule, that is before 2nd December, 2001 will be fulfilled. Unless and until we get this assurance, I am afraid, there is very little point in voting for or against the Budget that has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Manipur is still under the President's Rule and hon'ble Finance Minister has brought this Resolution for adopting the vote on account of Rs. 811 crore rupees for workable arrangement in Manipur State.

Manipur is a small State, but it is very important to India because it is a sensitive region of North East along with border area. According to History and Puran, the relation of Pandava have also remained with this region. It is elaborated in Mahabharat and other religious books of India that when Pandvas were sent in exile, they stayed here. Wherever we talk about dance in India the dance of Manipur is also discussed mostly. Therefore, according to art and culture, Manipur is very important.

The Government of India is directly responsible and at fault for deteriorating the situation of Manipur. Right now, Mani Shankar Ji was saying right. He tried to prove by his documents and quotations from the Newspapers

and statements of Minister of Home Affairs that it is burning. There is a horse trading i.e. Defection has increased to large extent. On account of this the present situation of that region is arisen. What we call it Government's failure or its carelessness that Government did not think seriously on this sensitive issue. The ceasefire of Nagaland had been extended during foreign visits. Big agitation was launched in Manipur on this issue. Legislative Assembly was set afire there, Speaker Sahab got hurt and Ministers were escaped. Ministers of Indian Government should go to see the prevailing situation there as to how this intense agitation was launched and disturbances created. Later on some improvements were made and agreement was amended. Mani Shankarji was rightly saying that his advisor Padmanabhaiah went to Amsterdam and had held talks with the leaders. Now we are hearing that Sangmaji has taken his place. How Indian Government and its Department of Home mistaken on this sensitive issue of this Region, how they mishandled the whole issue which caused disturbances, this is to be considered. Muhoba group is there, supporters of N.S.C.N. (I.N.) are there. Statements of those people are coming continuously that they are not agreed with this and discussions are going on about launching of separate agitation from there. Ministers of North-East States had also said that this type of agreement should not be done. How this happened suddenly. We are being surprised. This sensitive issue needs to be investigated as to how this was handled. There was apprehension in the minds of the people of Manipur from the fear of territorial expansion that the Naga people who talk about the greater Nagaland, lest it may really happen. People of Manipur presume. Article three, regarding territory of their State should be amended so as Indian Government is not allowed to change the territory of any State. There are apprehension in the minds of the people that the territory of Nagaland may not be expended in the name of cease fire expansion. This is the reason why violent agitation took place there. This is a very sensitive issue. The situation of Manipur should be clear. You have brought budget, vote on account for them, and that will be definitely passed. Manipur is a backward region.

The Sun rises first in Poorvanchal but the rays of development reach later. This is a neglected region. Rs. one crore and few lakhs are spent on art and culture and regarding hydro-electric power, I am telling about whole region of Poorvanchal that there is a potentiality of one and half lakh MW of hydroelectric power generation in North-Eastern States. Therefore, I urge upon hon'ble Minister that highest priority should be given to power generation for the development of India but whatever the potentiality of hydroelectric power is in Poorvanchal, we should provide funds for that and we should use it because there is a potentiality of hydroelectric power

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

generation but it is being ignored. If the potentiality of hydro-electric power generation is utilized properly, the Poorvanchal State would become rich. It is said that there is peace but extortion is taking place. Terrorists spoil the innocent people there and exploit them. Government should take notice of this and develop the area by spending appropriate amount. The expenditure of Rs. 2 crore and 55 lakhs for Bio-technology in supplementary budget should be increased. The Bill relating to Manipur has passed but Government should take it seriously and tell the members about the real situation as to what extent Government is active.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogy): Sir, it is very unfortunate that we have to take up the responsibility of the Manipur State Assembly. It is more distressing that the Assembly is there, and our apprehension is that there may be cases of horse-trading. Therefore, we have repeatedly been pleading with the Government that the way the Government is moving with narrow partisan consideration, it is not good for the unity of the country, particularly for North-East States. It sends a wrong signal. I am not elaborating on these issues because we have already discussed these issues on the floor of the House.

Secondly, today, the hon. Minister has assured the House that very soon, he would take up the very important issues related to North-East particularly, and he would himself make a visit and try to interact with the people over there. However, in the absence of a Government in Manipur, there will hardly be a chance for the people of Manipur to represent their case.

As you know, there are so many problems related to Manipur. Some of them are common to the North-East and some of them are specific problems being faced by the Manipur itself. One of the major problems being faced by the North-Eastern States is the air service.

Now the Government is considering disinvestment of Indian Airlines and all those things. The uneconomic sectors, like the airports are suffering in a big way, be it Bagdogra, be it Imphal, be it Agartala or be it any airlines in the North-Eastern region. My plea is that whenever the hon. Finance Minister visits the North-Eastern States, he should try to assure the people of the region about this. There is already a feeling amongst some section of people in the region that their grievances are not being heard and they are being neglected.

Sir, today in the morning itself we were hearing that — I do not know in what context it was said, and that has really hurt the feelings of our former Speaker, Shri

P.A. Sangma — that the North-Eastern region does not belong to the mainland of this country. Maybe that it was used in a different context but still there is a feeling of deprivation amongst them. The feeling is that whatever is being enjoyed by the people in the mainland, particularly in the metropolitan cities, such facilities are not available to the people of the North-Eastern region.

Sir I have mentioned about the airline services. But just a few minutes back the hon. Member from the North-East was mentioning as to how the number of flights to the region are being reduced. The rail services to the region have been on the decline. There are problems of insurgency and militant activities in the border areas. Along with it, there are problems of smuggling and all that. These problems are well known to the Government.

Sir, the matter that is of very deep concern to all of us is that the Government is not serious about the problems of the North-Eastern States and rather they are indulging only in gimmicks and engaging themselves in some dangerous games. I believe, that the Government should, as early as possible, try to restore the assembly...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, first the Assembly should be dissolved...(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Yes. First the Manipur Assembly should be dissolved and then fresh elections to the State Assembly should be held so that the people can give vent to their feelings and their democratic rights could be restored.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, Shri Swami is the Minister in charge. He has visited Manipur and we know he had a bit of trouble there. We should have at least a few comments from him...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, Minister of Rural Development was here while the discussion was going on disinvestment and the Minister of State for Home Affairs is present at this time, and he is not speaking. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Minister of State for Home Affairs is present in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the discussion on Budget now and the Finance Minister is giving the reply.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I agree that this is discussion on the Budget. When Rural Development

Minister can speak on disinvestments and now issue of Manipur is being discussed here and since this is an important issue, what Swamiji is doing there. Swamiji is present here and I have invited him to be here, and you have also given your kind permission for the same. When he is present in the House, won't it be better if he tells what he has done there.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please take your seat. Let the hon. Minister reply to the debate.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, this is a discussion on the Budget and the Vote on Account of the State of Manipur which happens to be under the President's Rule.

Sir, the House is aware that because the State is under the President's Rule, therefore, the responsibility of the Legislature of Manipur vests with the Parliament of India and because the State Assembly had, on an earlier occasion, taken a Vote on Account for only four months from April to July, it became essential for us to come to this House in order to ensure that the functions of the Government were carried out smoothly and that the Parliament passes this Vote on Account.

Sir, a number of issues have been raised. I believe, when the discussion on the President's Rule came up, this House discussed those issues and all the political implications of the President's Rule on the 30th of July, 2001 during this Session.

Some issues have been raised and, in deference to the wishes of hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, my distinguished colleague from Home Ministry decided to be present in the House so that if any non-budgetary issue was raised, he could take it back to the Home Minister and discuss the matter with him.

Sir, before I come to the vote on account, I would like to deal with other issues. The main issue which has been raised is — Shri Sontosh Mohanji here was raising that issue — that when the discussion took place in the Lok Sabha on the 30th of July, there was an understanding given by the Government and accepted by the opposition that Manipur Assembly will be dissolved and that fresh elections would be held in Manipur very soon. I have come to this House for a vote on account. This is only for four months starting from August until November. We are not passing the full budget of the State of Manipur. Parliamentary practice is that when you come for a vote on account, for whatever period, you have to present the income and expenditure statement for the whole year. That is why the document that we

have presented before this House contained the Statement of Expenditure and Receipts for the whole year. But, I am asking this House for vote on account for Manipur for four months only, as I said, starting from August and ending in November.

Why is the Government of India not presenting the full budget for the State of Manipur? It is for two reasons. The first is that we want popular Government in Manipur, whatever its colour, to take care of the problems, to go to the Assembly and get the budget passed for whatever period is left of the year. Because we are asking for a vote on account for only four months, it could be easily inferred that we expect a popular Government in Manipur to be in office before the end of November so that they could then take the budget of Manipur to the State Assembly.

Now it follows that no fresh election can be held in Manipur until and unless the present Assembly is dissolved and, I believe that when he was replying to the debate the hon. Minister had assured this House that this would be done very soon. I have checked up the position and I would like to say that it is a matter of a few weeks, if not a few days, when the Government will follow the prescribed procedure and take a decision about the dissolution of the Assembly of Manipur to pave the way for holding of early elections there so that a popular Government is installed in Manipur as quickly as possible in order to take care of the problems of the people there. So, let not anyone be in any doubt about the intentions of the Government.

As far as the second issue about the agreement, about those three words about which hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was referring to here is concerned, if I have heard him right, he said that he had given a notice of breach of privilege for this. Is that right?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If that is right, Mr. Chairman, Sir, then quite clearly this is a matter which will be taken up by the Speaker and he will decide whether he wants to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee or not. Since the matter is a matter of privilege, I do not think I should venture an opinion in regard to that at this point of time. This matter will be separately dealt with.

As far as the budget itself is concerned, the hon. Members, especially those from the North-East, are right when they have expressed their concern at the decline in the Plan allocation. As I said, this is only a Statement

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

of Expenditure and Receipts. We are not, like any popular Government will do, preparing the plan and we are only making a provision as it stands on the basis of the expenditure statement which has been given to us by the State of Manipur.

I am quite sure that when the popular Government is installed, that popular Government will discuss the plan allocation with the Planning Commission, and then the plan allocations could be revised.

But I will take a minute of your time, Sir, to point out that the issue which has been raised here by various hon. Members about the state of the finances of Manipur is well taken. The finances of the State have been in a major mess for sometime. Once again, if you notice, you will find that they suffered as a result of what happened to all the States of the country, as a result of the impact of the Fifth Pay Commission. Manipur also suffered as a result of that. All these issues have been discussed by the Eleventh Finance Commission.

The Eleventh Finance Commission, I am happy to report to the House, has given an additional amount of Rs. 1,079 crore more to Manipur compared to the Tenth Finance Commission. This has helped Manipur improve the fiscal situation of the State of Manipur.

As was pointed out by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, the Government of India and the State of Manipur have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with regard to fiscal consolidation in that State and there are various obligations which flow from this MoU. I am hoping that the State of Manipur will continue to follow the prescribed path and gain consolidation. I was trying to find out the monthly wage bill of the Government of Manipur, and it comes to Rs. 60 crore. Another Rs. 7.55 crore in for pension bill. If you take these together, only on pay, salary and pension, it is Rs. 67.55 crore per month. I was trying to check up what was the State's own resources, and I found that the State's own revenue both from the Tax and Non-Tax is as small a sum as Rs. 8.61 crore. So, the Bill is Rs. 67.55 crore, and the revenue receipt is Rs. 8.61 crore. This is the problem. It is not a temporary problem. It is a structural problem. That is why, steps have to be taken to correct it over a period of time. I am sure that this MoU with the Government of India will enable the Government of Manipur to strictly follow the various steps which have been prescribed there.

Sir, there are other grants. The grants under Constitution is Rs. 32.44 crore. The share of Central Taxes and Duties is Rs. 19.25 crore and the normal Central assistance is Rs. 24.40 crore. This is Rs. 75.09 crore in all.

So, as far as the commitment of the Government of India is concerned, the Government of India has been going out of its way. Even when there was a popular Government, we went out of our way to help the State of Manipur whenever they got into any problem. Apart from being a Special Category State, there are still problems, and we have gone out of our way, whenever they have run into overdraft, to help them with the ways and means, advances which we provide from the Government of India.

I would like to assure this House that not only during the President's Rule but also in future when there is a popular Government in Manipur, this commitment shall abide that we shall stand by the Government of Manipur, by the State of Manipur and by the people of Manipur in order to ensure that they do not face the kind of financial problems which has been the case in the past.

Sir, as I mentioned, the developmental expenditure will be taken care of. We will continue to incur developmental expenditure. When the popular Government comes, they will take care of the additional needs of the people of Manipur.

Sir, I am very happy to notice that the concern that we have for the North-Eastern States is a concern which cuts across party-lines. I think, as the sovereign body of this country, this House must send a very strong signal to all our brothers and sisters in Manipur and also to all our brothers and sisters in the entire North-East that North-East is as much a part of India as any other part of the country. All of us are committed to stand by the people of North-East.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has given me some compliment for the development of hydel power in that part of the country. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was telling us that that is where the potential is. The Government of India is aware of it; it has been aware of that potential for quite some time. It will be our endeavour to ensure that the financial situation of the various States in the North-East is improved, also by utilising fully the hydel potential which is in existence in those States.

I have already mentioned in reply to my earlier debate that I plan to visit the North-East. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has said that I should go to Manipur. I certainly will keep this in mind. But it will be our endeavour to ensure that the Prime Minister's package which was announced last year for all the North-Eastern States is fully and comprehensively implemented so that those States and the people of those States lead a more prosperous and a more happy life.

With these words, I would recommend that this House adopt this Budget, a vote on account for Manipur, with acclaim and without any opposition. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Manipur) for the year 2001-2002 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 47."

The motion was adopted.

18.47 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 2001-2002.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 2001-2002."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2 dated 28.8.2001.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 2001-2002, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 2001-2002, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

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 YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.51 hrs.

CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, due to the constraint of time, I will not take much time of the House. Sir, this is a Bill which I support. It is a welcome measure. It is a long pending issue.

Sir, inter-State disputes with regard to redressing the grievances of sales tax assessment have not been addressed for a long time. The new proposal in the Bill to compose a body, the Chairman of which should be either a retired Chief Justice of the High Court or the Supreme Court, is, no doubt, a welcome step. Sir, I would like to have a reply from the hon. Minister for the following points

18.53 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*]

Firstly, how do you ensure that the sharing of sales tax, excise duty, and other revenue between the Centre and the States is done according to the Sarkaria Commission recommendation as well as Plan allocation? How do you ensure that the States are not deprived of their legitimate share while the disputes arise on the issue of imposing the Central Sales Tax?

Sir, now I would like to address to the hon. Minister my second question. Would the hon. Minister please take the House into confidence and tell what is the amount of arrear which has not yet been realised by the Government in terms of Central Sales Tax? Is it still pending before the authority which has not been constituted till today when this Bill has come for passing? What steps are the Government going to take to realise this amount? What is the total quantum for the whole country?

Sir, the third issue that I would like to address to the hon. Minister is that there are companies which are playing tricks. I am not naming any individual company or business houses. They operate in a particular State and get their company registered there. Then, they have another unit in another State. When they send delivery of their goods to another State, they say that it is not a sale and that they are shifting their goods from one State to another. Through this method and other tricks, a lot of companies and groups of companies cheat and defraud the nation by not paying the actual Central Sales Tax which is supposed to accrue by a particular State. How the Government is going to take care of this thing?

Sir, finally, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly take the House into confidence in one particular matter. Sir, I am not sure about it. The Minister may cross check it. Sir, Pepsi and Coca Cola companies have several bottling plants throughout the country and are supplying

their products to various States through their network. Have you received any complaint that they are arranging their affairs in such a way that they are able to defraud the Government by not paying the Central Sales Tax. I have read it in the newspapers that they are defrauding the Government.

Has any complaint of this nature been brought to the notice of the Government by any State and if so, what did your Department do about it? These are the few observations which I would like to make.

Finally, I would appeal to the Government on one point. We have a standard practice that in any Authority, you bring a retired judge or a retired Chief Justice to occupy office. Why not a specific service be created where regular functioning professionals will occupy these offices, than bringing in some retired people to occupy these offices? Would the Government consider this matter for future course of action?

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Minister has claimed while introducing the Central Tax Bill that verdict of the Supreme Court in the case of Ashok Leyland verses Government of India the court had suggested to set up an authority to resolve the *inter-State* sales tax disputes and all matters in this regard should be handed over to this authority. Hon'ble Minister has therefore, introduced this bill for enactment of a law and to empower this authority.

Sir, sales tax in the source income of the States and earlier Sales Tax rates varied in different States. It was decided in the meeting of the Finance Ministers of the States that there should be parity in sales tax rates all over the country. Many States has to incur losses due to this decision. I would like to know from the Government as to how it propose to meet the losses suffered by those States after implementation of the policy of parity in sales tax rates.

Shri Dasmunsiji has made a reference to 11th Finance Commission and Sarkaria Commission and asked as to what action Government are going to take to implement the instructions and the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission? The evasion of sales tax is also another important issue. Everywhere there is evasion of sales tax. This evasion leads to loss to States' exchequer because the amount which is to be recovered as tax is not recovered by the States. A Bill is being introduced to set up an authority to resolve the disputes in this regard. The Government want to authorize it to take the decisions

to resolve all the disputes among the States. But what measures are being taken to check tax evasion? Many of the companies carry their products from the State where it has been manufactured by advancing the plea that the Head Office of the company is situated in the other State. And the State remains deprived of tax where the goods were actually manufactured. There should be some appropriate provisions in this regard because sales tax is one of the major sources of income of the States. It is the case we have seen in the matter of Maruti Car. The sales tax was on higher side in the State where it was being manufactured. While in some States the rate of sales tax is lower. People preferred to buy the vehicle from the State where the rate of sales tax was less. An endeavour has been made to remove this disparity but most of the people are still unhappy.

The traders in Delhi, who manufacture and sell the goods organized a big conference. They put forth a demand there that a separate Ministry be set up to look into the issues related to inter state trade.

19.00 hrs.

I want to know here as to what action the Government propose to take over this issue. People are curious to know about the shape of Central Sales Tax under new Sales Tax System.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, traders are unhappy with the implementation of new rates of Sales Tax and it is said that this Government is supported by the Traders. The supporters of this Government are not happy. What you have to say, hon'ble Minister, in this regard?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should be efforts for the simplification of sales tax system. In the absence of simplification, there is more scope for evasion and hotchpotch. Shri Jyoti Basu, the then Chief Minister of Bengal and a Communist leader had said for bringing parity in sales tax rates and that endeavor should be made for the consolidation of Sales Tax. What steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all are in favour of bringing in parity in the sales tax rates. Simultaneously, we want to know from the Government about steps taken by it to compensate those States which have suffered losses due to this. I demand from the hon'ble Minister to all the queries raised by me.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister is so simple that I have no reason to oppose it. On the directions of the Supreme Court, the Government has come forward with this Bill to create some authority to decide disputes, which are really in the nature of Inter-State disputes with regard to trade and commerce. We have no objection to setting up of this authority. But this authority should be well represented by the State Governments. There is always a dispute between the Centre and the States with regard to allocation of the resources. So, I think this should be looked into. Various State Governments have been demanding for a long time, introduction of consignment tax. This should also be looked into because day by day all the States are becoming insolvent economically. I think the Central Government is trying to interfere with the various aspects of State Governments. Therefore, this authority which would be set up should be well represented and it should be given autonomy so that States' share is not deprived of. This is my humble submission to all of you. I would request the hon. Minister to look into my requests.

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlishahar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we would not like to speak much on this Bill. There was no necessity to introduce this Central Sales Tax Bill, 2001 in the House. This will prove a burden on the Union Government. This was not necessary because it will violate the rights of State Governments and would be deemed as interference by the Central Government. If this Bill is passed, you will appoint a Chairman who would have an office having its own staff. They would get T.A. and D.A. benefits and businessmen would start looting more. This would increase Government's expenses to curb them. The economic condition of the country is not good. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that this Bill should not be passed. This would mean more expenditure and the rights of the States would be violated and the businessmen would take benefit of it. So, I would like to oppose the Bill due to these three reasons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we would like introduction of the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): The Hon. Minister too would like to get your introduction.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I thank the hon. Members for having given their suggestions. I welcome their suggestions.

We have introduced this Bill to amend the Central Sales Tax Act. The Supreme Court has given some suggestions to settle the issues which are pending. Central Sales Tax is levied on the inter-State transfer of sales. That is why, the Government has proposed this Bill to amend the Central Sales Tax Act. It is coming under Section 6 (a). Central Sales Tax is not levied for transfer purpose. That is why, we have introduced this Bill.

The hon. Members have given so many suggestions. This Bill provides for an independent Authority to settle the issue. The Supreme Court has given a decision saying that a Central mechanism to decide the inter-State dispute in respect of Central Sales Tax Act should be there. According to their direction, the Government has brought forward this Bill to provide for an independent Authority with quasi-judicial powers and procedures for quick disposal of cases.

Under the Income-Tax Act, we are already having an Authority for Advance Rulings to settle the NRI issues and to avoid litigations to settle various issues. On par with this Authority for Advance Rulings, this Bill provides for this Authority to settle the inter-State disputes. Under this provision, we are providing a Central Sales tax Appellate Authority. It will decide the issue and take a decision which will go for settlement. Suppose one factory is situated in one State, and the agent or the principal manufacturer wants to transfer his goods to some other State, that transfer does not cover the Sales Tax. As the hon. Members pointed out here, some manufacturers are deceiving the States. They want to avoid tax. They want to get some benefit. For that they transfer their goods to some other State where the Sales Tax is less. They are indulging in such kind of fraudulent activities. Litigations were made to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court took a decision and said that to avoid this matter, the Government should create a Central mechanism to decide inter-State disputes in respect of Central Sales Tax. So, there is the need to create the Central Sales Tax Appellate Authority. Under this Authority, all the inter-State disputes will be referred to the Authority. It will take a decision under this provision. There is no urgency to settle this matter. Instead of giving it to the Central Sales Tax Appellate Authority, we have now taken a decision to refer all these cases to the authority for Advance Rulings set up under Section XIX-B of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

Hence, I request all the hon. Members, who have given many good suggestions, to support this measure...(Interruptions)

Regarding the Uniform Tax, we have already introduced it. The Central Government has no role to interfere with it. Under this Act, we have introduced a new system called the Value Added Tax. In 2002, the Value Added Tax will be coming into force in all the States. After that, the Central Sales Tax Act will be taken in some other form.

The Government has proposed this Bill to provide for the Central Sales Tax Appellate Authority. It will take power to give advance rulings.

With these words, I conclude. I request the hon. Members to support this measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.11 hrs.

**TWO-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES (ABOLITION)
AND
OTHER LAWS REPEAL BILL**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 17.

Shri I.D. Swami.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961 and certain other enactments, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, I would like to move a very simple innocuous Bill in the House.

[English]

The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) and Other Laws Repeal Bill, 2001.

[Translation]

These seven Acts are redundant, non-functional and ineffective as and they have completed their purpose. The Central Government had appointed Jain Commission and that Commission has enumerated thirteen hundred Acts which have no purpose and thus are meaningless in Statute Book. I have brought this Bill before the August House to repeal the Seven Acts. One such Act had been made in 1961 called Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961 to abolish Two-Member Constituencies. Now the purpose of that Act has been completed and there is no need of this Act.

There was a provision of bi-cameral legislature in three States Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The Legislative Councils were abolished in all these three States by enacting Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Abolition Act, 1965, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Abolition Act, 1968 and West Bengal Legislative Council Abolition Act, 1969. These Acts have also completed their purpose and there is no use to keep them in Statute Book. These three Acts are also to be repealed.

Similarly, there are three other Acts which were enacted to change the name of Madras, Mysore State and Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Minidiev Islands. Madras has been named as Tamil Nadu, Mysore as Kamataka and three Union territories as Union territory of Lakshadweep. For that also one Act was enacted in 1968 and the other were enacted in 1973. They too have also lost their purpose. There are three such Acts which were for changing the names and three for uni-cameral legislature and one for abolishing Double-Member Constituency. I am moving this motion for repealing these seven Acts before you and hope that you will pass this Repeal Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961 and certain other enactments, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 2 was 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 I.D. SWAMI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.15 hrs.

REGISTRATION AND OTHER RELATED LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up item No. 18. Shri Arun Jaitley.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Registration Act, 1908, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be taken into consideration."

It has been noticed both by the Central Government and the State Governments that in relation to the Registration Act, there is no uniformity all over the country. Some State Governments have amended the law. One of the provisions of the Registration Act relating to sale of immovable property has been that properties are sold without proper documentation merely under agreements, and in part performance of those agreements, possessions are handed over and they become effectively the final title documents. These documents are not required to be registered throughout the country. Some States have made their amendment. Wherever they are not required to be registered, it leads to States' losing a large amount of revenue on stamp duty.

The purpose of this Bill is the following that in whichever cases the possession is handed over along with all agreements to sell, the registration will be compulsory.

The second issue that had arisen was that property transactions all over the country could be got registered in the four metropolitan cities in India. Therefore, a large number of cases used to evade by only registering properties from all over the country in four cities. Now, it is intended to be confined to the places where it is to be registered.

The third effect is that barring presidency towns, they will only register properties relating to those towns and not transactions all over the country.

The fourth effect is that an enabling provision for electronic and computerised documentation at the Registrar's Office is sought to be created. There is also

a requirement of fingerprints and photographs of both the seller and the buyer.

This matter was referred to departmentally-related Standing Committee. The Standing Committee, in fact, improved upon the earlier Bill by suggesting that photographs not only of the seller but also of the buyer must be there so that frauds in relation to the transactions were not there. The effect of this Bill, therefore, would be that there will be uniformity all over the country. The properties will be required to be registered in their State rather than transactions where people can be deceived because nobody buying a property in one part of the country will go to Mumbai and Delhi to check up whether it is registered there or not. The registration will also imply payment of stamp duty because a large part of the State's revenue was being taken away. In fact, one of the Ministers from Bihar, who deals with this, came to me today to suggest that the State is losing a large amount of revenue and this should be done as far as the entire country is concerned.

In addition to this, there are two corresponding changes that will be required to the Transfer of Property Act and the Stamp Act.

I may mention that the Stamp Act is a State subject. Therefore, the amendment which we make to the Stamp Act is that at the stage of agreement to sell, because it requires compulsory registration, ninety per cent stamp duty is payable; at the time of sale deed, the balance 10 per cent will be payable. This is intended to stop the leakage of the stamp duty as far as the State is concerned. But because it is a State subject, the parliamentary jurisdiction will only be to the Union Territories. Therefore, the amendment to the Stamp Act will only be an amendment that will apply to the Union Territories. Then, all States would have to follow up by respective amendments, if they so desire, to the State Stamp Acts.

With these observations, I move that the Bill be adopted by this House and approved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Registration Act, 1908, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Minister pointed out, over the years, there has been a widespread practice of transferring immovable property in one form or the other

without getting it registered. This was for a variety of reasons.

Two prominent of those were, restriction by the various State Governments or the Administration on transfer of property allotted to a person by a Development Authority or some similar authority for a number of years. A person who got a property allotted from that Development Authority was not entitled to transfer it for a number of years for any reason whatever, including the financial constraints in the family. These may compel a person to transfer the property, but since the law forbids that transfer, people have resorted to this practice of GPA.

Now, when we have a Bill like this before us, it was imperative for us to go into the genesis of the problem. That, somehow is not the subject of the hon. Minister, but those problems or issues have not been tackled with.

My first point here is that when the Government was wanting to bring about this amendment, which is, of course, a welcome measure, the first thing that the Government should have done was to have called the meeting of the Chief Ministers, which was called, to have discussed in detail to do away with those archaic laws. There was a time when the Government considered that it had the right over the transfer of property for a certain number of years. But now with the liberalisation that we are talking of, such retrograde provisions, I should say, should be done away with. If a person is able to get a house allotted to him from any authority today, what should really stop him from selling it tomorrow if he wishes to sell it off? That is the first thing that I want to point out.

The second and that has been our normal experience, is the high incidence of stamp duty. We have seen that one particular piece of property has been transferred not once but a number of times by a general power of attorney repeatedly. Why? Because every transaction would otherwise entail a heavy stamp duty. Since the hon. Minister says that this matter, the amendment, which he is now incorporating is primarily directed against such transactions in the Union Territories, I would give example of my Union Territory.

Union Territories come directly under the administration of the Government of India. The amount of stamp duty fixed in Chandigarh is exorbitant. They take the example of Punjab. Punjab had once raised it to 20 per cent and so. We followed suit. Punjab has come down, but we will not. It is essentially, as I have seen with my experience, that it is high incidence of stamp duty which keeps people back from getting their property registered and they resort to measures like getting it transferred on power of attorney.

These are the two things, which I think, the Government should have done immediately to ensure that people do not resort to such practices. The hon. Minister should create a congenial environment for the people to come and opt for transfer based on, what is to some extent, genuine or reasonable stamp duty. We should see why people are really evading that.

Since, this amendment has been made, I certainly would urge upon the Government, whether the Minister of Law or Minister of Urban Development, to take this matter seriously and to ensure that the genesis of the problem is knocked out. Simple amendment to law would not really help and people may find other means, but this certainly is a good amendment to deter people from taking recourse to these measures where you do not get the power of attorney or agreement registered and somehow get the property transferred. Now, they are putting a levy of 90 per cent of the normal stamp duty in case of this agreement as such. This would certainly help to an extent.

The other thing, which I of course, must welcome is the measure to put an end to that prevalent practice of getting the transfers registered in the metropolitan cities as also Delhi here. We have seen over the years that land mafias, which have cropped up in different parts of the country, buy and sell property without the original owner knowing anything about it. Somebody else would step in his shoes, maybe after the death of the person who owned some property, he dies in intestate, leaves back some property, some other people lay claim to it getting into some sort of collusion or some agreement with anti-social elements and get the land registered in Delhi. That would cause and lead to many difficulties. That has certainly been done away with.

Sir, the Minister did explain that this present Amendment Bill is limited to the Union Territories.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Only the stamp part...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I wonder why this was missed out earlier when the Bill was presented. I never see this thing happening in the case of Shri Arun Jaitley. I have had experience where Bills were brought to the Parliament, and even if we tried to point out some mistakes, the arrogant and haughty bureaucrat who had framed the Bill would just not accept it and it had to be passed. I do not know how this has crept in. If I do not sound technical about it, such an amendment in the form of an amendment to the Bill by the Minister even goes beyond the scope of the Bill as such. I am not really

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

raising an objection to that. But, certainly care should be taken that such things do not happen and we come with one flawless piece of legislation, as we have had from the hon. Minister, and he should live up to his reputation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find that you are quite eager to see that I sit down. Well, I do.

Sir, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Hon'ble Speaker, Registration and other Related Procedure Amendment Bill has been introduced by Government. I would like to make a submission while agreeing with the basic provisions of this Bill.

Sir, the Government also have a target of enhancing the revenue but lots of properties were being transferred only through agreement, creating legal complications. This provision has been made to provide this system a clean image and with a view to increase revenue. I would like to point out a specific point. I have seen in rural areas, specially in populated areas in Uttar Pradesh that no proper documentation is made of properties. It also creates problems. As far as residential properties are concerned traditional systems are followed, the possession of land by individuals becomes the basis for their entitlement. The dispute raised in this way stretch for years in the courts and rural people are exploited and the present system of judicairy is such that decisions come very late. So, I would like to request you for making a proper documentation system for residential properties in rural areas.

So far the issue of stamp duty is concerned, it's a State issue but provisions have been made that it will be applicable to Union Territories only. My experience is that machinery for fixing rates of lands in States are also under some kind of influence of property dealers. I have seen that the rate for one plot differs from that of others in the same locality. When dispute arises, whole system is made responsible and people have to suffer hardship. System goes that ten percent of benami agreement are checked. It has become a mechanism in itself, cases are taken after scrutiny and the mediators are involved and there in this work. And for ten per cent of that checks there is a provision of 10 to 100 percent penalty and here also is exploitation of public.

Keeping in view the Bill presented by the Government, I request to give the ruling regarding these particular provisions.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has introduced this peculiar Bill. I call it a peculiar because it comprises of an act which is hundred years old, one is of 109 years and the other one is of 92 years old. This Bill has been named "Registration and other related Procedures". This one Bill contains three bills — one Registration Act, 1908, second the Property Transfer Act, 1882 and the third one is Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Here hon'ble Minister has claimed that the meeting of Finance Ministers was held in 1998 and in this meeting decision was taken regarding this Bill for its implementation. In this Bill there is one clause which should be welcomed and it is that till now land of any region of the country could be registered in four cities — Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. Most of the registry cases of Bihar were registered there. This resulted in loss of revenue for Bihar. They have eliminated that provision and it is a welcome step. He has claimed that people took copies of their deeds in the past now he says that it will be fed in the computer. Now whenever the problem will be arise in the computer who will set it right. There also some problem in computer—some time it is a problem of y2k or some time it is of other type. The deed will be saved in computer, hence the tempering with the plot numbers khashra numbers is quite possible. What preventive steps have been taken in this regard. In the past it was written by hand. Now he says that it will be fed in the computer. What preventive steps have been taken to ensure that no changes are carried out in the feeded information. He says that under clause 32, each person producing registration and deeds in office will affix a passport size photo and his fingerprint in the deed. Hon'ble Speaker, in the past sellers and buyer, making deeds, were both literate. They used to sign and give thumb impression also to left thumb impression. He has written in the Bill that the person will give fingerprint. ...*(Interruptions)* Act should be unambiguous. He has written that he would give fingerprint. In the past it was thumb impression. ...*(Interruptions)* First hear my full speech. Now he says that photo will also be pasted there. Wherefrom photographer will come in villages? First they will arrange a photo and then they will go what is the implication for this? Why you are doing so. ...*(Interruptions)* What is the problem in this system. In the history of hundred years of this law there had been no such dispute. What circumstances led you to make photo compulsory and then fingerprint. Let the Minister of Law explain whether this problem will be created or not. It should be clear. Finger means which finger.

Earlier it was left hand, I mean, thumb impression. Now, what next-finger prints? Index impression, middle or ring finger impression or little finger, left hand or right hand.

It should be clear. Ambiguous law will create lot of troubles and lawyers will take benefit out of it...(*Interruptions*) Hon'ble Minister should, therefore, make it clear why he is inserting photo provision in this clause, why finger prints is being made compulsory? I would suggest Hon'ble Minister to clarify what I've said regarding the use of computers. In the matter of registering a property, something was paid to registrar in one form or the other—say—dahi-chura. In such cases cost of property was registered lesser than the actual cost. And what is late fine in a registry? Is it not a form of bribe? The Registrar says that because there is delay in registry, so much fine should be paid. Won't it be appropriate to make a provision in the law regarding late fine? Earlier property of crores of rupees was purchased just with a signature. Now you talk of finger-prints and photographs. There are computers on one hand, while on the other hand, you talk of finger prints, it is incomprehensible. Adopt the scientific way or the traditional one. On the one hand, there is proposal of implementing computerization all around, and on the other the compulsion of finger-prints. Hon'ble Minister may kindly clarify this point.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, who is also a legal luminary, has brought a Bill for consideration and passing by this House. The Bill is intended to incorporate into and bringing together three existing Acts—the Registration Act, 1908 under one umbrella; Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. To this end, the Bill is sought to amend and in tandem insert a few Sections. So, the Bill consists of a parallel amendment.

The fact is that the practices prevailing as of now facilitate the unscrupulous dealers to transfer properties without having a proper registration and thereby circumvent the tax net. The Bill is also doing away with the much mis-used practice that allows registration of immovable property across the country, in any of the four metros. However, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to some articles.

First, I will come to article 23A which is being inserted. It reads:

"23A. CONVEYANCE IN THE NATURE OF PART PERFORMANCE, Contracts for the transfer of immovable property in the nature of part performance under section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882."

It is also inserted that ninety per cent of the duty will be chargeable as a conveyance. Here, suppose a person

has entered into a contract. As per the provisions of this article, whenever a person enters into a contract, he has to furnish 90 per cent of stamp duty as a conveyance. When that very person conducts his search a few days later to determine the status of the property, he may find that such property is not free from legal intricacies. At that time, if the concerned person refuses to honour the agreement, how will the stamp duty of 90 per cent, which has already been paid, be recuperated? This point must be clarified.

Second, a provision has been inserted in this Bill whereby whenever a person presents a document before the Registrar, his finger-print and photography would be required. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that photograph of both the executant and the affixed must be attached because you are going to devise some mechanism so that unscrupulous elements could be identified because at present, the real estate industry has become a safe conduit for pouring black money. Due to this, a parallel economy has already been generated in our country and the amount of black money in this parallel economy is as equivalent as 50 per cent of that of our real Indian economy.

I would like to ask one more clarification. In my State, West Bengal, there is a practice...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : What is this? This is unfair. If they are not interested, they can go. Why are they disturbing?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Why are you getting angry? Hon. Member is expressing his views.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, in my State, whenever you go to register an immovable property, you have to pay stamp duty in the form of bank draft to the Registrar. Therefore, I think, the Central Government is being deprived by this way. Furthermore, there is on Valuation Chart anywhere in my State. So, if the hon. Minister introduces a provision which provides that a gazette notification must be issued, it will help the common people a great deal to determine the stamp duty payable in the said area., It is a practice continuing in West Bengal and it is a vexed issue as far as my State is concerned.

Sir, I do not want to upset the applecart driven by our Law Minister. I would support this Bill because the

[Shri Adhir Chowdhary]

Bill is intended to plug a loophole of the illegal transfer of property.

Sir, if you consider the entire scenario, then you will find that because the security environment is not congenial, this construction industry and the real estate industry are accruing huge profit by unfusing black money of drug trafficking and arms dealers and thereby the State Governments are deprived of their exchequer, which should be the main concern of our country. So, I am very much in agreement with the Law Minister that this Bill will help a lot to fatten the coffers of the State Governments.

I am supporting this Bill with some reservations, which need to be clarified by the hon. Law Minister. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, some very valuable suggestions have been made and some issues have been raised. I will just respond to some of the very vital points, which have been raised in the course of this discussion.

One of the principal objects of this legislation has been that States are the recipients of the Stamp Duty. Stamp Duty is evaded from the review of the States in two manners. One, you go to the four Presidency towns — they get the Stamp Duty; the States lose the Stamp Duty. Second, your documentation is so prepared that even though agreements are entered into, possessions are handed over, they still remain only tentative agreements on paper, even though they create irreversible relationship, particularly because of the provisions of Section 53 (A) of the Transfer of Property Act. Final sale documents are never executed. So, the States never receive the Stamp Duty revenue.

The principal object of this Bill was that whenever possession is handed over along with this documentation, this will require compulsory registration, and every State will have its own chart of Stamp Duty payable. In the context of Union Territories, we have fixed it at 90 per cent. The balance 10 per cent would be payable at a later stage.

A very valid question was raised that what if you seek to reverse the registered documents. Well, this is not only applicable to this situation of agreements to sell, reversal of registered documentation, cancellation of sale deeds is a process, which is independently provided for. What is the quantum of Stamp Duties, which are refundable at that stage, is independently provided for in the law itself. There is no new situation, which is created. The law is already there which deals with such a situation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: I had raised one question. Suppose, a person has entered into a contract. At that time, he has to pay 90 per cent Stamp Duty. Later, it was found that the property, which has been purchased, is in a defective situation, I mean, it is not free from any legal intricacies. Then, how would that person recuperate that money? Therefore, I would suggest

to you that at least you should maintain a stipulated period so that the registration of conveyance could be managed within that period to avoid this situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI (Bijnor): Why are you wasting time?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not use such words.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a very valid suggestion which the hon. Member has made. I will certainly look into this issue. But I must also mention that with regard to the period prescribed within which the documents are entered into, that also is independently provided for in the Act. Therefore, these are all situations which the existing law covers. In case, any lacuna in the existing law is brought to our notice, I will look into it. I will certainly examine the suggestion which was made and certainly consider it with the spirit in which it has been made. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): It is actually a very welcome step. Except for the 10 per cent reduction in the Stamp Duty that has to be paid, in all respects, it becomes a sale deed.

Section 53 A itself has been removed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, it has not been removed.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Except for that ten per cent, it has been removed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No. It has not been removed. I will explain the position. Under the existing law, an agreement to sale simpliciter will not require a registration unless there are some State amendments which makes it compulsory. But if agreement to sell in part performance of the agreement to sell, possession is also given, then that delivery of possession becomes irreversible because of section 53A and the possession is protected on account of the provisions of 53A of the Transfer of Property Act. In such a situation you have an agreement to sell and possession as part of the agreement to sell. Because of section 53A, it becomes as good as a final sale document as you have rightly said. So, when you have a document which has a character of finality, then is it fair that the State gets a stamp duty of only Rs. 2/- or not even that it could be on a plain piece of paper? So, the States, when you have a document of this kind, will get 90 per cent revenue and therefore, there will be a pressing need to have a final document for which you pay the balance ten per cent. This is applicable only in case of Delhi and other Union Territories. If some State Governments feel that they do not require Stamp Duty, then they are free not to do so. But I am quite certain, taking a cue from this legislation, that the States will not allow people to get away without paying Stamp duty. To give them this concession of getting a title of property, getting possession of a property but not contributing any Stamp duty to the State revenue that is the reason why this has been made.

Sir, the question raised by Shri Bansal is also a very valid question. Today, in this Parliament we are not in a position to fix it because it is a State subject but at places where the rate of Stamp Duty has become very high, in fact, this is a deterrent on the over all objective of encouraging housing. It adds to the cost and if it adds to the cost, it adds to the rentals and it adds to the cost of immovable property going up and thus it becomes a deterrent towards giving a fillip to the housing sector as such. This is an independent question that the States would have to consider because the States are confronted with a situation where on the one hand we are telling them to bring the revenue down, on the other hand the States are already starved of revenue. Therefore, the States also are in a difficult situation. It is a question that has to be independently examined.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What would happen in case of power of attorney?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The same principle will apply. If it is coupled with transfer of possession and comes within section 53A, then it is required to be compulsorily registered. The name of the document is immaterial. The character of the document is the real issue. If the character of the document is that you are taking possession and you are having an agreement or a power of attorney, then you do not execute the sale deed, you can dupe the States of crores of rupees of revenue. That is what has been happening. That is what every State has insisted that this aberration should be corrected.

[Translation]

Raghuvansh Babu had raised some questions. I feel that sometimes you raise such serious questions which create problems. If you go through Section-16A, it is clearly mentioned that traditional documentation on paper will be treated valid in the office of Registrar under Registration Act. Same reference books will be maintained. If you ever experienced to go there, you will find that sale deed will be on the same paper, which was used earlier for the same purpose. Stamp has not taken the computerized shape. And the stamp duty will be on the paper itself. If you ever get an opportunity to go there and get a chance to inspect, there you will find 10,000 books to be turned over each page. And then you should try to inspect. You have missed a word

[English]

Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 16A, and that is,

books will be maintained—

[Translation]

Which will appear on paper

[English]

The books provided under sub-section 1 of that section, may also be kept into the computer.

[Translation]

There would be traditional documentation and besides computerization would be there as well.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there would be traditional documentation and documentation and computerization of documents at the same time. Your traditional documentation would be on stamp paper, then there will be registration of the same. Because there is no such system started yet in the computers. But the same document will be fed into computer. If you want to inquire about it in some Presidency town or in some urban area whether registration of a particular khasara number is already in somebody else's name, you have not to go through 10,000 pages. You can investigate in computer whether any transactions have been done regarding sale of land or not and if done in whose name. This would help in checking the property related frauds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second question raised by Shri Raghuvansh is regarding how thumb impression would be given in computer I must tell you when this Bill was referred to the special standing committee, the same question had been asked which Shri Chaudhary has raised just now. There was a proposal that the photograph and also finger prints of the person should be there who takes his documents there. Finger print does not mean any specification of thumb impression or finger print. Supposing some person does not have his left thumb. Then which thumb impression shall be there? There is no need to make any such provision in the Act of the Parliament. Such provisions are made in the law. So this matter would be specified in the laws. This has been stated because when some person goes and want to get some property registered he does not actually visit the site and cannot find out who is actually the owner. I may get property of somebody registered in my name with fake signatures such activities of forgery were rampant. Therefore, it was suggested that finger print and also the photograph one of the person who gets his hand registered should be there. The Standing Committee has observed that this provision of photo and finger must exist for both the seller and the buyer so that there is no scope of dispute afterwards. We have accepted this suggestion and also maintained the official amendment that photograph and finger print of both the buyer and seller should be there.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Minister, this provision is already in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In many States such system already exist. This would help in maintaining uniform system in the whole country. The main objective was to check the disputes regarding property. So we have accepted the unanimous proposal of the Standing Committee.

[English]

Sir, I propose to the hon. House that this be adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Registration Act, 1908, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clauses 2 to 4

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Insertion of new
Section 32A

Amendment made:

Page 2,—

after line 21, insert

"Provided that where such document relates to the transfer of ownership of immovable property, the passport size photograph and fingerprints of each buyer and seller of such property mentioned in the document shall also be affixed to the document."

(3)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7

Amendment of Section 52

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 26,—

for "photograph"

substitute "photographs" (4)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.

20.00 hrs.

Clause 11

Amendment of Schedule I of Act
2 of 1899

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 4,—

for "transaction"

substitute "transaction in any Union territory". (5)

Page 3, line 10,—

for "performance"

substitute "performance in any Union territory". (6)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6,—

for "2000"

substitute "2001" (2)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1,—

for "Fifty-first"

substitute "Fifty-second" (1)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up item no. 19.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we can take up the rest of the items tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 29th August, 2001 at 11 a.m.

20.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 29, 2001/Bhadra 7, 1923 (Saka)

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