

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 18, 2002/Phalguna 27, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad people attacked the Orissa Legislative Assembly. I have given notice of Adjourn Motion in this regard...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I will listen to all of you one by one.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a conspiracy for creating riots all over the country. It is a serious case...(Interruptions) I have given notice of Adjournment Motion in this regard. The discussion should be held immediately in the regard...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramjilal Suman, Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Orissa Legislative Assembly has been attacked...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Q. No. 201—
Shri Dileep Sanghani.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please hear me. I have received notices to suspend the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, on the 13th December, our Parliament House was attacked by militants but on Saturday the Orissa Assembly has been attacked by members of the VHP...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, I have received notices. I am on my legs. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nothing can be more than this. They want to burn the entire nation...(Interruptions). It is a very serious issue.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, I am on my legs. Will you please resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received notices from Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri H.D. Deve Gowda for suspending the Question Hour and also for adjourning the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): We have also given notices...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I have also given notice of Adjournment motion...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I have received a notice from you also. Now, let the Question Hour continue and then we can take this up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, how can the Question Hour continue today?... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would like to hear Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if Somnath ji speaks then we will also speak...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way they are behaving the House may not function even for a day...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, let us solve the problem. You want me to suspend the Question Hour. He has given a notice. I want to hear him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Patil has also given a notice. The attack on the Orissa Assembly is an important matter. It is, strictly speaking, a State subject but it is an attack on democracy.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can discuss it. The House can discuss it whether in the form of Adjournment Motion or under Rule 193 or whatever it is. The House can discuss it. I am no one to stop it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the BJP is conspiring to create such situation all over the country...(Interruptions) It is a question of security of the entire nation. The VHP and the Bajrang Dal people have entered there...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to find out the time. Let us first of all take up the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a serious issue. We will take it up after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Bhavna Chikhalia, you please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if Somnath Babu speaks, then all will speak...(Interruptions) The Zero Hour will be over like this...(Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please take it up after the question Hour.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, probably this is the first time in my career that I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. What has happened on Saturday last is a very serious matter...(Interruptions) The Chair has asked me to speak. Please allow me. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East): We too want to raise important matters in the form of Questions. We too are Members of this House. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But the Chair has permitted me to speak. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Let there be Question Hour first. On earlier occasions you did not respect the Chair. You are a senior leader. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion should not be held on the State subject...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Sir, the Question Hour should be taken up first. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is according to the Rules. The Rules contemplate that I can give such a notice. You have only called me, I believe, as there is something in support of my notice. How can they stop me? What is this?...(Interruptions) Sir, this is what has happened outside, this is what has happened in Orissa and this is what is happening here. ...(Interruptions) This is the Party which does it deliberately. It is a shame on this Party. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee has been permitted by you. He should not be disturbed. ...(Interruptions) Let the Party leader be heard. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House can not function like this. ...*(Interruptions)* They are involved in inciting riot all over the country....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, may I be permitted to speak?...*(Interruptions)* May I make a submission? We are all generally not for suspension of the Question Hour. It is only very rarely in such special circumstances that we have asked this House to set aside the norms on discussion on the Questions and take up other very important matters.

Sir, this attack has taken place on the Legislative Assembly. It is not less important than the attack on the Parliament. These are all very sovereign bodies at the national level and at the State level which are being attacked and, therefore, it would be in the fitness of things that we have to discuss the matter. ...*(Interruptions)* If we do not discuss the matter now by suspending the Question Hour, we will have no time at least for other matters. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, Sir, this matter should be taken up and that is why, we have given notice to you that let the Question Hour be suspended and let this issue be taken up for two hours. Then, we can go to the other business, Sir, if your like. Otherwise, we would not be able to manage the time, and we would not be able to discharge our duties, we would not be able to protect the sovereign institutions of our country, the constitutional institutions of our country....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: This issue can be raised after the Question Hour. They can speak in Zero Hour....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to say that a very serious incident has taken place in this country directed against the system of functioning democracy, against a parliamentary institution, a legislative institution chosen by the people, and I am not allowed to say here in the highest body of this country. I cannot express my feelings. We have to survive, we have to follow this because of these people who have organised this attack! They do not feel ashamed. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, a resolution has been passed by the RSS. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, it should not be allowed now. It can be allowed in 'Zero Hour'. The Question Hour should continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Supreme Court has been accused and the Government has been accused. They are deliberately and openly saying that they will not carry out the orders of the Supreme Court. They say that they will forcibly go and take over that land. They are keeping hordes of their people there. They are the marauders against parliamentary institution, marauders against parliamentary democracy in this country, and we cannot raise it in the Parliament of India. How can they do that?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, more than five hundred workers of Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad entered in the Orissa Legislative Assembly and sabotaged. They were talking about construction of Ram Temple. The proposal that has been passed by the RSS in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* is nothing but a threat to the minority communities. That is why my submission is that it is not only a state subject, rather it is a conspiracy to create riots all over the country. So you please hold discussion on the incident of attack on the Orissa Legislative Assembly in the House after suspending other Business...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD (Darbhanga): Are we having a discussion on this?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, daily, the senior leaders of the opposition are disturbing the Question Hour. If they want to say any thing about any incident of the House then they may do this in the zero hour. This is my submission to you.

[English]

that the Question Hour must continue and whatever the leader of Opposition Parties want to say, they can say it during the 'Zero Hour'. The Question Hour must continue....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: It is their conspiracy of riot, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, they did not even spare the office of the Chief Minister. The BJD is a partner of this Government and alliance. They say that the attack was organised only because certain discussions were not liked by them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I appeal to you that let there be Question Hour. We will take it up after the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Sir you are giving opportunity to them to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. The attack on the Legislative Assembly is an act of terrorism...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: How can Question Hour be suspended?...*(Interruptions)* Everyday, somebody is coming into the Well and they are holding the House to ransom...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Prior to attack the food was cooked ...*(Interruptions)* First the Bajrang Dal and VHP people took dinner. After taking dinner with full preparations the Legislative Assembly was attacked...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KIRTI SOMAIYA: We want Question Hour...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Every day, the same thing is going on. How can we take this?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mosque was attacked in Bhivani. It is a serious issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: The Prime Minister should be called in the House for discussion on such serious issue. His presence is very essential here...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: How can they take away our right to ask supplementary questions?...*(Interruptions)* Somebody is coming into the Well of the House, somebody is going out...*(Interruptions)* They are holding the House to ransom...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us start the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We should unanimously pass a resolution condemning the incident that has taken place in Orissa. People must know that Parliament is concerned about it. Let there be a unanimous resolution, it should be moved from the Chair, condemning this dastardly attack. Is this the way the Government will run and the country will run? Sir, we want a resolution to be unanimously passed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Is this the way to take away the right of the Members to ask questions. How can the Question Hour be disturbed by some Members?...*(Interruptions)* They do not want to discuss matters here...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Survey of Water Level

*201. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some States including Gujarat are on the brink of water scarcity due to all time low water level;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have made any study or survey through satellite imaging to pinpoint the most affected areas of such States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to supply water from any dams to the affected areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been gradual decline in water levels in some parts of various States of the country including the State of Gujarat, leading to water scarcity condition.

(b) and (c) The Department of Space is engaged in preparation of ground water prospects maps using satellite remote sensing techniques for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan at the behest of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission of the Department of Drinking Water Supply. Recently, the work has also been undertaken in Kutch District of Gujarat to identify probable sites for ground water exploration, rain water harvesting structures and soil and water conservation using satellite data. The maps are prepared by incorporating geological (lithological and structural), geomorphological and hydrological information derived from satellite remote sensing and collateral ground data. Such integrated information provided in the ground water prospects maps help in narrowing down the target zones and systematic selection of sites for drilling after conducting necessary follow-up ground surveys (hydrogeological/geophysical) to establish drinking water sources. About 700 such maps have so far been prepared and provided to the concerned user agencies.

(d) and (e) Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government to fix the priority for supply of water from the reservoirs/dams for various purposes. However, as per the National Water Policy adopted in 1987, drinking water needs should be the first charge on any available water.

Tourism Promotion Task Force

*202. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Tourism Promotion Task Force (TPTF) to monitor the impact of decline in tourist traffic to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries where the TPTF exists; and

(d) the other steps being taken to give boost to the tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Government, desirous of taking suitable action to deal with down turn in international Tourism after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in USA, had set up a Special Tourism Task Force with the objective of involving all segments of Travel and Tourism Industry to join hands for, aggressive promotion and marketing of tourism to India and improve the tourist arrivals in the country.

(c) The Special Tourism Promotion Task Force has been constituted by the Government of India, for interaction with Travel industry. It is primarily need based and is not constituted on the model of any other country.

(d) Some issues which were mentioned in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 28.02.2002 including providing incentives to the tourism and travel trade, will also give necessary confidence to the industry. The Department of Tourism is also considering the following steps to boost tourism to India:—

- (i) The refocus on marketing in South East Asia, North Asia and Australasia.
- (ii) More aggressive support for generating domestic tourism.
- (iii) Strategy for marketing in other short-haul destinations.
- (iv) Use of internet as a cost effective media.
- (v) To arrange special "fam" tours for foreign media and trade to get a first hand idea of peaceful conditions in India.
- (vi) Restructuring of overseas offices.
- (vii) India Tourist Offices abroad to interact with foreign media to create confidence in international travel.
- (viii) To participate in travel and tourism fairs and other events, in important markets.
- (ix) To promote and market India's tourism products through joint and cooperative efforts with the private sector.

[Translation]

Air Routes of Private Airlines

*203. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the private airlines operating in the country alongwith their routes;

(b) the criteria being followed to allow these private airlines to operate on different routes;

(c) the income derived from each of these airlines during each of the last three years;

(d) whether some of the companies are reported to have been violating the terms and conditions prescribed for them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government against such companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) At present there are only two private domestic scheduled operators namely, Jet Airways and Sahara Airlines operating in the country. Sahara Airlines is operating 20 routes and Jet Airways is operating on 71 routes. Detail of these routes are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 134 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines vide its order dated 1st March, 1994, with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions in the country. Subject to compliance of these guidelines, it is upto the airlines to provide air services to specific destinations depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

(c) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) charges route navigation charges, parking and landing charges for the facilities provided. Available information for receipts on these accounts for the last three financial years is given in the enclosed statement-II. Besides these, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) also charges airlines for renewal of operating permits, for issue/renewal of licences/endorsements to technical categories of personnel and for certification of aircraft in accordance with the prescribed fees.

(d) and (e) Whenever a violation comes to the notice of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, action is taken in accordance with the Rules/Regulations.

Statement-I

Routes Operated by Jet Airways

1. Mumbai-Delhi-Mumbai
2. Mumbai-Trivandrum-Mumbai
3. Mumbai-Kolkata-Mumbai
4. Mumbai-Bangalore-Mumbai
5. Mumbai-Hyderabad-Mumbai
6. Mumbai-Chennai-Mumbai
7. Delhi-Kolkata-Delhi
8. Mumbai-Bangalore-Chennai-Bangalore-Mumbai
9. Mumbai-Chennai-Trivandrum-Chennai-Mumbai
10. Delhi-Bangalore-Delhi
11. Delhi-Bangalore-Mumbai-Bangalore-Delhi
12. Delhi-Chennai-Delhi
13. Delhi-Hyderabad-Delhi
14. Chennai-Kolkata-Chennai
15. Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata
16. Kolkata-Bagdogra-Kolkata
17. Kolkata-Jorhat-Guwahati-Jorhat-Kolkata
18. Delhi-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Delhi
19. Delhi-Guwahati-Bagdogra-Delhi
20. Kolkata-Guwahati-Imphal-Guwahati-Kolkata
21. Delhi-Jammu-Srinagar-Delhi
22. Delhi-Srinagar-Jammu-Delhi
23. Delhi-Leh-Delhi
24. Chennai-Portblair-Chenani
25. Mumbai-Ahmedabad-Mumbai
26. Mumbai-Vadodara-Mumbai
27. Mumbai-Calicut-Mumbai
28. Mumbai-Coimbatore-Mumbai
29. Mumbai-Cochin-Mumbai

- | | |
|---|---|
| 30. Mumbai-Goa-Mumbai | 62. Hyderabad-Tirupati-Hyderabad |
| 31. Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai | 63. Mumbai-Jodhpur-Mumbai |
| 32. Mumbai-Mangalore-Mumbai | 64. Mumbai-Bhopal-Mumbai |
| 33. Mumbai-Aurangabad-Mumbai | 65. Mumbai-Nagpur-Mumbai |
| 34. Mumbai-Jaipur-Mumbai | 66. Delhi-Udaipur-Delhi |
| 35. Mumbai-Pune-Mumbai | 67. Delhi-Vadodara-Delhi |
| 36. Kolkata-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Hyderabad-Kolkata | 68. Delhi-Jodhpur-Delhi |
| 37. Bangalore-Hyderabad-Bangalore | 69. Delhi-Bhubneshwar-Delhi |
| 38. Delhi-Ahmedabad-Delhi | 70. Chennai-Mangalore-Chennai |
| 39. Delhi-Jaipur-Delhi | 71. Chennai-Madurai-Chennai |
| 40. Delhi-Lucknow-Delhi | |
| 41. Delhi-Pune-Delhi | <i>Routes Operated by Sahara Airlines</i> |
| 42. Delhi-Varanasi-Khajuraho-Varanasi-Delhi | 1. Bangalore-Hyderabad & Return |
| 43. Chennai-Bangalore-Chennai | 2. Mumbai-Bangalore & Return |
| 44. Chennai-Bangalore-Pune-Bangalore-Chennai | 3. Mumbai-Kolkata & Return |
| 45. Chennai-Bangalore-Chennai | 4. Mumbai-Goa & Return |
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| 47. Mumbai-Rajkot-Mumbai | 6. Mumbai-Pune & Return |
| 48. Mumbai-Bhuj-Mumbai | 7. Mumbai-Bangalore & Return |
| 49. Delhi-Jaipur-Udaipur-Mumbai | 8. Delhi-Mumbai & Return |
| 50. Mumbai-Udaipur-Jaipur-Delhi | 9. Delhi-Kolkata & Return |
| 51. Mumbai-Diu-Porbandar-Mumbai | 10. Delhi-Guwahati & Return |
| 52. Mumbai-Udaipur-Mumbai | 11. Delhi-Goa & Return |
| 53. Delhi-Chandigarh-Delhi | 12. Delhi-Lucknow & Return |
| 54. Delhi-Indore-Delhi | 13. Delhi-Patna |
| 55. Mumbai-Bhavnagar-Mumbai | 14. Delhi-Pune & Return |
| 56. Bangalore-Cochin-Bangalore | 15. Dibrugarh-Guwahati & Return |
| 57. Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore | 16. Hyderabad-Kolkata & Return |
| 58. Bangalore-Goa-Bangalore | 17. Lucknow-Patna & Return |
| 59. Bangalore-Coimbatore-Bangalore | 18. Patna-Kolkata & Return |
| 60. Chennai-Hyderabad-Chennai | 19. Patna-Varanasi |
| 61. Hyderabad-Vizag-Hyderabad | 20. Varanasi-Delhi |

Statement-II**Route Navigation Charges, Parking Charges and Landing Charges paid by the Jet Airways and Sahara Airlines during the last three financial years**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Airlines	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Jet Airways	14,916.75	18,102.59	23,193.86
Sahara Airlines	2,619.48	3,444.42	4,598.89
Grand Total	17,536.23	21,547.01	27,792.75

C&AG Report on Irregularities in Indian Airlines

The status of each of the above paras is as under:—

*204. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

Para No. 1.1 (vi) of Report No. 1 of 2001

(a) whether Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has pointed out certain irregularities in the functioning of Indian Airlines and its subsidiary-Alliance Air in its current year's report;

The annual accounts of a company for each financial year ending 31st March are required to be submitted for audit within six months from the end of the financial year *i.e.* by 30th September. Sub section 1 of section 166 of Companies Act, 1956 provides that in the event of delay for valid reasons the period can be extended upto 31st December with the approval of the Department of Company Affairs.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to remove these irregularities?

The position with regard to compliance in this regard for Indian Airlines, Airline Allied Services Limited and Vayudoot Limited is given below—

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The Comptroller & Auditor General of India in his latest report of 2001 has included the following paras pertaining to Indian Airlines and its subsidiaries:—

1. Indian Airlines

Sl.No.	Report No.	Paras No.	Subject
1.	1	1.1 (vi)	Accounts in Arrears—Indian Airlines Ltd., Airline Allied Services Ltd. & Vayudoot Ltd.
2.	3	4.4.1	Overpayment of flying allowance to crew-Indian Airlines Ltd.
3.	3	4.4.2	Irregular payment to employees—Indian Airlines Ltd.

CAG have recorded that accounts for the year 1999-2000 were not submitted for audit in time. The annual accounts for Indian Airlines for the year 1999-2000 were approved by the Board on 5th Nov. 2000 and adopted after audit by CAG by the Annual General Meeting of the members on 27th Dec. 2000 *i.e.* before 31st December 2000, the time upto which the approval of the Department of Company Affairs for submitting the audited accounts was obtained by Indian Airlines.

2. Airline Allied Services Limited

CAG have recorded that accounts for the year 1999-2000 were not submitted for audit in time. The annual accounts for Airline Allied Services Limited in 1999-2000 were complied in time and approved by the Board on 29th December, 2000. They were submitted to the CAG for audit. The accounts were adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the members on 28th Feb. 2001 after they were audited by the office of CAG.

3. Vayudoot Limited

CAG have recorded that accounts for the year 1997-98 to 1999-2000 were not submitted in time. The Government had decided in May 1993 to merge Vayudoot with Indian Airlines and at that time the account for more than 5 years had not been completed. Indian Airlines with its concerted efforts had now been able to update the accounts of Vayudoot Limited upto the year 1999-2000. The delay in completion of accounts was mainly on account of difficulty in reconciliation of old records. The dates of approval of the accounts by the Board and their adoption at the Annual General Meetings of Vayudoot Limited for the last three years are as under:

Year	Date of approval	Date of adoption by AGM
1997-98	7.11.2000	31.01.2001
1998-99	21.03.2001	02.07.2001
1999-2000	03.08.2001	23.10.2001

Para No. 4.4.1 of Report No. 3 of 2001

This Audit Para is regarding not obtaining approval of the competent authority for the revised mode of payment of flying allowance. The Ministry of Civil Aviation, after due examination of the audit objection, have advised Indian Airlines Ltd. to put up the matter before its Board of Directors for ratification and Indian Airlines have confirmed that the matter will be put up at the earliest before the Board for ratification.

Para No. 4.4.2 of Report No. 3 of 2001

In this Audit Para, Comptroller & Auditor General raised objections to the payment of compensation to employees of Indian Airlines Ltd. who retired due to roll back of age of superannuation from 60 years to 58 years in February, 2000. The Ministry of Civil Aviation have accepted the explanations of Indian Airlines that the compensation paid was necessary in view of very short notice having been given to the retiring employees and also to avoid possible litigation.

Paddy Cultivation on Marshy Land

*205. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any agreement with Government of Philippines to grow paddy on the marshy lands in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the above agreement; and

(d) the duration for which the above agreement would remain in force?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Tourism In the Concurrent List

*206. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring Tourism under the Concurrent List of the Constitution to facilitate better coordination and cooperation between Union and State Governments in this key sector;

(b) if so, whether the views of all State Governments have been taken into consideration on the issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) All the State Governments/U.T. Administrations were requested to give their views on the proposal to put 'Tourism' in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. States/U.T. Administrations which have supported, opposed and not sent their views so far as follows:—

1. States/U.T. Administrations which have Supported the proposal:—

S. No.	State/U.T.
1	2
	<i>States</i>
1.	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar

1	2
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Delhi
6.	Goa
7.	Gujarat
8.	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Manipur
10.	Meghalaya
11.	Mizoram
12.	Nagaland
13.	Orissa
14.	Sikkim
15.	Tripura
16.	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Uttanchal
18.	West Bengal
	<i>Union Territories</i>
19.	Andaman and Nicobar
20.	Chandigarh
21.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli
22.	Damand and Diu
23.	Lakshadweep
24.	Pondichery

2. States which have opposed the proposal:—

S.No.	Name of the State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Tamil Nadu
4.	Kerala
5.	Punjab
6.	Karnataka
7.	Jammu & Kashmir

3. States which have not sent their views:

S.No.	Name of the State
1.	Haryana
2.	Jharkhand
3.	Maharashtra
4.	Rajasthan

National Water Policy

*207. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines for sharing of rivers water among the States are being reviewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new National Water Policy is likely to be announced and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) to (c) Draft National Policy Guidelines for Water Allocation amongst States were considered by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) in its 4th meeting held on 7th July, 2000. Divergent views were expressed by the members of the Council on the draft guidelines. It was decided by the NWRC that these guidelines be examined by the Working Group of Irrigation/ Water Resources Ministers for achieving greater convergence and agreement and attaining a near consensus on the same.

Two meetings of the Working Group of the National Water Resources Council were held on 22nd May, 2001 and 24th September, 2001 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources wherein the views of the various States on the Draft National Water Policy and Draft National Policy Guidelines for Water Allocation amongst States were considered. While a near consensus was arrived at on the Draft National Water Policy, the States expressed divergent views on the Draft National Policy Guidelines for Water Allocation amongst States. In the second meeting of the Working Group held on 24th September, 2001, it was decided to recommend to NWRC to refer the Draft National Policy Guidelines for Water Allocation amongst States to the National Water Board of the NWRC for having a relook and arriving at a consensus. It was also decided to recommend for

adoption of the Draft National Water Policy. Implementation of the new (revised) National Water Policy can be taken up only after its adoption by the NWRC.

[*Translation*]

Gold Reserves

*208. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gold mines in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether gold reserves have been found at some places in the country particularly Chhattisgarh according to the survey conducted by the Department of Minerals and Geological Survey of India (GSI);

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

(d) the expected deposits of gold in these areas; and

(e) the arrangements made by the Government to extract the same?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) As on 1.1.2002, the gold mining in the country has been confined only to the State of Karnataka in Hutti, Uti, Hira Buddinni, Wondalli and Mangalur mines of the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, an undertaking of the State Government.

(b) to (d) GSI could not establish any gold reserves in Chhattisgarh. The proved ore reserves of gold in the country state-wise, as indicated in the National Mineral Inventory maintained by Indian Bureau of Mines; a subordinate office of Department of Mines, is as follows:—

(In tonnes)

State	Proved Reserves	
	Ore	Metal
Andhra Pradesh	438446	1
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	7200	Negligible
Karnataka	3270984	20
Kerala	462280	0.16

(e) The exploration/exploitation of the gold deposits is governed in accordance with National Mineral policy, 1993 and Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Act, 1957. According to this Policy, gold, which was hitherto reserved for exploitation by the Public Sector, has been thrown open for Private Sector participation, both domestic and foreign. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was amended in December, 1999 to make the provisions more investor friendly.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance for Mushroom Production

*209. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided for mushroom production and its export by his Ministry and Agricultural Produce Export Development Authority (APEDA) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the promotion of mushroom production and its export?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implemented a scheme on Development of mushroom during 9th Plan under which financial assistance was made available to the States. An amount of Rupees 197.92 lakhs was released to States/UTs during 1998-99, Rs. 178.96 lakhs (1999-2000) and Rs. 50 lakhs (2000-01). A Statement-I indicating release of funds to States/UTs for three years is enclosed.

Since October, 2000 the scheme was subsumed in the Scheme on Macro Management of Agriculture—Supplementation/Complementation of States Efforts through Work Plans. Under this scheme States have greater flexibility to prioritise their needs. The macro management scheme has regionally differentiated developmental approach under which pursuing of programmes for development of mushroom is a need based activity of the State concerned. The programmes of the scheme can now be pursued by the States/UTs through work plans. A statement-II indicating release of funds under macro management is enclosed.

Agricultural Produce Export Development Authority (APEDA) has provided financial assistance of Rs. 23.97 lakhs during last three years, for export promotion of

mushroom. The financial assistance has been provided to different exporters.

For export promotion of mushroom, APEDA has conducted a study for ascertaining prevailing status of Indian mushroom industries, the potential for export vis-a-vis global competition from traditional and large producers, suppliers from various countries. APEDA is creating, through conferences, awareness about pre-harvest and post-harvest technology in the production of quality mushroom for exports.

The National Horticulture Board (NHB) has provided Rs. 60.97 lakhs to seven mushroom projects during the year 2001-02. NHB is providing assistance through their scheme on "Development of Commercial Horticulture through production and post-harvest management."

Mushroom Development Centre, Solan, is promoting development of mushroom production by disseminating mushroom production technology through trainings, publications in various languages and also making available spawn to growers. The centre has also initiated a correspondence course on mushroom in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Statement-I

State-wise release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Mushroom Cultivation during 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-01

(Rs. In Lakhs)			
States	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	5.00	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	8.75	6.16	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar (Including Jharkhand)	65.90	0.00	2.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	2.00
Gujarat	0.00	29.80	5.00
Haryana	3.00	6.00	3.00
Himachal Pradesh	36.77	5.30	1.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	1.00
Karnataka	17.00	8.33	6.00
Kerala	21.00	12.00	2.00
Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhattisgarh)	1.50	5.10	2.00
Maharashtra	0.00	6.68	3.00
Manipur	0.00	3.66	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	4.00	0.00
Mizoram	4.00	0.80	0.00

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	4.00	15.00	0.00
Orissa	2.00	4.93	2.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	2.00
Rajasthan	0.00	3.00	2.00
Tamil Nadu	8.50	4.10	5.00
Tripura	5.50	3.10	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	53.00	2.00
West Bengal	0.00	3.00	2.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	5.00
Sub-total	197.92	178.96	50.00
Total	197.92	178.96	50.00*

*This is 25% of the funds released to States/UTs during 2000-2001. Balance 75% funds were released since Oct., 2000, through Centrally Sponsored on Macro-Management in Agriculture.

Statement-II

Funds released under Macro Management Scheme during 2000-2001 & 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States	2000-2001			2001-2002 (till date)		
	Funds released under centrally sponsored scheme	Funds released under macro management	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	889.38	1362.79	2252.17	1347.44	677.56	2025.00
Arunachal Pradesh	60.85	473.15	534.00	80.97	138.53	219.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	82.59	409.47	492.06	336.91	186.59	523.50
Bihar	91.49	261.07	352.56	1387.79	412.21	1800.00
Jharkhand	19.47	-	19.47	876.00	219.00	1095.00
Goa	29.42	-	29.42	144.00	36.00	180.00
Gujarat	1488.57	1511.43	3000.00	1137.71	662.29	1800.00
Haryana	317.11	916.28	1233.39	982.72	475.26	1457.98
Himachal Pradesh	553.78	687.51	1241.29	1158.50	461.50	1620.00
Jammu & Kashmir	355.68	492.64	848.32	549.47	260.53	810.00
Karnataka	1838.38	4222.00	6060.38	35756.00	1949.40	37705.40
Kerala	353.77	2672.93	3026.70	905.41	894.59	1800.00
Madhya Pradesh	2402.02	1518.40	3920.42	3296.32	1203.68	4500.00
Chhattisgarh	-	963.00	963.00	827.40	447.60	1275.00
Maharashtra	2050.34	6884.75	8935.09	5823.05	3176.95	9000.00
Manipur	88.78	390.35	479.13	197.93	147.07	345.00
Meghalaya	76.02	466.30	542.32	68.93	133.81	202.74
Mizoram	155.64	466.39	622.03	482.72	237.28	720.00
Nagaland	154.20	1016.47	1170.67	413.19	363.61	776.80
Orissa	614.89	-	614.89	1188.00	297.00	1485.00
Punjab	214.65	500.00	714.65	728.00	307.00	1035.00
Rajasthan	3136.60	3438.55	6575.15	3392.29	1707.71	5100.00
Tamil Nadu	1634.27	2807.00	4441.27	3038.60	1461.40	4500.00
Tripura	135.32	340.59	475.91	435.88	194.12	630.00
Uttar Pradesh	2254.95	4033.00	6287.95	4665.40	2174.60	6840.00
Uttaranchal	230.00	690.00	920.00	870.00	390.00	1260.00
West Bengal	349.18	728.65	1077.83	1654.33	595.67	2250.00
Sikkim	102.58	635.28	737.86	133.51	192.20	325.71
Chandigarh	0.65	-	0.65	50.00	-	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.61	-	21.61	135.00	-	135.00
Daman & Diu	4.34	-	4.34	45.00	-	45.00
Delhi	61.03	-	61.03	-	-	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar	38.87	-	38.87	90.00	-	90.00
Pondicherry	15.14	-	15.14	108.00	27.00	135.00
Lakshadweep	10.18	-	10.18	90.00	-	90.00
Total	19831.75	37888.00	57719.75	72396.47	19430.16	91826.63

[*Translation*]

Coal Mines

*210. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mines in which the work is not being done by the coal industry at present, State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor, mine-wise;

(c) the loss of royalty suffered thereby to the country and the concerned States during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government propose to hand over these unviable mines to the private parties;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The number of coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), in which mining work is not being done at present, State-wise is given below:—

State	No. of Mines
1	2
West Bengal	59
Bihar/Jharkhand	44

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	37
Chattisgarh	13
Maharashtra	17
Andhra Pradesh	9
Total	179

Reasons for which mining is not being done in the above mines are:—

No. of Mines	Reasons for closure/ non-working
134	Exhaustion of reserves
23	Techno-economic reasons
5	Safety
2	Geomining conditions
4	Fire
5	Drowning of pit
3	To work through other incline/Amalgamated with other mines
1	Due to poor off-take
2	Unviable poor grade of coal
179	Total

(c) Decline in production due to closure of mines is continuously made up from other on going mines as well as from new projects with redeployment of men & machines.

(d) to (f) The Government does not have any proposal, at present, to hand over any mine to any private party. Under the existing provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, private sector companies can only do captive coal mining for generation of power, production of iron & steel or production of cement or such other end uses as may be specified by the Government from time to time.

[English]

Groundnut Growers

*211. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the groundnut growers in Gujarat and some other States are not getting remunerative price for their produce;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to give remunerative prices to the Ground-not growers, the Government had fixed Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Groundnut Pods of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) for 2000 and 2001 season at Rs. 1220 per quintal and Rs. 1340 per quintal respectively. The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), a Central Nodal Agency was directed to undertake price support operation if prices touch MSP level. The market prices of Groundnut pods during 2000 in the State of Gujarat ruled above MSP, as such no purchases were required under the Scheme. However, at certain places in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa prices ruled below MSP and accordingly market intervention was undertaken by NAFED. During 2001 also as the market prices of groundnut pods ruled below MSP in certain areas including in the State of Gujarat, NAFED through its cooperative network procured a quantity of 1,62,738 tonnes of groundnut pods as on 16.2.2002. Procurement was suspended after 31.1.2002 in States like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh since the market prices stabilized above MSP. However, purchases in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are still in progress as prices of groundnut in certain centres in these States are ruling below MSP.

The State-wise purchases of groundnut pods under the scheme during last two years are given as under:—

(Qty. in MT)

State	Kharif, 2000 Rabi, 2001	Kharif, 2001
Gujarat	—	1,16,145
Rajasthan	—	27,794
Andhra Pradesh	28,099	14,128
Karnataka	609	2,651
Uttar Pradesh	—	2,020
Orissa	427	—
Total	29,135	1,62,738

World Bank Loan for Modernisation of Canals

*212. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any States including Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government for World Bank assistance for modernization of canals falling under their domain;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance requested by each State Government; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) to (c) No State Government has submitted proposal to the Union Government for World Bank assistance for modernization of canals exclusively. However, modernization of canals forms a major component of the Water Resources Consolidation Projects implemented with the World Bank assistance. Presently, Govt. of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for Water Service Improvement Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 2041.5 crore which has been submitted to the World Bank for consideration. Generally, it takes about one year for World Bank to appraise and negotiate the project.

Recently completed Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project and ongoing projects namely Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project, Andhra Pradesh Irrigation project-III, Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project (Irrigation component), U.P. Water Sector Restructuring Project and Rajasthan Water Sector

Restructuring Project also include component of modernization of canals.

Amendments to Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

*213. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to make certain amendments in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any suggestions/requests from public, environmentalists and State Governments have been invited and received during the last three years and current year till date;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government on each such requests/suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) During the last three years the Government have received several suggestions from the Governments of Coastal States/Union Territories, environmentalists and others for amending the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 which *inter-alia* included harvesting of salt by solar evaporation in intertidal areas, mining of limestone within CRZ area in Gujarat, relaxation of CRZ for taking up development of housing projects in Maharashtra, relaxation for developing coastal tourism projects in Goa, reduction of CRZ for constructing dwelling units along backwaters of Kerala, mining of sand in CRZ areas in Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands and reduction of CRZ for the islands of A&N and Lakshasweep.

After taking into consideration the above suggestions, the Government had issued amendments to CRZ Notification, 1991 which provide for mining of sand in the CRZ area in Andaman & Nicobar Island on year to year basis, storage and regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas in CRZ areas, exploration of oil and natural gas in intertidal area and reclamation for water front and fore shore requiring activities.

A draft Notification inviting objections/suggestions from the public has also been issued vide SO No. 51 (E) on

11.1.2002 which *inter-alia* provides for (i) reduction in CRZ area upto 50 meters or width of the rivers, creeks or backwaters whichever is less for specified stretches to permit construction of dwelling units for local inhabitants subject to certain conditions, (ii) permitting construction of housing schemes of State Urban Development Authorities which were commenced prior to 19.02.1991 in CRZ II areas, (iii) doing away with the 'No Development Zone' in the notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and within existing notified port limits, (iv) permitting dwelling units and infrastructure facilities for the local inhabitants within CRZ III areas subject to certain conditions, and (v) salt harvesting by solar evaporation in intertidal areas.

The notification is required to be finalised within 365 days from the date of issue of the draft notification.

Minimum Support Price for Copra

*214. SHRI N.N. KRISHNA DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Cost and Price Commission (ACPC) has submitted its recommendations with regard to Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Copra during 2002;

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

(c) whether the farmers in Kerala are not getting MSP for Copra despite the recommendations of ACPC and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether NAFED has evinced keenness for procurement of Copra;

(e) if so, the total quantity of Copra procured by NAFED and its agencies during the last year; and

(f) the total quantity of Copra released by the NAFED during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC) has submitted its Report on Price Policy for Copra for 2002 season. The Report is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) The prices of Copra are ruling below the Minimum Support Price fixed for 2001 season. The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) Central Nodal Agency for Procurement of Copra, is procuring copra at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs. 3300/- per quintal of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of Milling Copra and Rs. 3550/- per quintal of FAQ Ball Copra fixed in 2001 season.

(e) The quantity of procurement of both Milling and Ball Copra by NAFED under Price Support Scheme (PSS) during 2000 season was 2,34,845 tonnes and during 2001 season (as on 27.02.2002) was 44,690 tonnes.

(f) The disposal of Copra stocks procured under PSS during 2000 season 1,96,663 tonnes of Milling Copra and of 6,336 tonnes of Ball Copra in processed and in whole form.

Coal Mafia

*215. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Dhanbad's Coal mafias have extended their operations to West Bengal's Raniganj coal belt areas;

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

(c) whether the coal mafias have played havoc with the movement of coal by rail to North and Western parts of the country by adopting nefarious activities; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government to check activities of coal mafias in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No such information has been received.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Impact of Ban on Use of Pakistani Airspace

*216. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of restrictions imposed by India and Pakistan on the use of their respective air space, Air India and Indian Airlines have formulated any strategy to ensure that their flights to the Gulf countries are not affected adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other steps taken to minimise the losses on this count; and

(d) the extent of increase in the operational cost of their flights operating through new routes for gulf countries, London and Paris from Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The flights of Air India and Indian Airlines between certain Indian locations and destinations in the West (Saudi Arabia, Gulf, Middle East Europe, UK & USA) are avoiding Pakistan Air Space in either direction resulting in additional flying time of 30-60 minutes in each direction. This results in more fuel, increased flight time and other associated problems like crew cost etc. The fares, however have not been increased as it would place the carriers at a comparative disadvantage vis-a-vis other international carriers. There is, however, saving on payment of aeronautical charges to Pakistan. Air India has temporarily shifted its operations from Delhi to Mumbai to minimise losses. A shuttle flight between Delhi and Mumbai is being operated for Delhi passengers. Similarly, Indian Airlines is utilizing the Jamnagar airport belonging to Ministry of Defence as an enroute alternate airport for their scheduled flights to Gulf round the clock to overcome the problem of limited number of Extended Twin Engine Operations (ETOPS) approved aircraft in their fleet. Indian Airlines is also expediting ETOPS training to the Pilots and flight despatchers.

(d) The additional cost incurred by Air India and Indian Airlines due to diversion of flights on account of closure of Pakistani air space is approximately Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 16.50 lakhs per week respectively.

[English]

Environmental Data and Integrated Database

*217. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environment data in the country are five years old as reported in the "Times of India" dated February 8, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to create an integrated database of pollutants released into the air from different sources in order to assess the impact of various pollutants on human health;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in the creation of such a database despite recommendations of several committees; and

(f) the fresh steps taken to compile conclusive, scientific and updated database to devise area-wise and sector-wise strategies?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The Committee on "Environment and Health" has brought out its Report in May, 2000 with some data even as late as March, 2000.

(c) to (f) The Committee on Environment and Health constituted by the Government recommended creation of integrated data base on environmental pollution and its impact on human health. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has commissioned environmental health studies to generate the data base on environmental pollution and human health.

[*Translation*]

Private Investment In Mines and Mineral Sector

*218. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to encourage private investment in mines and minerals sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from private companies for investment in these sectors and exploration of coal in different coalfields;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the terms and conditions under which private investment proposal have, if any, been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The National Mineral Policy for 1993 recognised the need for encouraging private investment including foreign direct investment and State-of-the-Art technology in mineral sector. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was amended in 1994 and 1999 which resulted in

simplification of procedure for grant of minerals concessions, and delegation of powers to the State Governments.

Accordingly, 13 minerals hitherto reserved for public sector were thrown open for private investment. These included iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, sulphur, gold copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, diamond, nickel and platinum group of metals. Further, restriction of foreign equity holding in mining sector companies registered in India was removed in 1994. The tenure of mining leases was stabilized at a minimum of 20 years and at a maximum of 30 years. The requirement to obtain prior approval from the Central Government before granting of mineral concession was done away with a respect of 15 minerals in 1994, and in addition, since 1999, such requirement is not necessary even for limestone. Also since 1999, the concept of reconnaissance operations as a stage of operation distinct from and prior to prospecting operations has been introduced. The State Governments are fully empowered to renew, transfer and amalgamate mining leases for all non fuel and non atomic minerals.

Further, in line with the policy of the Government to encourage private investment in the mining sector, including foreign investment, all proposals for foreign direct investment in the mining sector are eligible for automatic approval, except for precious stones and diamonds, for which automatic approval for foreign direct investment is permissible up to 74% and except also for fuel and atomic minerals, for which a separate foreign direct investment Policy applies.

In response to the liberalization measures, the entrepreneurs have taken 65 large area prospecting licenses, covering an area of over 90 thousand square kilometers. Also, after the amendment in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in 1999, 72 Reconnaissance Permits covering an area of over 86,500 square kilometers have been approved by the Central Government. Further, the Government has so far approved 70 proposals of foreign direct investment in the mining sector involving likely investment of Rs. 3963 crores.

For Coal, the Government have taken steps to open the coal sector for private participation. Accordingly the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been introduced in the Parliament with the following objectives:—

- (i) To allow Indian companies i.e. companies registered in India to mine coal and lignite without the existing restriction of captive consumption; and

- (ii) The engage in exploration of coal and lignite resources in the country.

[English]

Indian Board for Wildlife

*219. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a lack of priority for conservation of wildlife in the country;
- (b) if so, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Indian Board for Wildlife has recommended priority sector status for wildlife and forests;
- (d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Indian Board for Wildlife and action taken by the Government thereon; and
- (e) the concrete plans formulated by the Government to conserve wildlife in the country and steps taken to ensure that the Board meets every year to discuss the issues relating to conservation of wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the administrative and financial constraints, conservation of wildlife in many areas of the country has not received the necessary priority it deserves.

(c) to (e) The Indian Board for Wildlife at its meeting held on 21st January, 2002 recommended that Wildlife and forestry shall be declared as priority sectors at the National level for which funds shall be earmarked. The details of the Wildlife Conservation Strategy 2002 adopted by the Board are given in the Statement-I enclosed. In the said meeting of the Board, the National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-2016 was also adopted. The salient features of the Plan are furnished in Statement-II. The "Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002" and the Wildlife Action Plan 2002-2016 have been sent to the Chief Secretaries of the States and Union territories for compliance. These have also been taken up with the Planning Commission for facilitating early implementation. During the meeting the Prime Minister has directed that the Board should meet more frequently.

Statement-I

The details of the Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002 adopted by the Indian Board for Wildlife are-

1. Wildlife and forests shall be declared priority sector at the national level for which funds should be earmarked.
2. Law enforcement agencies must ensure that those engaged in poaching, illicit trade in wildlife and wild life products, destruction of their habitat, and such other illegal activities are given quick and deterrent punishment.
3. Potential in wildlife tourism should be fully tapped taking care that it does not have adverse impact on wildlife and protected areas. The revenue earned from the increased tourism should be used entirely to augment the resources for conservation.
4. Protecting the interests of the poor and tribals living around protected areas should be handled with sensitivity and with maximum participation of the affected people. They should have access to the minor forest produce, in the forest areas outside national parks and sanctuaries. Employment generation for these people is crucial for maintaining symbiosis between the forests, wildlife and the people. People should be encouraged to take up afforestation and conservation in new areas.
5. While strengthening protective measures against traditional threats to wildlife, we should also respond to newer threats such as toxic chemicals and pesticides.
6. There should be greater governmental as well as societal recognition and support for the many non-governmental organizations engaged in wildlife conservation.
7. Creatively produced Television Programmes on dedicated T.V. channels like, Discovery, National Geographic and Animal Planet. It is proposed that Prasar Bharati and other private channels alongwith with agencies like WWF for Nature should collaborate and increase original Indian content in different languages on our television.
8. No diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes from critical and ecologically fragile wildlife habitats shall be allowed.

9. Lands falling within 10 km. of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries should be notified as Eco-fragile zones under section 3 (v) of the Environment (Protection) Act and Rule 5 Sub-rule 5 (viii) & (x) of the Environment (Protection) Rules.
10. Removal of encroachments and illegal activities from forest lands and Protected Areas.
11. Commercial monoculture to replace natural forests shall not be permitted.
12. The settlement of rights in National Parks and Sanctuaries should not be used to exclude or reduce the areas that are crucial and integral part of the wildlife habitats.
13. More than 2000 vacant posts in the frontline staff of Protected Areas shall be filled immediately and the staff provided with basic infrastructure for efficient discharge of duties. Ban on recruitment of staff against vacant post should be lifted on lines with the Police Department. Innovative initiatives such as redeployment of surplus employees in other departments, hiring local people on voluntary or honorarium basis, raising donations from business houses and other members of the public in return for a greater role for them in implementing programmes need to be explored.
14. Every Protected Area should be managed by forest officers trained in wildlife management.
15. Mitigation measures for human-animal conflict and mechanism for crop insurance, as also expeditious disbursements of ex-gratia payments should be instituted by States.
16. A Forest Commission should be set-up to look into the restructuring, reform and strengthening of the entire forest set up and affiliated institutions in the country.
17. A Working Group shall be constituted to monitor implementation of Wildlife Action Plan.

Statement-II

Salient features of National Wildlife Action Plan

National Wildlife Action Plan is a comprehensive document highlighting the importance of conservation of natural ecosystems for sustained availability of water and meeting the livelihood needs of the people. The Action

Plan gives in details the action required and priority projects that are crucial for effective conservation of wildlife. The broad parameters covered under the Action Plan are:

1. Strengthening and Enhancing the Protected Area Network.
2. Effective management of Protected Areas.
3. Conservation of Wild and Endangered Species and their Habitats.
4. Restoration of degraded habitats outside Protected Areas.
5. Control of Poaching, Taxidermy and illegal trade in wild animals and plant species.
6. Monitoring and Research.
7. Human resource development and personnel planning.
8. Ensuring peoples participation in wildlife conservation.
9. Conservation awareness and education.
10. Wildlife tourism.
11. Domestic legislation and international conventions.
12. Enhancing financial allocation for ensuring sustained fund flow to the wildlife sector.
13. Integration of National Wildlife Action Plan with other sectoral programmes.

[*Translation*]

Pollution Control Schemes

*220. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated to control pollution in the country; and

(b) the funds allocated to States for implementation of those schemes during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The important schemes formulated to control pollution in the country, *inter-alia*, are as follows:—

- (i) National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for restoration of river water quality.
- (ii) Installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for industries located in industrial estates and in clusters.
- (iii) Control of pollution from seventeen categories of highly polluting industries and industries discharging waste water into rivers and lakes.

(iv) Implementation of vehicular emission norms and improvement in fuel quality.

(v) Zoning atlas for siting of industries based on environmental considerations.

(vi) Control of Noise Pollution from fire crackers and other sources.

(viii) Management of bio-medical and municipal solid wastes, and plastic waste.

(b) Details of funds provided to the States during the last three years and during the current year for pollution control schemes are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided to States/Union Territories

(in Rupees)

States/Union Territories	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	549110	68026775	516680	504525
Arunachal Pradesh	0	875000	0	100000
Assam	769955	387880	101757	386613
Bihar	892155	260530	39912073	2711625
Chandigarh	0	0	27778	5556
Delhi	20000000	13500000	8150000	221870000
Goa	67600	74360	0	181120
Gujarat	23515740	172103540	51457830	6656460
Haryana	265144835	148278715	69798285	170016667
Himachal Pradesh	917755	119545	1217818	208127
Jammu & Kashmir	800000	1000000	0	500000
Karnataka	11708755	43911095	32411785	2159265
Kerala	1485440	487500	1217110	1590287
Lakshadweep	21590	15100	8940	9290

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	51091130	115365125	71902587	815995
Maharashtra	757070	25913515	122024031	53494690
Manipur	170090	1006730	520440	31850
Meghalaya	1569000	1233100	2502500	3499583
Mizoram	1425000	800000	0	0
Nagaland	100000	1335000	897400	0
Orissa	1413435	801160	9117337	30698194
Punjab	50138800	129774130	66703610	154136435
Pondicherry	48765	45840	791675	38568
Rajasthan	903150	5170340	1075893	979677
Sikkim	600000	800000	860400	0
Tamil Nadu	10200320	108187355	291055438	401969745
Tripura	902790	852020	59020	13880
Uttar Pradesh	656230035	798966785	591791624	771562675
West Bengal	40429395	40000000	15000000	50094820

[English]

Festival for Promotion of Ethnic Culture in the North-East

2125. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tea Tourism Festival is organised in February every year in Jorhat for promotion of ethnic culture in the North-East;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total Central aid provided for organising the festival during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The State Government of Assam organised Tea Tourism Festival for the first time in Jorhat from 4th to 9th February, 2002. There is no permanent venue for the Tea Tourism Festival although it is confined to the tea growing belt of Upper Assam.

(b) Multi-farious fairs and festivals occur throughout the year and are an amalgam of India's rich cultural heritage. To promote specific fairs including the fairs celebrated in North Eastern Region, financial assistance is extended in the form of publicity support, particularly for releasing advertisements, printing publicity material relating to the fairs/festivals and also for creating semi-permanent assets.

(c) Funds sanctioned for the Festival during the last three years to the State Government of Assam are as under:

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rupees in lakhs)
1998-99	5.00
1999-2000	2.50
2000-2001	Nil

For the year 2001-2002, Tea Festival has been prioritised for financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Employment in Tourism Industry

2126. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce any scheme for employment of Adivasi Youth in the tourism industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deficiency of Micronutrients

2127. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deficiency of micronutrients like Nitrogen, Iron, Phosphorus, Zinc, Potassium, Sulphur, Manganese and Boron which are being reported in soils getting transferred to humans/animals, through food/feed chain;

(b) if so, its consequences on humans as well as on animals; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government for dealing with these dangers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) There are instances of soil nutrient deficiencies in certain parts of the country. The deficiencies arise due to removal of nutrients at higher rates than their replenishment into the soil.

The regular intake of nutrient deficient foods/feeds by human/animals beings may create metabolic disorders in them effecting their overall health.

To ensure that there is no ill effect of any kind due to imbalance use of plant nutrients, the Government propagates the use of integrated nutrients combining chemical fertilizers, organic manures and biofertilizers on the basis of soil tests as per the requirements of crops.

The Government has taken the following important steps to encourage the balanced and integrated use of plant nutrients for sustaining soil fertility:—

- (i) The soil-testing programme is periodically strengthened to make the fertilizer use recommendations according to the nutrient status of the soils.
- (ii) Financial support is given to decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers so as to increase their consumption and thereby bring balance in NPK consumption.
- (iii) Use of integrated nutrients through chemical fertilizers including micronutrients, organic sources like biofertilizers, compost/vermicompost is being encouraged so as to maintain soil fertility and make cheaper source of plant nutrients available to the crops.

Separate Seeds Act

2128. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for a separate Seeds Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the date on which the said proposal was received; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Maharashtra Seeds Bill, 2000 was received for comments in July, 2000 from Ministry of Home Affairs. This proposal was examined and the Government of India did not support the proposal as the Central Government proposes to amend the Central Seeds Act, 1966. The suggestions received from the Government of Maharashtra have been taken into consideration in drafting the proposed Central Seeds Act.

Milk Production

2129. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk producers in rural areas are facing serious problems regarding the quality of the milk competition and the import of the milk;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to provide relief to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Agriculture has not received any reports, in the recent past, of any problems being faced by the milk producers regarding the quality of milk competition and any problems due to import of milk.

However to protect the interest of Indian dairy farmers, the Government had enhanced the duty on import of skimmed milk power and whole milk power from 0 to 60% with an annual Tariff Rate Quota of 10000 MT for both lines together on global basis with 15% duty after holding negotiations with its trading partners under Article XXVIII of GATT which was duly notified in the Gazette by Ministry of Finance on 12th June 2000.

Production of Lentils

2130. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of lentils in the country; and

(b) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) and (b) For increasing the production of pulses including lentils in the country, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) is under implementations in 30 States/UTs. The scheme envisages financial assistance to the States for production and distribution of seed, distribution of seed minikits, rhizobium culture, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements, micronutrients etc. In addition, field demonstration and farmers training are also being organised for transfer of improved production and protection technology or increasing the production of pulses including Lentils in the country.

In order to provide remunerative prices to the farmers growing Lentil, this crop has also been included under Minimum Support Prices (MSP) by the Government. This will encourage the farmers to go in for large scale cultivation of lentil in the country.

ICAR Payment and Outstanding

2131. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICAR failed to check payment of advances and outstanding advances accumulated to Rs. 1013.61 lakh as on March 31, 2000 against officials, private parties and Government organisations; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for not clearing the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) ICAR, which has 98 Research Institutes, National Research Centres; Project Directorates throughout the length and breadth of Country, is a pre-deposit party for the purpose of availing the services of Government Departments like CPWD, DGS&D, CPS, DAVP, etc. for execution/procurement of certain works/stores respectively. As such release of advances to various Govt. Organizations as well as Contingent, TA LTC advances, as per the rules, to its employees is an ongoing process. These advances are closely monitored periodically for early settlement/adjustment as per rules. Majority of these advances are relating to CPWD which is the authorized agency for construction works. These advances are paid in three installments and the adjustment is received when the construction work is completed and building is taken over.

(b) All the Govt. departments are pursued closely to render the adjustment account expeditiously. The adjustment of advances given to departmental employees is made as per the General Financial Rules. In addition to the concerned Unit the ICAR Headquarters also monitor the progress of adjustment of outstanding advances on quarterly basis by obtaining the report in the prescribed proforma from all constituent Units of ICAR. The position of outstanding advances is also monitored twice in a year through Finance Committee and Governing Body of ICAR.

Vocational Training Project Phase-II

2132. SHRI T GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal from Kerala Government for sanctioning of Vocational Training Project Phase-II is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) After the completion of the World Bank assisted vocational training project covering 28 states/UTs including Kerala in 1998, there is a request from several states including Kerala for a second phase of the project. Consolidated project proposal are under consideration of the Government.

Kabini Second Stage Lift Irrigation Project

2133. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have urged the Union Government to implement the Kabini Second Stage State Lift Irrigation Project;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Karnataka has urged the Government for implementing the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds likely to be released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation project including flood control and drainage projects are planned, funded, implemented, operated and maintained by State Governments themselves as per their own priorities. Details Project Report (DPR) titled "Comprehensive Kabini Reservoir Project" was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) in October, 1973 for techno-economic appraisal. The project was examined and comments communicated to the State Government mainly relating to inter-state issues. The project was returned to the State Government in June, 1983 since there was no reply from the State

Government. The Cauvery water sharing dispute is now before the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.

Joint Forest Management

2134. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from various States including Kerala regarding eco-restoration of degraded forests through joint forest management;

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

(c) the latest status of each of the proposals; and

(d) the funds allocation made for the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. During the 9th Five Year Plan, project proposals from various States have been received and sanctioned. Joint Forest Management is an integral part of all projects implemented under Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Project Scheme (IAEPS), Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project Scheme (AOFFP), Non-Timber Forest Produce including medicinal plants (NTFP) Scheme, Association Tribes and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests on Usufruct Sharing Basis Scheme (ASTRP). The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Financial Progress during 9th Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)

Financial : Rs. in lakh

Sl.No.	Name of State	NTFP		IAEPS		AOFFP		ASTRP upto 2000-01	
		San	Rel	San	Rel	San	Rel	San	Rel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	815.77	688.55	1128.90	767.91	695.87	593.74	123.96	47.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.75	80.00	304.57	286.37	40.12	33.88	85.40	30.99
3.	Assam	270.53	222.03	437.31	250.80	858.31	355.53	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	324.98	88.00	0.00	0.00	737.98	275.52	151.61	66.95
5.	Gujarat	764.99	564.58	748.48	728.19	1036.94	882.36	99.45	61.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Haryana	208.67	207.67	437.82	330.82	1437.04	1340.30	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	202.89	167.35	327.48	233.11	744.62	598.15	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	994.44	845.16	1801.76	1596.76	797.81	162.64	98.51	75.24
9.	Karnataka	320.90	302.08	847.43	660.42	900.22	706.91	132.50	88.14
10.	Kerala	179.48	116.98	1926.19	1557.59	467.66	383.34	0	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	841.00	481.34	1711.05	1199.02	2110.30	1632.16	219.37	156.91
12.	Maharashtra	298.71	280.17	1110.17	499.67	378.41	303.53	142.13	63.03
13.	Manipur	325.76	237.55	1697.46	1376.08	975.23	454.27	89.21	60.69
14.	Mizoram	308.29	277.01	604.55	538.74	854.73	825.17	59.67	44.55
15.	Nagaland	209.10	106.00	329.19	246.47	77.65	24.10	59.02	15.80
16.	Orissa	674.50	520.53	3779.72	1810.50	565.47	415.33	0.00	9.00
17.	Punjab	158.75	78.50	507.31	123.99	1204.13	190.12	0.00	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	698.35	679.02	2047.98	1596.22	970.01	773.83	112.32	72.97
19.	Sikkim	568.58	568.68	795.68	708.77	346.66	308.74	64.43	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	167.78	106.75	433.18	202.57	595.97	483.21	0.00	0.00
21.	Tripura	107.37	73.19	407.71	304.18	314.51	232.49	48.73	21.80
22.	Uttar Pradesh	377.87	153.87	229.39	203.15	1062.55	854.06	0.00	0.00
23.	West Bengal	377.52	320.55	859.07	674.39	894.61	855.76	0.00	21.61
24.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	90.32	20.12	0.0	00.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Chandigarh	143.23	110.52	364.55	266.18	67.13	88.20	40.00	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	1911.72	1594.10	381.80	184.11	0.00	0.00
27.	Jharkhand	-	-	364.31	243.11	0.00	119.92	-	-
Total		9503.21	7275.98	25203.30	18019.23	18515.73	13077.37	1526.31	837.44

Statement-II*Physical Progress during 9th Five Year Plan**(1997-98 to 2001-02)*

Physical : Area in ha.

Sl.No.	Name of State	NFTP		IAEPS		AOFFP	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9082	9057	14326	11584	15214	14458
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1820	900	3078	2288	750	510
3.	Assam	3322	1790	3700	2250	16800	10593
4.	Bihar	3225	0	0	0	10609	2698
5.	Goa	1160	965	0	0	500	465
6.	Gujarat	4795	4225	6890	6890	15365	13225
7.	Haryana	1250	1250	2995	2995	13575	13139
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1611	1283	3460	2613	14015	13079
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8241	6190	16289	12550	16110	4938
10.	Karnataka	2246	2331	6872	6451	15244	13060
11.	Kerala	1224	1053	12572	12036	4090	3474
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7275	4821	18525	16963	59753	54435
13.	Maharashtra	3101	2573	10235	3084	5474	4636
14.	Manipur	3660	940	12363	9808	14400	8270
15.	Meghalaya	1400	915	500	250	3200	800
16.	Mizoram	3300	3100	4500	4400	14000	14000
17.	Nagaland	3247	1100	3850	1925	2280	293
18.	Orissa	9000	8170	43855	31176	16665	15926
19.	Punjab	1075	810	3270	1165	16222	5417
20.	Rajasthan	5200	5200	13800	10200	13383	13000
21.	Sikkim	4500	4325	7500	7000	5834	3858
22.	Tamil Nadu	1405	847	2500	250	12900	12000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	1560	1091	5325	4178	9461	7882
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	1100	469	34	16879	14647
25.	West Bengal	2827	2562	5950	3868	14942	11942
26.	Pondicherry	0	0	448	0	0	0
27.	Chhatisgarh	2125	2125	3980	3321	3057	975
28.	Uttaranchal	0	0	15600	14154	8965	4600
29.	Jharkhand	0	0	3500	1510	-	-
Total		91921	68723	222852	171433	339687	262320

The State-wise physical targets & achievement of ASTRP scheme is not readily available. However, an area of 10639 ha. has been covered against the target 16747 ha. during 9th Plan.

Agricultural Land

2135. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agricultural land-holdings in the country, State-wise;

(b) the average of agricultural production compared to the land holdings, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are giving any financial help to farmers for making the non-cultivable land as fertile; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) State-wise number, operated area and average operated area of "operational holdings" as per Agricultural Census 1990-91 are given in the enclosed statements-I, II and III, respectively.

(b) The estimates of average of agricultural production according to land holdings are not compiled.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme are implemented, for the development of non-cultivable land, by the State Governments by involving people's participation through Panchayati Raj Institutions, Self Help Groups and User Groups including landless SCs/STs and other backward classes inhabiting the respective programme areas.

Statement-I

Statewise number of operational holdings in India 1990-91

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5211	1972	1345	644	118	9290
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	17	30	26	5	94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1521	560	343	95	5	2523
4.	Bihar	10193	1438	945	351	39	12966
5.	Goa	58	7	4	2	1	72
6.	Gujarat	924	915	890	669	118	3517
7.	Haryana	622	304	336	222	46	1530
8.	Himachal Pradesh	532	166	94	36	6	834
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	902	197	98	20	1	1217
10.	Karnataka	2262	1586	1163	636	129	5776
11.	Kerala	5016	280	98	21	3	5418
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3136	1917	1738	1287	323	8401
13.	Maharashtra	3275	2728	2126	1171	171	9470
14.	Manipur	69	49	21	3	Neg.	142
15.	Meghalaya	59	51	46	13	1	171
16.	Mizoram	29	23	9	1	Neg.	61
17.	Nagaland	13	21	26	47	33	142
18.	Orissa	2118	1035	594	186	15	3948
19.	Punjab	296	204	289	261	67	1117
20.	Rajasthan	1517	1019	1061	1017	493	5107
21.	Sikkim	26	11	9	5	1	53
22.	Tamil Nadu	5848	1275	618	228	31	7999
23.	Tripura	217	69	28	4	Neg.	318
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14819	3118	1543	548	45	20074
25.	West Bengal	4639	1107	457	79	1	6284
26.	All Union Terr.	70	19	13	7	Neg.	109
All India		63389	20092	13923	7580	1654	106637

Neg. = Negligible (i.e., Less than 500 operational holdings)

Statement-II**Statewise Area operated in India 1990-91**

(In thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2369	2827	3640	3777	1848	14460
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	26	84	147	82	350
3.	Assam	607	784	918	492	404	3205
4.	Bihar	3591	1954	2576	1982	640	10743
5.	Goa	19	11	9	9	19	67
6.	Gujarat	489	1343	2515	4005	1941	10292
7.	Haryana	295	463	944	1300	709	3711
8.	Himachal Pradesh	215	235	258	205	97	1010
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	347	272	264	108	23	1014
10.	Karnataka	1072	2308	3200	3771	1971	12321
11.	Kerala	865	383	255	114	178	1796
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1409	2783	4838	7772	5309	22111
13.	Maharashtra	1618	3983	5880	6856	2588	20925
14.	Manipur	38	67	54	15	1	175
15.	Meghalaya	32	68	117	71	13	302
16.	Mizoram	18	36	25	4	Neg.	84
17.	Nagaland	9	30	76	298	556	908
18.	Orissa	1045	1426	1561	1012	252	5296
19.	Punjab	164	328	842	1622	1077	4033
20.	Rajasthan	725	1469	3021	6334	9422	20971
21.	Sikkim	11	19	27	31	22	111
22.	Tamil Nadu	2118	1794	1687	1301	574	7474

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	87	106	77	18	20	308
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5653	4391	4206	3042	694	17986
25.	West Bengal	2064	1694	1269	426	203	5656
26.	All Union Terr.	25	25	34	38	18	140
	All India	24894	28827	38375	44752	28659	165507

Neg. = Negligible (i.e., Less than 500 hectares)

Statement-III

Statewise Average Area per holding in India 1990-91

(in hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.45	1.43	2.71	5.86	15.66	1.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.63	1.53	2.80	5.65	16.40	3.72
3.	Assam	0.40	1.40	2.68	5.18	80.80	1.27
4.	Bihar	0.35	1.36	2.73	5.65	16.41	0.83
5.	Goa	0.33	1.57	2.25	4.50	19.00	0.93
6.	Gujarat	0.53	1.47	2.83	5.99	16.45	2.93
7.	Haryana	0.47	1.52	2.81	5.86	15.41	2.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.40	1.42	2.74	5.69	16.17	1.21
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.38	1.38	2.69	5.40	23.00	0.83
10.	Karnataka	0.47	1.46	2.75	5.93	15.28	2.13
11.	Kerala	0.17	1.37	2.60	5.43	59.33	0.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.45	1.45	2.78	6.04	16.44	2.63
13.	Maharashtra	0.49	1.46	2.77	5.85	15.13	2.21
14.	Manipur	0.55	1.37	2.57	5.00	12.16	1.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	0.54	1.33	2.54	5.46	13.00	1.77
16.	Mizoram	0.62	1.57	2.78	4.00	150.00	1.38
17.	Nagaland	0.69	1.43	2.92	6.34	16.85	6.82
18.	Orissa	0.49	1.38	2.63	5.44	16.80	1.34
19.	Punjab	0.55	1.61	2.91	6.21	16.07	3.61
20.	Rajasthan	0.48	1.44	2.85	6.23	19.11	4.11
21.	Sikkim	0.42	1.73	3.00	6.20	22.00	2.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.36	1.41	2.73	5.71	18.52	0.93
23.	Tripura	0.40	1.54	2.75	4.50	121.56	0.97
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.38	1.41	2.73	5.55	15.42	0.90
25.	West Bengal	0.44	1.53	2.78	5.39	203.00	0.90
26.	All Union Terr.	0.36	1.32	2.62	5.43	18.78	1.25
	All India	0.39	1.43	2.76	5.90	17.33	1.55

[*Translation*]

Grant to Lift Irrigation Schemes

2136. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the grants being given for lift irrigation schemes run by marginal farmers and farming groups;

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

(c) whether these schemes are not proving to be successful in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants for Lift Irrigation Schemes to the marginal farmers and farming groups in the country, are being provided by the Ministry of Rural Development under their programme for Self Employment namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The year-wise details of the Grants given during the last three years are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The schemes are at various stages of implementation including those in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement*Status of Lift Irrigation Special Project Approved under the SGSY during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002*

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State & Name of the Special Project	Period in which Project Sanctioned	Total estimated cost of the Project (in Rs. Lakh)	Central Share of project Cost	Total central funds released so far	Extent of area to be covered under the Project
ANDHRA PRADESH						
1.	Special project under the SGSY for Gollapalem Lift Irrigation Scheme on Aleru drain Inkollu Mandal of Prakasam District	2001-2002	295.000	221.250	88.500	1725 acres
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
2.	Special Project for Infrastructure Development (Installation of Hydrants) in Shimla, Sirmor, Mandi, Kullu, Kangra, Champa, Solan & Lohit-spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh	1999-2000	771.000	578.250	243.750	3750 Hects.
MADHYA PRADESH						
3.	Special Project for Khankhedi Lift Irrigation Scheme District Neemuch of Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1500.000	1125.000	1125.000	3350 Hects.
4.	Special Project for (Barkheda) Deori-Somia Lift Irrigation Scheme of Mansa Block of Neemuch District (Madhya Pradesh)	2000-2001	1497.000	1122.750	200.000	2810 Hects
5.	Special Project for Deori-Somia Lift Irrigation Scheme of Mansa Block of Neemuch District (Madhya Pradesh)	2000-2001	1497.000	1122.750	200.000	1240 Hects.
Total			5560.000	4170.000	1857.250	

*[English]***Job on Compassionate Ground**

2137. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of officials under his Ministry/Departments expired while in service during each of the last three years, office-wise;

(b) the names of those whose eligible dependents have been provided with jobs on compassionate grounds;

(c) the names of those who have not yet been provided with the jobs on compassionate grounds; and

(d) the time by which the jobs on compassionate grounds are likely to be provided to such eligible dependents of deceased officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) The names and designations of officials expired while in service during the last three years (1999, 2000 and

2001) in the Department of Coal and its subordinate offices viz., Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO), Kolkata

and Office of the Commissioner of Payments (COP), Kolkata are as under—

Name of Office	Year/Date	Name of the Official & Designation
Department of Coal	1999	—
	2000	—
	2001/23rd October 1st November	1. Shri Hari Kishan, Peon 2. Shri Vijay Kumar, Deftry
CCO	1995/5th March	Shri Santosh Kumar Chakraborty, Legal Assistant
	2000/9th November	Shri Netai Chakraborty, Manager, Canteen
	2001/4th March	Shri Sukumar Saha, P&U Operator
COP	Nil	

(b) Department of Coal

Due to non availability of sufficient vacancies in Group 'D', and as per the instructions of Department of Personnel & Training for giving employment on compassionate ground, none of the dependents of late Hari Kishan and late Vijay Kumar have been given appointment on compassionate grounds.

CCO

Late Santosh Kumar Chakraborty and late Sukumar Saha had no dependent. Smt. Shanti Chakraborty, wife of the late Netai Kumar Chakraborty was given employment on compassionate ground on 24.1.2001.

(c) Department of Coal

- (i) Shri Suraj, son of late Hari Kishan
- (ii) Shri Ashok Kumar, son of late Vijay Kumar

CCO and COP, Kolkata

Nil

(d) Department of Coal

The cases of S/Shri Suraj and Ashok Kumar, dependents of late Hari Kishan and Vijay Kumar for appointment on compassionate grounds will be considered as and when vacancies are available.

CCO & COP

Does not arise.

Information of Department of Mines under the Ministry of Coal and Mines with respect to parts (a) to (d) of the

aforesaid question is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Declining of Soil Fertility

2138. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertility of soil is gradually declining in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to initiate any steps to arrest this trend;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The food grains production in the country is steadily increasing to show that in general there is no decline in the soil fertility. The foodgrains production was 203.61 million tonnes during 1998-99, which had increased to 208.81 million tonnes during 1999-2000. However, the decline in the foodgrains production during 2000-01 is attributed to drought-like situation in many States. The production during current year is expected to 210 million tonnes.

There are, however, instances of declining in soil health and productivity due to inadequate and imbalanced use of fertilizers in certain areas of the country. To ensure

that there is no ill-effect of any kind due to excessive and imbalanced use of fertilizers, the Government propagates the use of integrated nutrients combining chemical fertilizers, organic manures and biofertilizers on the basis of soil tests.

The Government has taken the following steps to encourage the balanced and integrated use of plant nutrients for sustaining soil fertility:—

- (i) The soil-testing programme is periodically strengthened to make the fertilizer use recommendations according to the nutrient status of the soils.
- (ii) Financial support is given to decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers so as to increase their consumption and thereby bring balance in NPK consumption.
- (iii) Use of integrated nutrients through chemical fertilizers and including micronutrients, organic sources like biofertilizers, compost/vermicompost is being encouraged so as to maintain soil fertility and make cheaper source of plant nutrients available to the crops.

[English]

Development Work by CCL and BCCL

2139. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have undertaken certain works for community development and other related works in the coal producing States particularly in cyclone and flood affected districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of such works during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the amount spent for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The operational jurisdiction of the subsidiaries of Coal India including BCCL are spread over in the Coal Producing States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Assam.

The subsidiaries of Coal India undertake developmental activities under community development programme in the above mentioned coal producing states basically for infrastructure building such as provision of drinking water by installation of hand pumps, digging/renovation of ponds/wells, construction/extension/repair of educational institutions, construction/repair of roads/culverts, providing medical services and organising health camps, electrification and other misc. works.

Amount spent for carrying out the above developmental activities under the community development programme during last 3 years is as under:

Sl. No.	Company/State	(Rs. lakhs)		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	ECL (West Bengal & Jharkhand)	38.00	46.00	58.95
2.	BCCL (Jharkhand & West Bengal)	46.00	56.18	43.24
3.	CCL (Jharkhand)	75.00	65.58	56.25
4.	WCL (Maharashtra & MP)	56.00	64.32	74.78
5.	SECL (M.P. & Chhattisgarh)	301.00	237.00	225.34
6.	MCL (Orissa)	380.00	289.92	369.58
7.	NCL (M.P. & U.P.)	60.00	76.25	88.19
8.	NEC (Assam)	10.00	20.00	7.48
9.	CMPDIL (Jharkhand & Others)	0.28	—	—
Total		966.28	855.31	919.81

An amount of Rs. 389.48 Lakhs has been spent during 2000-2001 and an amount of Rs. 742.00 Lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2001-2002 by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited for the developmental activities under community development works in the state of Orissa.

[Translation]

Developed Technology for Farmers of Bihar

2140. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps for transfer of newly developed technology by Indian and foreign scientists to the farmers of Bihar as also to motivate the farmers to make use of the advance technology to boost their production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government and Universities are imparting any training to the farmers and conducting field demonstrations for their benefit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to boost production of foodgrains in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken for transfer of newly developed technologies to the farmers include the following:—

(i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in fourteen districts of Bihar viz., Munger, Banka, Saharsa, Begusarai, Barh, Nalanda, Seikhpura, Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Bhojpur, Nawadah, Kaimur (Bhabua), Jamui and Madhubani. During the year 2001, these KVKs organized various training programmes with 26,727 participants including farmers, farm women and rural youths. Besides, 1185 field demonstrations were conducted on various oilseeds, pulses and other important crops in order to establish the production potentials on the farmers' plots.

(ii) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing the

Innovations in Technology Dissemination component of the World Bank funded National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) in the State of Bihar apart from six other States in the country. Under the project new institutional arrangements for transfer of newly developed technology are operationalized by establishing Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) as an autonomous bodies at district level in 4 districts selected on agro-ecological conditions namely-Muzaffarpur, Madhubani and Munger. The process of establishment of ATMA in Rural Patna, the fourth district is in progress. These ATMAs represent the participation of the stakeholders responsible for transfer of technology to the farmers. Also Block Technology Teams (BTTs) and Farmer Advisory Committees (FACs) at blocks have been set-up in the project districts and Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) are being formed at village level to achieve integrated farmer responsive and speedy transfer of newly developed technology.

(iii) A Centrally Sponsored Oilseed Production Programme (OPP), is in implementation in the State of Bihar for increasing the production of oilseeds. Under the Scheme, some of the components like demonstrations, front line demonstration by ICAR, demonstration by States, training of farmers and distribution of seed minikits etc. provide effective transfer of latest and improved production technologies to the oilseed farmers in order to boost their production of oilseeds in the State.

(iv) A Centrally Sponsored Integrated Cereals Development Programme in the Rice based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice) is being implemented in Bihar through macro management mode wherein propagation of improved production technology through different types of demonstration and transfer of crop production technologies through training of farmers including women is being supported.

(v) Under the programmes of Coconut Development Board assistance is extended to farmers through the State Agriculture Department/State Agriculture Universities/ICAR Institutes for conducting demonstration on integrated farming in Coconut holdings.

(vi) Under the Government of India Scheme 'Agricultural Extension through Voluntary Organizations, 3 Non-Government Organizations

have been supported in the districts of Nawada, Nalanda and Muzaffarpur for carrying out transfer of technologies to the farmers of Bihar.

- (vii) The Ministry of Agriculture also support the State for organization of Farmers-Scientists interactions at the district level and exposure visits of the farmers to the agriculturally developed areas.
- (viii) Extension through vernacular print media is being supported to supplement extension efforts together with organization of kisan meals through the State Agricultural University.
- (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government and Universities are involved in training to the farmers and conducting field demonstration for their benefit as per details given below:—

- (i) Under the Central Sector Scheme on Human Resource Development in Horticulture, the Rajendra Agriculture University, Samastipur has been identified for imparting training of gardeners.
- (ii) Under Zero tillage seed drill scheme some districts like Darbhanga, Gaya, Begusarai, Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Samastipur, Rohtas, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali etc. have been taken up by Agriculture Department of Bihar in collaboration with Rajendra Agriculture University Scientists.
- (iii) A number of Schemes have been taken up by the State Government to boost up of production of foodgrains in Bihar, namely (1) ICDP, (2) IPM, (3) Strengthening and development of Agriculture Extension, (4) Information Technology Management, (5) Sugarcane Development Scheme, (6) NPDP, (7) CPP, (8) AMDP, (9) Integrated Nutrient Management, (10) Horticulture Development Scheme, (11) Special Jute Development Scheme, (12) Mechanization of Agriculture Farm and Machines, (13) National Watershed Development Scheme, (14) Tal Area Development Scheme, (15) Diera Development Scheme.
- (iv) The State Government has also planned to train 4000 para extension workers under Marco Management Mode scheme who will work in each village of the State for transfer of technology to the farmers to boost foodgrain production.

[English]

Non-Functioning of Aero-Bridge at Mumbai Airport

2141. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four aero-bridges at Mumbai Airport are not working;

(b) if so, whether the facilities and amenities at both Mumbai Domestic and Mumbai International Airports have gradually deteriorated;

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

(d) whether due to lack of coordination at the International and Domestic Airport among various agencies the passengers are put into inconvenience and flights are delayed; and

(e) if so, the details of the action plan chalked out by the Government to improve the passenger amenities at the said airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir. Only one finger (L2) out of the two fingers of Aerobridge No. 52 at Terminal 2C is not functional since November, 2001 due to slight movement of the vertical column in one direction. The matter has already been taken up with the manufacturers who is expected to arrive during this month for rectification of this aerobridge. However, aerobridge facility is functional with the L1 finger.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The system of coordination between different agencies working at International and Domestic Terminal of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai is working satisfactorily through mutual consultations and regular meetings of Airport Security Committee, Airport Facilitation Committee and Core group. However, due to the security scenario prevailing in the country and world, and increased security measures like checking of hand baggage etc. by Airport Security Units, at times inconvenience may be caused to the passengers and there may also be slight delay in the departure of flights.

(e) Maharashtra Police have inducted more police officials for speedy clearance of the passenger. Additional gates to the Security hold area at T-1B have been

provided. Additional tables have also been provided for frisking of the hand baggage by the police, to avoid harassment to the passengers and delay in the flights.

[*Translation*]

Mineral Reserves in Rajasthan

2142. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the minerals available in Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of reconnaissance method which are used to discover the mineral reserves;
- (c) whether this method was used to identify new mineral reserves in Rajasthan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the agencies involved therein along with the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The names of the minerals available in Rajasthan are Apatite, Asbestos, Ballclay, Barytes, Bauxite, Bentonite, Calcite, Chinaclay, Copper, Corundum, Diatomite, Dolomite, Emerald, Feldspar, Fireclay, Fluorite, Fuller's Earth, Garnet, Granite, Graphite, Gypsum, Iron Ore, Dyanite, Lead & Zinc Ore, Limestone, Magnesite, Marble, Mica, Manganese Ore, Ochre, Phosphorite, Potash, Pyrite, Pyrophyllite, Quarts/Silica Sand, Quartzite, Sillimanite, Silver, Talc/Steatite/Soapstone, Tungston, Vermiculite and Wollastonite.

(b) The reconnaissance methods used to discover the mineral reserves are Regional mapping of the area, Airborne geophysical surveys (magnetic, electro-magnetic and radiometric), Processing of the airborne survey data, Ground geophysical surveys, Geochemical sampling followed by large scale geological mapping and test drilling.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In addition to Geological Survey of India, the agencies involved in prospecting are Hindustan Zinc Limited, BHP Minerals (Pvt.) Limited, Meridian Minerals India (Pvt.) Limited, WSIL Minerals Sands India (Pvt.) Limited, ACC-Rio Tinto Exploration (Pvt.) Limited, Ingleweed Minerals (Pvt.) Limited, Phelps Dodge Exploration India (Pvt.) Limited, RBW Mineral Industries Limited, Metmin Finance & Holding (Pvt.) Limited, Pasmenco Exploration (Pvt.) Limited and Lake Resources Holding India (Pvt.) Limited.

A total of 63 Prospecting licences/Reconnaissance permits over large areas were granted in Rajasthan covering an area of 87298/22 sq. kms. Out of this an area of 30013.52 sq. kms. has been surrendered. Only a few low grade deposits of copper, lead, zinc and gold have been identified.

[*English*]

Foreign Assistance for Tourist Spots

2143. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of tourist spots which have received foreign assistance for development during the last three years, State-wise with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the criteria adopted to provide foreign assistance to the tourist spots; and
- (c) the names of tourist spots which have been developed with the said assistance, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The Government entered into a loan agreement with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan in January, 1992 for conservation and development of Ajanta & Ellora in Maharashtra. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund assistance is to the tune of 3745 million Japanese Yen. The project is expected to be completed by March, 2002.

The Government had also entered into a loan agreement with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan in December, 1988 for development of infrastructure facilities along with identified Buddhist circuit in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It was agreed that Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund would extend financial assistance to the tune of 7.7 billion Japanese Yen. The project has been completed at the cost of Rs. 251.050 crores in December, 1998

Andhra Pradesh received no foreign assistance during the last three years through Department of Tourism, Government of India.

(b) The acceptance of project proposals for foreign assistance depends on the funding agency.

(c) Ajanta, Ellora (Maharashtra), Samath, Kushinagar, Piprahawa, Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh and Bodghaya, Nalanda, Rajgir and Vaishali in Bihar.

Better Quality Seeds to Farmers

2144. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the farmers are not getting quality seeds;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures taken/initiated to provide better quality seeds to the farmers;
- (d) whether the supply of poor quality seeds have a direct impact on the production; and
- (e) if so, the remedial steps taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

- (a) No, Sir. The farmers are getting quality seeds.
- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) Under various Crop Development Programmes, assistance has been provided to States for production and supply of better quality seeds to the farmers.
- (d) Yes, Sir.
- (e) The Seeds Act (1966) and Seeds (Control) Order (1983) have sufficient provisions to regulate the quality of seeds distributed to the farmers. These provisions are being enforced through the Seed Inspectors appointed by the State Governments.

Updation of Asset Register in ICAR

2145. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ICAR in its ATN in response to the observation made in paragraph 12.1.13 of the C&AG report for the year ended March 31, 1991 had assured to update the Asset Register but no register as such was maintained by the IVRI;
- (b) whether the non-maintenance of asset register, assets valuing Rs. 52.21 crore acquired by the IVRI upto March, 2000 could not be vouched safe;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and
- (d) the steps taken to tone up the working thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that ICAR in its ATN in response to paragraph 12.1.13 of the C&AG report had assured to update the Asset Register and this Institute has prepared Asset Register upto 1995 and it has also been shown to the Statutory Auditors during the Audit inspection of this Institute for the Year 1994-95. The Asset Register for the period from 1995-96 and 1996-97 has been prepared and are ready for inspection.

(b) The Assets acquired costing Rs. 52.21 crore by the IVRI upto March, 2000 are very safe because we are also maintaining Inventory Registers in addition to Asset Register for every Laboratory/Division/Section of the Institute. Physical verification of the same as done on 31st March every year as per the norms of the Govt. of India/ICAR.

(c) No comments.

(d) Vigorous efforts are being made to complete and update the Asset Register of the Institute up to the date by a Task Force constituted for the purpose.

[Translation]

Decline in Marine Products

2146. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a decline in Marine products due to stiff competition from neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to increase marine produce and its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Criteria for Testing of Food Products

2147. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to prescribe any criteria for testing the food products produced with bio-fertilizers, bio-insecticides and bio-methods;
- (b) if so, the time by which these criteria are likely to be notified;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up laboratories for testing the food products produced with bio-methods; and

(d) if so, the time by which these laboratories would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A National Project on Organic Farming is proposed to be formulated during Xth Plan, which includes setting up of a National Organic Agriculture Board (NOAB), whose functions will include *inter alia* the formulation of standards for the process certification of organic agriculture. It also envisages the setting up of Organic laboratories for the purpose.

[English]

Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

2148. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the States particularly in Muzaffar Nagar, UP for the Development of Agriculture as well as animal husbandry during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of guidelines/procedure for the disbursement of funds to the districts for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Details of the funds released by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States, State-wise for the Development of agriculture and animal husbandry during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. District-wise funds are not released by the Government. However, Government releases funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States based on the proposals received from the States Government, scopes of the Schemes, overall allocations of the Departments and unspent balances lying with the States out of the earlier releases made under different schemes.

Statement

Details of Funds released by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Animal Husbandry and Dairy Department under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1998-99 to 2000-2001

(Rs. in Lakhs)

		Funds Released					
		Department of Agriculture and Cooperation			Department of Animal Husbandry		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6334.92	6175.51	3914.84	406.00	58.85	573.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	473.63	475.05	761.31	5.25	58.00	129.91
3.	Assam	540.19	386.91	1099.27	115.00	91.00	44.74
4.	Bihar	352.53	240.70	419.59	60.00	41.00	17.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	963.00	0.00	0.00	42.50
6.	Goa	233.92	202.06	49.12	7.12	19.76	26.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	4533.67	4789.31	4713.47	88.20	251.30	238.78
8.	Haryana	1634.97	1648.80	1833.74	67.60	441.08	62.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1322.19	1116.09	1338.17	62.10	434.29	68.61
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1054.35	1060.35	917.87	2.50	386.80	25.91
12.	Karnataka	8476.45	8159.30	7180.52	203.69	625.98	228.48
13.	Kerala	4071.73	2571.59	3724.72	234.12	281.17	96.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7692.98	7696.70	5506.69	548.00	49.22	437.64
15.	Maharashtra	12378.62	8324.33	10633.31	53.11	153.56	224.34
16.	Manipur	571.95	984.03	935.68	7.00	187.84	58.36
17.	Meghalaya	431.65	598.02	724.74	35.50	70.06	86.34
18.	Mizoram	961.45	894.94	1088.99	154.80	166.50	106.82
19.	Nagaland	1142.08	1223.07	1489.72	160.00	192.94	121.92
20.	Orissa	3622.31	4594.78	1680.81	81.00	493.77	54.08
21.	Punjab	1295.49	1206.84	849.49	66.59	325.62	15.52
22.	Rajasthan	9268.88	8470.36	8133.23	41.50	94.93	276.08
23.	Sikkim	475.81	541.89	825.29	0.00	64.85	108.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	5740.11	5513.83	5665.59	144.17	55.47	93.07
25.	Tripura	570.09	951.07	817.25	68.20	269.43	114.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8322.90	7603.00	7068.83	469.03	134.45	195.89
27.	Uttanchal	0.00	0.00	882.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1285.97	1534.60	1537.09	77.00	229.78	135.25
Total		82788.84	76963.13	74754.33	3157.48	5177.65	3586.11

[*Translation*]

Development of Airports in UP

2149. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to develop various airports of Uttar Pradesh by privatising them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to privatise any airport in Uttar Pradesh for their development. However, depending upon traffic potential and availability of land, funds etc., Airports Authority of India has taken up projects for development of civil aviation infrastructure at airports in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Boost to Tourism Traffic

2150. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US-led attack on Afghanistan has affected the Indian tourism sector;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have prepared any action plan to attract more foreign tourists; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which its implementation is likely to increase the inflow of tourist traffic?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Several measures are in hand including the following:—

- (1) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity;
- (2) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination;
- (3) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new requirements;
- (4) Creation of world class infrastructure;

- (5) Developing sustained and effective marketing plans and programs;
- (6) Special thrust to rural and small segment tourism; and
- (7) Attention to civilisational issues and issues pertaining to civic administration, good governance and also of social and cultural values.

(d) It is expected that the above measures will considerably increase the inflow of tourists to India.

[*English*]

Protection of Environment from Adulterated Fuel

2151. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has conducted any study regarding adulteration of fuel;
- (b) if so, the main findings thereof;
- (c) the measures suggested by the CSE in this regard;
- (d) the response of Oil companies on the suggestions made by CSE; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to protect environment from the damage caused by adulterated fuel?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has carried out a random inspection of fuel quality at the fuel dispensing stations, oil depots and tank lorries in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and the National Capital Region.

(b) CSE analyzed fuel quality inspection data and reported 26% failure rate of petrol samples subjected to adulteration test, testing methods designed for fuel quality monitoring were inadequate to detect adulteration and reduced level of sulphur content in petrol from oil depots and retail outlets when compared to the levels from refineries.

(c) and (d) CSE has made certain suggestions in regard to the sampling and testing procedures, quality specifications, etc. for petrol and diesel and has stated that the current quality specifications and the testing methods are not adequate. CSE's observations/conclusions are not acceptable to the oil companies due to the following reasons:

- (i) The specifications of petrol and diesel adopted in the country, including NCT/NCR, are based on the specifications adopted elsewhere in the world, particularly in the European Union. The specifications of petrol and diesel world over are prescribed by laying down the maximum and the minimum limits for certain parameters and a range for certain other parameters. Indian specifications follow the same practice.
- (ii) The testing methods adopted in the country are the same as used elsewhere in the world, including the developed countries.

(e) The steps taken by Government to protect environment from the damage caused by adulterated fuel include the following:

- The oil companies have been required to take steps like filter paper test, density checks, blue dyeing of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene, furfural doping of PDS kerosene, regular/surprise inspections of retail outlets, joint inspection of retail outlets by the industry teams, regular/Surprise inspections by mobile laboratories, special vigilance drives etc.
- State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised from time to time take a number of measures to prevent diversion of PDS kerosene.
- The Motor Spirit/High Speed Diesel Control Order has since been amended by promulgation the motor Spirit/High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply & Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 1998 under the essential Commodities Act, 1955
- The Kerosene Control Order was amended in October, 1998 making it mandatory for the parallel marketers to file end-use certificates from their industrial customers and the customer-wise sales, with the State Governments on a quarterly basis.

- Naphtha (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of Use in Automobiles) Order, 2000 and Solvent, Raffinate and Slop (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of Use in Automobiles) Order, 2000 have been notified.
- Directions have been issued for joint inspections and lifting of samples from diesel retail outlets in the NCT by the joint teams of the Central Government and the Government of NCT of Delhi;
- Other measures undertaken to check adulteration of petrol and diesel include sealing of tank trucks with security locks, increasing the number of mobile laboratories, evolving new sampling procedure, establishment of Anti Adulteration Cell under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, etc.
- One independent fuel testing laboratory has been commissioned at Noida.

Pending Projects for Animals' Care

2152. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects/proposals with regard to animals' care submitted by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) of Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir, some proposals received from Andhra Pradesh are incomplete due to deficiency of prescribed documents.

(b) The details of above-said proposals are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The applicants have been asked to furnish the desired documents and information.

Statement*List of Deficient received from Non-Governmental Organizations of Andhra Pradesh under various schemes*

S. No.	Name/Address of the Non-Governmental Organization
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Scheme for provision of shelter house for animals

1. Shree Vidya Samithi Vill. Mulaguntapadu, Post & Mandal-Signarayakonda, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Gramabhyudaya Seva Yuvajana Sangham, Vill. & Post Meghavaram, Via Naupada, Srikarulam Distt., Andhra Pradesh.

Scheme for provision of Ambulance services for animals in distress

1. Shree Venkateswara Rural Development Welfare Society, 62/206, Chithambrao Street, KURNOOL-518001.
2. Shivaji Yuvajana Sangham, 7.2.20, D.L. Road, Hindpur-515201. Anantapur Dist., Andhra Pradesh.
3. Gramabhyudaya Seva Yuvajana Sangham, Vill. & Post Meghavaram, Via Naupada, Srikakulam Distt., Andhra Pradesh.
4. Sai Ram Animal Welfare Society, A.P.H.B. Colony, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh.

Scheme for Birth Control and Immunization of Stray dogs

1. Nav Bharath Educational Society, K.V.S. Colony, Kothapeta, Dhone-518222, Kurnool (Dist.), Andhra Pradesh.

Pick up Dam under Varahi Lift Irrigation Scheme

2153. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for the construction of a pick up dam under Varahi Lift Irrigation Scheme is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The modified project report on Varahi Irrigation Project received in Central Water Commission (CWC) in April, 1993 for techno-economic appraisal, was examined and comments sent to the State Governments for compliance. In January, 2002 State Government submitted a brief report on Varahi Irrigation Project involving surface and lift irrigation components and requesting for approval of the same in the list of the revised guidelines for submission, appraisal and clearance of irrigation and multipurpose projects. This report has been examined and found to have major deficiencies in that it does not contain this details/information as required to be submitted in the preliminary report. The State Government has been requested for submission of the preliminary report as per the revised guidelines, finalised recently.

The clearance of the project is linked to prompt and satisfactory compliance of the observations of the Central Water Commission.

Flight from Lucknow to Gulf

2154. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to introduce direct flights from Lucknow to Gulf;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other international flights being operated from Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir. However the proposal to operate bi-weekly services between Lucknow and Jeddah is under consideration of Air India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Airlines operates twice weekly services on the sector Delhi-Lucknow-Sharjah and *vice versa*.

Externally Funded Projects of IASRI

2155. SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP SINGH: DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute undertook any externally funded projects like NATP, AP Cess fund projects apart from projects falling within the mandate of the institute;

(b) if so, the details of such projects started during the last three years including funding agency, cost of the project and expected profits to the Institute;

(c) whether any laboratory equipments, computers laptops, AC or other equipment were purchased under these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) The Institute has not undertaken any externally funded projects. The NATP Projects and AP Cess projects are funded by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, under Deptt. of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture. All of these fall within the mandate of the Institute.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

Lignite Reserves

2156. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lignite reserves in and around Neyveli in Tamil Nadu at present;

(b) the projects/schemes launched/proposed to be launched for exploiting these reserves; and

(c) the policy of the Government regarding providing employment opportunity to the family members whose land are acquired for mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The lignite reserves in and around Neyveli in Tamil Nadu have been estimated at around 30275 million tonnes during December, 2001 as per details given below:

S. No.	Field	District	Geological Reserves in Million Tonnes
1.	Neyveli Lignite Field	Cuddalore	3300.00
2.	Bahur Field	Pondy & Cuddalore	633.60
3.	Jayamkondam Field	Artyalur	1168.00
4.	Veeranam Field	Cuddalore	1490.80
5.	Mannargudi Field	Nagapattinam/Thiruvarur/Thanjavur	22893.00
6.	Others	Artyalur/Cuddalore	789.45
Total			30274.85

(b) The present status of exploitation of lignite by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited is as under :

Projects Under Exploitation

S. No.	Mines	Capacity in Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA)
1	2	3
1.	Mine-I	6.5
2.	Mine-II	10.5

1	2	3
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Projects under Implementation

1.	Mine-I—Expansion (6.5 MTPA to 10.5 MTPA)	4
2.	Mine I-A	3

Projects Proposed

1.	Mine-II—Expansion (10.5 MTPA & MTPA)	4.5
2.	Mine-III	8

Apart from the above, Srimushnam (South of Vellar) lignite mine project with Geological reserves of 604 Million Tonnes is planned to be developed by M/s. Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company and Jayamkondam (North) with geological reserves of 550 Million Tonnes is planned to be developed by M/s Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation on a Joint venture basis.

(c) Compensation for acquired land is being paid as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, Under the Act, Monetary compensation to the affected families is paid, as fixed by the competent authority, for different categories of land surrendered. Apart from this, NLC has an approved Rehabilitation Action Plan comprising of a Physical resettlement package for those surrendering houses and an economic rehabilitation package comprising of self employment training, temporary employment, contract work etc. for land oustees.

Production of Sugarcane

2157. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the sugarcane production in the current season is likely to be 280 MT against a target of 300 MT;

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortfall; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure higher production next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) According to the Second Advance Estimates as on 22.1.2002, the production of Sugarcane in 2001-02 is estimated to be 295 million tonnes against a target of 325 million tonnes.

(b) The shortfall in production of Sugarcane during 2001-02 is mainly because of moisture stress experienced in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra during the monsoon season.

(c) The production of Sugarcane shows a long-term upward trend, albeit with fluctuations. However, in order to improve the performance of the agriculture sector including production of sugarcane, the Government have launched various new initiatives such as promotion of watershed development programmes, emphasis on developing and promoting new technologies, measures for increasing availability of agricultural credit, Market Information Network and National Agriculture Insurance Scheme etc. Besides, the Government also encourage farmers to increase production through implementing a price policy which ensure remunerative prices to the growers of major agricultural commodities including sugarcane so as to provide them incentives for undertaking increased investment in agriculture.

Procurement of Copra by NAFED

2158. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED has started procurement of copra from the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of copra procured from Kerala since 1998-99 onwards, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the Central Nodal Agency, NAFED has procured the following quantities of Copra under Price Support Scheme during 2001 season:—

States	Quantity procured (in MTs)
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Milling Copra

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7,269
2. Tamil Nadu	1,674
3. Andhra Pradesh	821
4. Goa	666
5. Lakshdweep	320
6. Karnataka	329
7. Kerala	101

Ball Copra

1. Karnataka	34,112
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Total:	45,292
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(c) The year-wise procurement of Copra by NAFED under PSS in Kerala given as under:—

Year	Quantity procured (in MTs)
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1998-99	164
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1999-2000	2,849
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2000-2001	82,561
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2001-2002 (upto 9.3.2002)	101
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[Translation]

Production of Milk in Bihar

2159. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of milk produced in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) whether the production of milk and the dairy products have increased rapidly in the State;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Bihar has requested the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

and other agencies to facilitate the sale of excess milk and dairy products;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a Mega Dairy or related industry in Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) The quantum of Milk produced in Bihar during the last three years is as under:

Year	Milk Production ('000 MT/year)
1998-99	3440
1999-2000	3446
2000-01	2489*

*For the year 2000-2001 the production data relates to re-organised Bihar State after the formation of Jharkhand State.

(b) There is gradual increase in production of milk and dairy products.

(c) Bihar Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd. (COMFED) has requested Mother Dairy, Delhi for possibilities of supply of milk to them. At present, Mother Dairy, Delhi does not need additional milk. However, they would consider the request of COMFED in future, as and when required.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

[English]

Tiger Reserves

2160. SHRI A. BRAHMANIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tiger reserves in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down for creation of a new tiger reserve;

(c) whether any requests from various States including Andhra Pradesh have been received with regard to conversion of some sanctuaries into tiger reserves;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken on each such requests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The State-wise numbers of Tiger Reserves in the country are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) For notifying any area as a new Tiger Reserve, the area is assessed with reference to the following parameters:

- (i) Tiger Reserve network should have adequate representation of each Bio-geographical zone.
- (ii) The proposed reserve should be of adequate size and be viable from the point of view of wildlife management.

(iii) The tiger population of the area need to be genetically viable, supported by adequate prey base.

(iv) The area should be under minimal biotic pressure, i.e., limited human habitations, low grazing pressure, and be preferably free from encroachments.

(v) A viability of adequate infrastructure for protection and adequate budget provisions.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The following proposals have been received for creation of new Tiger Reserves.

(1)	Satkosia Gorge & Baisipada Wildlife Sanctuary	(988 sq kms)	—	Orissa
(2)	Udanti Wildlife Sanctuary	(1580 sq kms)	—	Chattisgarh
(3)	Chandoli Wildlife Sanctuary	(364 sq kms)	—	Maharashtra
(4)	Wan, Ambabarwa, Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary	(350 sq kms)	—	Maharashtra

In view of limited financial allocations, no decision has been taken to notify any new Tiger Reserve.

Statement

Number of Tiger Reserves in the country

Sl. No.	State	Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Karnataka	2
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5
9.	Maharashtra	3
10.	Mizoram	1
11.	Orissa	1
12.	Rajasthan	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1

1	2	3
15.	Uttaranchal	1
16.	West Bengal	2
Total		27

Damage to Crops in Tamil Nadu

2161. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage to the Samba Paddy Crop, pulses, sugarcane, cotton and bananas by the heavy unseasonal rains in the Cauvery delta in the first week of February, 2002;

(b) the area and number of farmers and farm labourers adversely affected by this natural calamity;

(c) the estimated income/loss per hectare in comparison to the compensation granted by the State Government;

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to assist the State Government in augmenting compensation to the affected persons; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure adequate financial and other resources for the timely planting of the next Kuruvai crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (e) No detailed information in the matter has been received from the State Government. It is primarily the responsibility of the Government of Tamil Nadu to take necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including heavy unseasonal rains. The entire Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of Rs. 80.83 crore has been released to the State and funds are available with the State under CRF to incur expenditure as per the norms for relief.

P.F. Dues from Employers

2162. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inspections are restrained in the EPF organisations;

(b) if so, whether the number of new coverage decreased and the number of defaulters increased as a result thereof in alarming manner during the last three years;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to consider conducting of periodical inspections to decrease and discourage the defaulters;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to protect the interests of Industrial workers and timely payment of PF dues from their employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. A newly developed software 'Compliance Control Tracking System (CCTS)' has been launched by the EPFO for detecting defaults on a month to-month basis, which also detects under reporting, evasion and possible new coverages.

(b) The number of covered establishments has increased and the figures for the last 3 years are as under:—

1998-1999	3,18,430
1999-2000	3,26,541
2000-2001	3,40,013

The use of the new software CCTS has resulted in detection of more defaults and also in recovery of more arrears. The details for the last 3 years are as

follows:—

Years	Arrears (Rs. in crores)	Amount Recovered (Rs. in crores)
1998-1999	732.10	158.92
1999-2000	1684.63	626.33
2000-2001	1981.08	796.98

(c) to (e) As indicated at (b) above the coverage of establishments has increased and with greater detection of defaults, along with increase of arrears, the amount recovered has also increased. To provide better service and to protect the interests of the members the information Technology enabled system has been launched. Further, necessary legal and penal action is taken against the employers who default in payment of dues in time.

[Translation]

Threat to Marine Life

2163. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding severe destruction of marine life due to oil leakage/slick in the coastal areas of the National Marine park in Jamnagar district of Gujarat since January 1, 1997 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of loss caused to wildlife;

(d) the persons held responsible for the leakage of oil alongwith the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent spillage/leakage of oil in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) From January 1997 till date, six incidents of oil leakage have been recorded due to accidents such as failure of submerged pipeline between Single Point Mooring Buoy & Shore, a ship catching fire on the high sea, oil leakage from ship breaking yard, etc.

(c) The leakage, which took place on 23.11.1999 at Narara island, caused the death of two Dolphins and one sea Turtle. In the other cases, no damage to marine life has been reported.

(d) Offences have been registered against Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Ritu Shipping Company Limited and Gujarat ImEx Limited. An amount of Rs. 3,000 has also been recovered from Ritu Shipping Company Limited.

(e) Government has stipulated stringent conditions and environmental safeguards while granting clearance to setting up of the Refinery and associated facilities under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 including monitoring of marine water quality, green belt development, mangrove afforestation and oil spill contingency and disaster management plans. Regular water quality monitoring is being undertaken by Government of Gujarat and Gujarat Pollution Control Board. An integrated "Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan" for the Gulf of Kachchh is under preparation by the Government of Gujarat in consultation with the Coast Guard.

[English]

Plan for Flood Control

2164. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are affected by floods in the country, district-wise;

(b) whether any comprehensive flood control plan for all the States and particularly for Karnataka have been prepared by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) The details of the States affected due to floods during last five years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has set up Ganga Flood Control Commission to tackle the flood problem in Ganga basin, which has prepared comprehensive Plans for flood management for all the 23 river systems of Ganga basin. Similarly, the Brahmaputra Board set up by the Government of India under the Act of Parliament has prepared Master Plan for main Brahmaputra and Barak Valley inter-alia to control floods in North Eastern region. These plans have been forwarded to respective State Governments for preparing detailed schemes based on ground surveys and for implementation.

Statement

The States affected by Floods during the Last Five Years

During 2001	Assam (12), Bihar (N.A.), Chattisgarh (N.A.), Gujarat (N.A.), Himachal Pradesh (13), Orissa (N.A.), Punjab (N.A.), Rajasthan (19), Uttar Pradesh (N.A.) and West Bengal (N.A.).
During 2000	Arunachal Pradesh (4), Assam (19), Bihar (20) and Himachal Pradesh (7).
During 1999	Arunachal Pradesh (13), Assam (11), Bihar (24), Gujarat (17), Himachal Pradesh (12), Kerala (N.A.), Rajasthan (12), Tripura (N.A.), Tamil Nadu (29), Uttar Pradesh (11) and West Bengal (15).
During 1998	Assam (21), Bihar (28), Gujarat (25), Himachal Pradesh (13), Maharashtra (5), Meghalaya (5), Orissa (12), Punjab (10) and Rajasthan (15).
During 1997	Andhra Pradesh (11), Assam (18), Bihar (28), Gujarat (15), Himachal Pradesh (13), Jammu & Kashmir (14), Karnataka (12), Madhya Pradesh (2), Mizoram (2), Orissa (24) and Rajasthan (14).

Note : The numbers of districts affected by floods are shown in bracket against each State.

N.A. stands for "District-wise information not available".

Assistance for Pollution Control

2165. SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by the Pollution Control Boards in the country for the control of pollution of various kinds/sources;

(b) whether various State Governments including Karnataka have requested the Union Government for assistance with regards to control of pollution from different sources;

(c) if so, the details of assistance requested by the State Governments from the Union Government for the control of pollution during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the cases in which the Union Government have extended assistance to States during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the steps the Government have taken to reduce the level of pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The measures taken by the Pollution Control Boards in the country for control of pollution include:

- (i) Identification of polluting industries and assessment of pollution load.
- (ii) Causing industries to set up requisite pollution control devices to comply with the prescribed norms.
- (iii) Installation of common effluent treatment plants for industries located in the industrial estates or in cluster.
- (iv) Legal actions against industries not complying with the pollution control norms.
- (v) Assessment of water quality in the State/UT and formulating action plans for restoration of water quality.
- (vi) Assessment and maintenance of ambient air quality.
- (vii) Management of hazardous waste from industries discharging hazardous waste.
- (viii) Management of municipal waste (sewage and solid) through persuasion with the local bodies.

(ix) Launching mass awareness programmes for prevention and control of pollution.

(x) Actions against industries falling under the 17 categories of highly polluting industries and industries discharging waste water into rivers and lakes.

(xi) Implementation of action points for restoration of environmental quality of critically polluted areas.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) have been taking several steps to control pollution in the country. Proposals are received from various States for sanction and release of funds for the schemes to reduce pollution. Details of assistance given to the States are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Steps taken to reduce the level of pollution in the country include:

- (i) Action has been taken against the industries falling under 17 categories of highly polluting industries and industries discharging waste water into rivers and lakes.
- (ii) Action points are under implementation for restoration of environmental quality in critically polluted areas.
- (iii) Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been established for treating waste water from the industries located in industrial estate of cluster.
- (iv) Enforcement of vehicular emission norms and introduction of clean fuel in the country.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided to States/Union Territories

(in Rupees)

States/Union Territories	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	549110	68026775	516680	504525
Arunachal Pradesh	0	875000	0	100000
Assam	769955	387880	101757	386613
Bihar	892155	260530	39912073	2711625

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0	0	27778	5556
Delhi	20000000	13500000	8150000	221870000
Goa	67600	74360	0	181120
Gujarat	23515740	172103540	51457830	6656460
Haryana	265144835	148278715	69798285	170016667
Himachal Pradesh	917755	119545	1217818	208127
Jammu & Kashmir	800000	1000000	0	500000
Karnataka	11708755	43911095	32411785	2159265
Kerala	1485440	487500	1217110	1590287
Lakshadweep	21590	15100	8940	9290
Madhya Pradesh	51091130	115365125	71902587	815995
Maharashtra	757070	25913515	122024031	53494690
Manipur	170090	1006730	520440	31850
Meghalaya	1569000	1233100	2502500	3499583
Mizoram	1425000	800000	0	0
Nagaland	100000	1335000	897400	0
Orissa	1413435	801160	9117337	30698194
Punjab	50138800	129774130	66703610	154136435
Pondicherry	48765	45840	791675	38568
Rajasthan	903150	5170340	1075893	979677
Sikkim	600000	800000	860400	0
Tamil Nadu	10200320	108187355	291055438	401969745
Tripura	902790	852020	59020	13880
Uttar Pradesh	656230035	798966785	591791624	771562675
West Bengal	40429395	40000000	15000000	50094820

*[Translation]***Fake Coal Industries**

2166. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fake industries under his Ministry are illegally availing the benefits of the scheme launched by the Government to encourage the industries and are getting coal at price less than the market price;

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

(c) the amount swindled off by these industries and loss caused to the exchequer; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited supply coal to both core and non-core sector consumers having valid linkage. Verification of non core sector consumers is being done for ascertaining the existence, working status and consumption of coal. Out of the total of 4798 linked consumers in non-core sector, a total of 3110 units have so far been verified. A total number of 224 units have been found non-existing/not operating and coal supplies to these consumers have been discontinued.

(c) and (d) Since coal is sold to linked consumers both in core and non-core sectors at the notified price, the question of any loss to the coal companies does not arise.

Development of Places for Recreation

2167. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have instructed State Governments to reclaim the lands pertaining to jungles, pond and mountains to develop them as places for recreation; and

(b) if so, the names of States which have followed these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***Underwater Aquarium Project**

2168. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an underwater aquarium project is being set up at Mumbai (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, whether the project work is being delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The delay in setting up of an Underwater Aquarium Project is due to non-compliance of the Memorandum of Understanding and Joint Venture Agreement signed in 9th June, 2000 and 2nd December, 2000 respectively by the Alliance. Technology and development Ltd., Singapore to whom the project was awarded by the Government of Maharashtra.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra is now looking for a new investor to undertake and complete the project. A period of two years from the date of award is required for execution of the project.

Welfare of Working Children

2169. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has expressed concern over the delay on the part of Union Government in finalising a scheme for the welfare of working children in the country;

(b) if so, the details of observations made by Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard;

(c) whether any schemes are pending with the Government in this regard for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time limit has been fixed by the Hon'ble Court in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (g) The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29th March, 2001 directed the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment to prepare a scheme taking into consideration all that would be needed for the welfare of child labour. The Scheme was to be prepared within three months from the date of the order.

On 24th January, 2002, the Hon'ble Supreme Court granted an extension of 8 weeks for finalization of the scheme. The M/o Social Justice and Empowerment has prepared a "Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need for Care & Protection", for which financial approval was obtained on 4th March, 2002. Action to submit the scheme to the Hon'ble Supreme Court has already been initiated by the M/o Social Justice and Empowerment.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to H.P. Government

2170. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested the Union Government to release special grant to the State Government for the development and flood control in Manikaran; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production/Export of Mango

2171. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of mango produced, consumed and exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the said period;

(c) whether there is any decline in the export of mangoes during the current year;

(d) if so, the loss of revenue reported as a result thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to constitute Mango Board to promote the production of mangoes; and

(f) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) and (b) The available details of production, quantity and value of export and estimated consumption of mangoes during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) There was a decline in the quantity of mango exports from India during the year 1999-2000 by 10,780 tonnes as compared to 1998-99. The decrease in value of exports during the period was Rs. 759.00 lakhs. The export of mangoes increased to 37,110 tonnes during 2000-01, an increase by 2479 tonnes over 1999-2000. However, the value of exports of mango got reduced to Rs. 6861.00 lakhs.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to constitute a Mango Board at present.

Statement

Production, quantity and value of export and estimated consumption of Mangoes during the last three years

(Quantity in 000 tonnes, value in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Production	Export		Estimated Consumption
		Qty.	Value	
1997-98	10234.20	42.89	7360.00	10191.31
1998-99	9781.80	45.41	7914.00	9736.39
1999-2000	10503.50	34.63	7155.00	10468.87

[English]

Withdrawal of Flights by Foreign Airlines

2172. SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that some foreign airlines are gradually withdrawing their flights from India;

(b) if so, the reasons for such withdrawal; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for overall strengthening of Indian Airlines and Air India to face the challenge?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Operations/withdrawals of services by airlines are matters of commercial viability and comparative yields on their different routes. There has been reduction in demand for air travel following September 11 terrorist attack in USA and events following it. This has affected the financial position of the airlines adversely world over and they have undertaken restructuring of their operations.

(c) Indian Airlines and Air India have also undertaken restructuring of their operations to maximise their revenue and have deployed additional capacity on some sectors. Both airlines are also in the process of acquiring more aircraft on lease, which will enable them to mount additional services.

Ban on Plastic Carrybags

2173. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had finalised an ambitious scheme to completely ban the manufacturing, sale and use of all plastic carrybags;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are now considering a limited ban;

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

(e) whether some State Pollution Control Boards have failed to implement the said scheme;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the action taken by the Government against the Boards who failed to implement the said Scheme;

(h) whether the Government have received the report of the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Ranganath Misra in this regard; and

(i) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b), (e) to (g) Do not arise.

(c), (d), (h) and (i) The report of the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of former Chief Justice Shri Ranganath Misra has been received by the Government on 27th February 2002.

The following are the recommendations relating to plastic carry bags:

"To prevent indiscriminate use and littering of plastic carry bags of smaller size and thickness, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) may consider imposition of restriction on manufacture, storage, sale and use of such plastics carry bags through the Environment (Protection) Act, so that it becomes applicable throughout the country. However, some members did not agree to the recommendations and according to them complete ban on plastics carry bag will not be a desirable step. Instead, restriction may be imposed only on such carry bags with size of and less than 8/12".

The Recycled Plastic Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999, do not provide for seizure/confiscation of the illegal material and also no provision for compounding the offence. As prosecution takes inordinately long time, it would be desirable to have seizure, confiscation/compounding provisions which will have salutary effect.

The agencies concerned at the State level should be asked to ensure implementation of the guidelines for plastics packaging and packaging wastes.

Regulatory measures should be provided for discouraging the public from littering and powers should include compounding and imposing on-the-spot fines. The local statutes should incorporate appropriate provisions to this effect."

Preliminary notification amending the Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage rules, 1999 to limit the size of plastic carry bags to 8x12 inches (20x30 cms) or above in size has been drafted. After the draft notification is issued, a period of 60 days shall be allowed for filling of objections and suggestions. The notification is required to be finalised within 365 days from the date of issue of the draft notification.

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Flood and Drought

2174. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation to provide additional Central assistance to tackle flood and drought situation in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) and (b) During the year 2001-2002, memoranda on flood and drought were received from the Government of Bihar. However, taking into account the memoranda and report of the Central Teams deputed in Bihar to assess damages in the wake of flood/drought, the High Level Committee of the Government of India decided that in view of the availability of adequate balance in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of the State, no further assistance was admissible from National Contingency Fund (NCCF). However, Central Government had released 1 lakh M.T. of rice free of cost for undertaking the Food-for-Work-Programme in the flood affected areas.

[*English*]

Eastern Coalfields Limited

2175. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on both sides of Howrah-Dhanbad Railway line near Nimeh colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) the underground coal burning has emerged as a serious threat;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by ECL in this regard;

(c) whether the Government are aware about the danger of this unplanned coal mining by ECL; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) In the South and North side of the railway line, fire exists in underground workings at Amritnagar and J.K. Nagar/Nimcha collieries respectively. However, the fire has not emerged as a serious threat.

(b) The following remedial measures have been taken by ECL in this regard:-

(i) Amritnagar colliery in the south side: Blanketing at surface is being done with Matti/Sand. Around 3.14 lakh cubic metres of blanketing material has already been spread.

(ii) J.K. Nagar/Nimcha collieries in the north side: Blanketing at surface with Matti/Sand is being done. Around 5 lakh cubic metres of blanketing material has already been spread. Trench cutting to isolate Nimcha village is also being done by ECL.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. ECL is not indulging in unplanned coal mining.

Sardar Sarovar Project

2176. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to implementation of the Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) whether it is behind schedule; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) As per the Action Plan drawn up by the Narmada Control Authority in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for completion of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, the Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) upto 100m elevation of dam was to be completed by the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra by December, 2001 and by Madhya Pradesh by February 2002 to enable raising of the dam to elevate 100m by

June 2002. Subsequently in a meeting convened by the Prime Minister with the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat on 23.1.2002, it was decided that Madhya Pradesh will complete the R&R upto 95m by February, 2002. The concerned State Governments have not completed the R&R as per the above schedule.

**Transportation of Export Products
of MCL and NALCO**

2177. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export products of MCL and NALCO in Orissa i.e. E.B. coal and aluminum products are routed through Visakhapatnam (AP) despite presence of Paradip Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to transport the cargo through Paradip; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) MCL does not export coal to any country outside India. However, the coal of Ib valley coalfield of MCL is despatched to consumers in the south through Vishakhapatnam port. Coal from Talcher coalfield of MLC is transported *via* Paradip port. Transportation of coal from MCL through Paradip or Visakhapatnam port depends upon the transport logistics and the rationalized route system evolved by the Railways.

NALCO is exporting its aluminum products through Paradip port in addition to Kolkata and Visakhapatnam.

(c) and (d) The coal of MCL and the aluminium products of NALCO are going through Visakhapatnam as well as Paradip port.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

2178. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims received under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and the number out of them settled during the last three years and as on December 31, 2001, State-wise and crop-wise;

(b) whether the Government are ware of the fact that farmers are not satisfied with the area approach in the said scheme and demanding for individual farmers/survey number approach; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was introduced in the country with effect from Rabi 1999-2000. From Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2000-2001 (three crop seasons) payable claims amounting to Rs. 1234.39 crore have been reported by the Implementing Agency (IA). Out of the total claims reported, claims amounting to Rs. 1154.51 crore have been settled. Statement showing State-wise and crop-wise admissible claims and the claims settled in enclosed.

(b) and (c) Farmers and their representatives keep on demanding individual farmer/survey number-wise coverage under crop insurance scheme so as to make realistic assessment of the crop loss incurred on account of natural calamities. But because of certain difficulties like non-availability of adequate yield data at the individual farm/farmer level and inadequate infrastructural facilities available, individual farm/farmers based crop insurance scheme can not be implemented.

Statement

State-wise, Season-wise and Crop-wise total claims and claim paid under NAIS

S.No.	State	Crop	Claims 100%	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

NAIS-Rabi 1999-2000

1.	Assam	Food crops & Oilseeds: S. Paddy	7414.74	
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1	2	3	4	5
		Wheat	666.58	
		Mustard	5115.05	
		Total	13196.37	
		Annual comm./hort. corps:		
		Potato	36760.30	
		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Total	36760.30	
		State Total	49956.67	
2.	Goa	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	9963.62	paid
		Total	9963.62	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	9963.62	
3.	Gujarat	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat (I)	16857167.37	paid
		Wheat (UI)	175842.91	paid
		S. Bajara	125.79	paid
		S. Groundnut	0.00	
		Rape & Mustard	4676179.63	paid
		Gram	93046.23	paid
		Total	21802361.93	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Potato	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	21802361.93	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat	263.00	paid
		Barley	0.00	
		Total	263.00	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	263.00	
5.	Kerala	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy (Rabi I)	2376165.53	paid
		Paddy (Rabi II)	577943.19	paid
		Total	2954108.72	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	2954108.72	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat (I)	596191.42	paid
		Wheat (UI)	300197.75	paid
		Gram	237001.92	paid
		Linseed	0.00	
		Rape & Mustard	0.00	
		Total	1133391.09	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Potato	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	1133391.09	
7.	Maharashtra	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat (I)	1969997.22	paid
		Wheat (UI)	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
		Jowar (I)	35324.60	paid
		Jowar (UI)	5281935.23	paid
		S. Paddy	1197.12	paid
		Gram	1131.48	paid
		Sunflower	594.41	paid
		Safflower	3684.39	paid
		Groundnut	15533.85	paid
		Total	7309398.50	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Sugarcane	43522844.45	
		Total	43522844.45	
		State Total	50832242.95	
8.	Orissa	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	16940.00	
		Groundnut	0.00	
		Total	16940.00	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Potato	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	16940.00	
9.	Pondicherry	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy II (Not notified)	0.00	
		Paddy III	126713.21	paid
		Total	126713.21	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	126713.21	
	Grand Total	Food crops & Oilseeds	33366336.44	
		Annual comm./hort.crops	43559604.75	
		Cumulative	76925941.19	

Sl.No.	State	Crop	Claims	Remarks
NAIS-Kharif 2000				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds		
		Paddy	1810.18	paid
		Jowar	1.13	paid
		Bajra	0.00	paid
		Malze	9.50	paid
		Ragi	0.00	paid
		Korra	0.00	paid
		Blackgram	5.73	paid
		Greengram	30.54	paid
		Horsegram	0.00	paid
		Radgram	0.00	paid
		Groundnut	10.48	paid
		Castor	2.01	paid
		Sunflower	0.00	paid
		Sesamum	0.00	paid
		Total	1869.57	
		Annual comm./hort.crops:		
		Cotton	645.49	paid
		Sugarcane (Plant)	37.58	paid
		Sugarcane (Ratoon)	49.14	paid
		Total	732.21	
		State Total	2601.78	
2.	Assam	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Ahu Paddy	0.01	
		Sali Paddy	0.74	
		Total	0.75	

1	2	3	4	5
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		<u>State Total</u>	<u>0.75</u>	
3.	Bihar	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	481.24	paid
		Maize	0.00	
		Total	481.24	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Cotton	0.00	
		Potato	0.00	
		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		<u>State Total</u>	<u>481.24</u>	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy (U)	5365.30	paid
		Paddy (I)	2636.35	paid
		Soyabean	2.15	paid
		Groundnut	1.04	paid
		Total	8004.84	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		<u>State Total</u>	<u>8004.84</u>	
5.	Goa	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	0.08	paid
		Total	0.08	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		<u>State Total</u>	<u>0.08</u>	

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	4974.17	paid 4911.12
		Bajra	489.07	paid 488.91
		Maize	564.43	paid 564.43
		Blackgram	1.38	paid 1.38
		Greengram	3.79	paid 3.79
		Tur	512.62	paid 512.56
		Groundnut	53129.98	paid 53050.46
		Castor	355.89	paid 355.83
		Sesamum	8.21	paid 8.21
		Gram	0.00	
		Total	69939.54	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Cotton	16852.67	paid 16846.37
		Total	16852.67	
		State Total	76892.21	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	0.00	
		Maize	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.00	
8.	Karnataka	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy (W.C.)	0.00	
		Paddy (Irr.)	6.00	paid
		Paddy (R.F.)	15.85	paid

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1	2	3	4	5
		Jowar	0.00	
		Bajra	0.02	paid
		Maize (W.C.)	0.00	
		Maize (Irr.)	1.30	paid
		Maize (R.F.)	3.38	paid
		Ragi	0.00	
		Tur	183.43	paid
		Groundnut	0.00	
		Sunflower	0.00	
		Blackgram	0.00	
		Greengram	3.07	paid
		Soyabean	0.00	
		Total	213.05	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	213.05	
9.	Kerala	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	242.88	paid
		Total	242.88	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	242.88	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy (U)	541.44	paid
		Paddy (Irr.)	38.39	paid
		Jowar	25.61	paid
		Bajra	0.11	paid

1	2	3	4	5
		Maize	125.09	paid
		Kodo-kuttd	0.00	paid
		Tur	20.37	
		Groundnut	278.57	paid
		Sesamum	0.00	
		Soyabean	4507.82	paid
		Total	5537.40	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Cotton	2657.74	
		Total	2657.74	
		<hr/>		
		State Total	8195.40	
		<hr/>		
11.	Maharashtra	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Bajra	412.16	paid 412.16
		Groundnut	1835.56	paid 1835.56
		Jowar	693.87	paid 693.84
		Moong	105.08	paid 105.08
		Sesamum	2.72	paid 2.72
		Soyabean	241.33	paid 241.33
		Sunflower	9.72	paid 9.72
		Tur	56.28	paid 56.28
		Paddy	2490.18	paid 2483.87
		Udid	53.15	paid 53.15
		Niger	0.01	paid 0.01
		Ragi	18.16	paid 18.16
		Total	5918.22	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Cotton	4346.08	paid 4323.30

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		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Total	4346.08	
		State Total	10264.30	
12.	Meghalaya	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Ahu Paddy	0.00	
		Sali Paddy	0.14	
		Total	0.14	paid
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.14	
13.	Orissa	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	10552.89	paid 10543.09
		Groundnut	8.42	paid
		Maize	0.11	paid
		Niger	0.24	paid
		Total	10551.86	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	10551.86	
14.	Tamilnadu	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy I	0.00	
		Groundnut	0.66	
		Total	0.66	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Cotton	0.00	
		Potato	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.66	

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1	2	3	4	5
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	363.80	paid
		Maize	0.00	
		Arhar	49.26	
		Groundnut	0.03	paid
		Soyabean	0.00	
		Blackgram	0.00	
		Total	413.09	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Sugarcane	114.97	paid
		Total	114.97	
		State Total	528.06	
16.	A & N Islands	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy I	0.36	paid
		Total	0.36	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.36	
17.	Pondicherry	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy I	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.00	
	Grand Total	Food crops & Oilseeds	93273.68	
		Annual comm./hort. crops	24703.67	
		Cumulative	117977.35	

1	2	3	4	5
NAIS-Rabi 2000-01				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	341.63	
		Jowar (U)	0.09	
		Maize	0.00	
		Ragi	0.01	
		Blackgram	0.00	
		Greengram	0.00	
		Horsegram	0.00	
		Groundnut	206.07	
		Sunflower	1.21	
		Sesamum	0.00	
		Total	549.41	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Chilly	0.00	
		Onion	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	549.41	
2.	Assam	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	0.16	
		Wheat	0.01	
		Rape & Mustard	0.00	
		Total	0.17	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	0.01	
		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Total	0.01	
		State Total	0.18	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat	45.45	paid
		Rape & Mustard	0.00	
		Masoor	0.00	
		Gram	0.00	
		Arhar	0.00	
		Total	45.45	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	1.98	paid
		Sugarcane (Plant)	0.00	
		Total	1.98	
		State Total	47.43	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat (U)	0.00	
		Wheat (Irr.)	0.00	
		Gram	0.00	
		Linseed	0.00	
		Rape & Mustard	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.00	
5.	Goa	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Sugarcane	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.00	
6.	Gujarat	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat (I)	258.35	
		Wheat (UI)	14.79	
		S. Bajara	0.03	
		S. Groundnut	0.23	
		Rape & Mustard	1.80	
		Gram	16.15	
		Total	291.35	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	291.35	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat	42.50	
		Barley	0.00	
		Total	42.50	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	42.50	
8.	Jharkhand	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat	0.00	
		Rape & Mustard	0.00	
		Bengal Gram	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Karnataka	Food Crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy	0.00	
		Jowar	0.02	
		Wheat (Irr.)	34.63	
		Wheat (Rain)	0.00	
		Wheat (W.C.)	0.00	
		Sunflower	0.00	
		Bengal Gram	0.05	
		Safflower	0.01	
		Summer 2000-01		
		Paddy	1.42	
		Ragi	0.00	
		Groundnut	77.79	
		Total	113.92	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	113.92	
10.	Kerala	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy II	7.50	
		Paddy III	0.02	
		Total	7.52	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	7.52	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat (UI)	227.28	
		Wheat (Irr.)	904.71	
		Gram	318.29	

1	2	3	4	5
		Linseed	0.02	
		Rape & Mustard	0.02	
		Total	1450.32	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	126.81	
		Total	126.81	
		<hr/>		
		State Total	1577.13	
12.	Maharashtra	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat (I)	183.95	
		Wheat (UI)	0.24	
		Jowar (I)	262.51	
		Jowar (UI)	353.88	
		S. Paddy	3.88	
		Gram	659.84	
		Sunflower	0.00	
		Safflower	17.87	
		Groundnut	0.30	
		Total	1482.47	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Sugarcane	0.00	
		Total	0.00	
		<hr/>		
		State Total	1482.47	
13.	Meghalaya	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Boro Paddy	4.05	
		Rape & Mustard	0.02	
		Total	4.07	

1	2	3	4	5
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Annual comm./hort. crops:

Potato	0.00
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Total	0.00
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State Total	4.07
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14. Orissa

Food crops & Oilseeds:

Paddy	93.44
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Groundnut	55.71
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Mustard	0.00
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Total	149.15
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Annual comm./hort. crops:

Sugarcane	0.00
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Potato	4.40
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Total	4.40
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State Total	153.55
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15. Tamilnadu

Food crops & Oilseeds:

Paddy II	40.45
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Paddy III	0.00
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Jowar	0.00
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Blackgram	0.00
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Groundnut	9.84
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Total	50.29
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Annual comm./hort. crops:

Cotton I	0.00
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Cotton II	0.00
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Potato	0.00
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Total	0.00
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State Total	50.29
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1	2	3	4	5
16.	West Bengal	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Boro Paddy	57.24	
		Wheat	0.00	
		Mustard	0.00	
		Total	57.24	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	1.71	
		Total	1.71	
		State Total	58.95	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Wheat	242.46	
		Gram	1.90	
		Rape & Mustard	0.00	
		Peas	10.54	
		Total	254.90	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Potato	2.72	
		Total	2.72	
		State Total	257.62	
18.	Pondicherry	Food crops & Oilseeds:		
		Paddy II	56.16	
		Paddy III	0.00	
		Total	56.16	
		Annual comm./hort. crops:		
		Total	0.00	
		State Total	56.16	
	Grand Total	Food crops & Oilseeds	4554.92	
		Annual comm./hort. crops	137.63	
		Commulative	4692.55	

[Translation]

Foreign Direct Investment in N.A.I.S.

2179. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow cent per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to encourage National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Narmada Project

2180. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Narmada Project Oustees have represented against the further construction of Narmada Sarovar Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have given any assurance to the oustees to rehabilitate before raising the height of the Dam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A representation dated 18th January, 2002 submitted by the Narmada Bachao Andolan was

addressed to Member (Environment & Rehabilitation), Narmada Control Authority. The representation listed out a number of grievances of the project affected persons on the rehabilitation & resettlement programme being implemented by the Party States for the Sardar Sarovar Project.

(c) to (e) The Union Government is abiding by the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the implementation of the project.

Production of Vanilla

2181. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vanilla is being produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details of quantity and the area of production, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any export of vanilla or value added items from this produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have any scheme to promote vanilla cultivation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) No official estimates of area and production of vanilla in the country are available. However, it is roughly estimated that the crop covers total area of 1000 hectares with a production of 40-50 tonnes per annum in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) The quantity and value of export of vanilla for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are as under:

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Crores)
1999-2000	12	2.2
2000-2001	29	10.93

(e) and (f) The Spices Board under Ministry of Commerce is implementing following programmes to promote vanilla cultivation:

	Programme	Incentive/assistance provided
1.	New planting	Rs. 10,000/- per hectare (2 annual instalments of Rs. 6,500/- and Rs. 3,500/-) towards 25% of the cost of planting and maintenance.
2.	Certified nursery for production of planting material in farmer field	Rs. 1,250/- per nursery towards 25% of the cost, for production target of 1,000 rooted cuttings.
3.	Setting up vanilla processing units	Rs. 5,000/- per unit towards 50% of the cost for individual growers and maximum of Rs. 25,000 for growers association/societies for setting up 5 units.
4.	Award to best growers	One first prize of Rs. 25,000/- citation and certificate; and two second prizes of Rs. 15,000/- each, citation and certificate.

Besides, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture-Supplementing/Complementing the State Efforts through Work Plans is being implemented. Under this scheme the programmes included to promote vanilla cultivation are: (i) Production and distribution of quality planting material at 25% subsidy; and (ii) Establishment and maintenance of demonstration plots in the farmers' field in potential vanilla growing States by providing assistance @ 25% of cost of inputs limited to Rs. 500/- per plot.

High Yielding Hybrid Seeds of Castor Oil

2182. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that scientists and researchers of Gujarat Agricultural University have developed high yielding hybrid seeds of castor oil namely GCH5 and GCH6; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide these seeds to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam. The scientists of Gujarat Agricultural University have developed hybrids of castor viz. GCH5 and GCH6. These hybrids have been released by Central Sub-Committee on Crop Standards, Notification and Release of Varieties during 1996 and 1999 respectively.

(b) The Breeder seed production of these two hybrids has been taken up by the ICAR. The breeder seed, in turn, is supplied to seed producing agencies for further multiplication. In the last two years 2085 quintal certified seed of castor hybrid GCH5 has been made available to farmers. The production of breeder, foundation and certified seed of GCH6, a relatively, new hybrid has also

been taken by the Government. As a result of adoption of these and other hybrids of castor, the production of castor of the country has gone up from 7.2 lakh tonne in 1990 to 10 lakh tonne in 2000.

[Translation]

Licence to Facilitate Employment Opportunities Abroad

2183. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies especially in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which have been issued licences to facilitate employment opportunities abroad during each of the last three years;

(b) whether these companies are functioning as per the directions of the Government;

(c) if not, whether the Government have received any complaints against certain companies regarding irregularities and violation of rules during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Under the Emigration act, 1983, registration certificates (licenses) are issued to the Recruiting Agents for recruitment of Indian workers abroad on contractual basis. The number of licenses issued to Recruiting Agents in NCT of Delhi during the last three years is as under:—

1999	2000	2001
28	22	29

(b) to (e) In general, these Registered Recruiting Agents are functioning in accordance with the terms and conditions of the registration prescribed under Emigration Act, 1983. However, during the last three years, complaints were received against 24 registered Recruiting Agents. These complaints mainly related to charging of service charges in excess of amount provided for under the rules, collection of money from the intending emigrants but not actually sending them for overseas employment, sending some of the workers to other countries against non-existent jobs and, in some cases changing the terms and conditions of employment of the workers on their reaching the alien land. The majority of these complaints were got settled through the concerned Recruiting Agents. On account of non-compliance with the directions of the Government, the Registration Certificates of eight Agents were suspended.

[English]

Haj Pilgrims Denied to Board the Plane

2184. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Haj pilgrims, mostly from Madhya Pradesh were refused entry on board the plane on New Delhi in spite of having flight tickets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of such affected pilgrims; and

(d) the officers held responsible for this chaos at the airport and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No Sir. All the confirmed pilgrims from Madhya Pradesh proceeded for Haj except those who cancelled/did not report for their journey owing to personal reasons. However, some persons from Madhya Pradesh gathered in the Liaison office of Haj Committee at New Delhi at a very late stage in February, 2002 with fresh applications for proceeding for Haj. Since there were less cancellation/non reporters this year, these fresh applicants could not proceed for Haj. Moreover, Haj Terminal at Jeddah airport was also shut down on 16.2.2002 as per schedule, and the additional flights which had been arranged for, could not depart from Delhi.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Haj Flights from Lucknow and Nagpur Airports

2185. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made special arrangements for the Haj Pilgrims of this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to make Lucknow as the additional points for operation of Haj flights from this year;

(d) if so, whether Muslim population of the Vidarbha region and its adjoining areas have been urging continuously upon the Government to extend such a facility at Nagpur airport;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to start some flights from this year; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not starting the Haj flight from Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The Government have made necessary arrangements to carry about 72,000 haj pilgrims from 10 embarkation points in India to Jeddah and back during Haj-2002 by Indian Airlines, Air India and Saudi Arabian Airlines. The embarkation points are Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Calicut, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Srinagar. For the first time, return boarding cards of different colour were provided. Remote check-in facilities were also arranged to avoid crowding in the terminals. All embarkation points have been provided with Real Time Connectivity including the office of the Consul General of India, Jeddah.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Requests have been received from Members of Parliament to start haj flights from Nagpur Airport.

(e) and (f) Starting a new embarkation point at Nagpur is a policy decision which can be taken only after due consultation with Ministry of External Affairs and Central Haj Committee. Normally, the Government plans not more than one embarkation point per State as many States do not have even one.

Privatisation of Safety and Supervision of Mines

2186. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments have any proposal to privatise and hand over the safety and supervision in mines to private agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Mines Safety and related supervision is under the purview of Ministry of Labour who have intimated that they have no proposal to privatise and hand over the safety and supervision in mines to private agencies.

[*Translation*]

Performance of Mining Sector

2187. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the target set *vis-a-vis* achievements made by Mining sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of said sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for the speedy growth of the said sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) a subordinate office under the Department of Mines, the details of the performance of mining and quarrying sector during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed. No targets for the mining sector are fixed by the Central Government. In order to achieve the best use of available mineral reserves in country, the Government of India, Department of Mines, had laid down the National Mineral Policy, 1993 which *inter-alia*, had the objectives of developing mineral resources taking into account the national and strategic considerations to ensure their adequate supply and best use, keeping in view, the present needs and future requirements of the country. The Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules framed thereunder have been amended from time to time to make the policy regime conducive to further growth.

Statement

Index of Mineral Production
(Excluding Atomic Minerals)
(Base: 1993-94 = 100)

Mineral Group	Weight	Full year		Percentage Increase/Decrease (col. 4/col. 3)	Apr.-Dec.	Apr.-Dec.	Apr.-Dec.	Percentage Increase/Decrease (col. 7/col. 6)	Percentage Increase/Decrease (col. 8/col. 7)
		1999-00 (R)	2000-01 (P)		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02		
All Minerals	1000.000	127.47	131.73	3.34	123.52	128.87	130.25	4.33	1.07
Fuel Minerals	857.180	127.01	129.72	2.13	123.61	127.53	128.19	3.17	0.52
Coal & Lignite	324.628	122.31	124.83	2.06	111.75	118.16	121.97	5.74	3.22
Petroleum & Natural Gas	532.552	129.88	132.71	2.18	130.85	133.23	131.98	1.82	-0.94
MCDR Minerals	123.092	127.27	143.04	12.39	119.59	135.84	142.44	13.59	4.86
Metallic Minerals	80.765	121.36	144.62	19.17	109.45	136.59	146.24	24.80	7.06
Non-Metallic Minerals	42.327	138.56	140.02	1.05	138.94	134.41	135.19	-3.26	0.58

(R) : Revised. Based on annual returns.

(P) : Provisional. Based on average of monthly returns.

Note : Weight of minor minerals (granite, marble and slate) is 19728 in the index of mineral production.

*[English]***Pending Cases of Labour Disputes**

2188. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labour disputes pending in various labour courts in the country and the rate of their disposal during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number/rate of cases adjudged in favour of employees and workers and the employers, separately, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of cases where employers had violated the industrial labour laws in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) The Statistical figures are maintained CGIT-cum-Labour Courts-wise and not State-wise. However, the number of industrial disputes that remained pending and were disposed of by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts during the last three years are as under:

Year	Pending	Disposed off
1999	9649	896
2000	12132	849
2001	11626	1803

(b) and (c) Information is not maintained in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts.

Dimensions of Informal Sector

2189. DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of International Labour Organisations (ILO) about Informal Sector Employment in India;

(b) the percentage of labour in Informal Sector in metropolitan cities;

(c) whether there is necessity to recognize and formalize labour forces in order to improve the economy of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) International Labour Organisation has not given any recommendation about the informal sector employment. However, on the basis of a series of studies, workshops, seminars etc., it has been recognized that informal sector needs to be given legitimacy, recognition and policy support.

(b) The results of the labour force survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1993-94 estimate that 79.6%, 77.3% and 80.3% of the male population in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta respectively were employed as per Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach. The corresponding figures for female were 13.2%, 22.1%, 22.7% and 18.3% respectively. Separate figures for informal sector are not available.

(c) and (d) Informal sector provides employment to the majority of the labour force in India which would otherwise lack the means of survival. The informal sector also holds the potential for additional job creation and a strong capacity to contribute to economic growth. The contribution of informal sector towards employment generation and economic growth has been recognized by the Government. The issue of quality employment in the informal sector is drawing attention of the Government. A Committee has been set up in the Planning Commission to suggest measures for implementation during 10th Five Year Plan so that around 10 million jobs opportunities are created during each year of the 10th Five Year Plan. Various issues relating to informal sector are the agenda of the National Labour Commission.

Production of Rice and Wheat

2190. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the production of rice and wheat during Ninth Plan and the actual production recorded in that period;

(b) whether the target has not been achieved in some States;

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

(d) the projections made for the production of rice and wheat during the Tenth Plan; and

(e) the strategy adopted to achieve high target of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ninth Plan (2001-02) target fixed by the Planning Commission for rice and wheat vis-a-vis the advance estimates against these targets are as follows:

(million tonnes)		
Crop	Targets	Advance Estimate (as on 22.1.2002)
Rice	92.00	91.05
Wheat	78.00	73.06

Due to drought like situation in some of the States, the targets are not likely to be achieved in full. However, there is a minor shortfall in over all production against the targets.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission has informed that the X Plan is still in the process of preparation. As such the targets of production and strategies to be adopted during X Plan is yet to be finalized.

Development of Tourism In Southern States

2191. SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (YATNAL):
SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Southern States have signed an agreement to strengthen and facilitate tourist operation in the States;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to offer any new packages to improve the domestic/international tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) A conference of Southern States Tourism Ministers and Tourism Secretaries was held in Kovalam in January 2002 to discuss various issues related to tourism industry in the country and particularly in South India. The Conference adopted the following resolutions unanimously in order to strengthen and facilitate tourist operations in the Southern States:

- (1) Government of India should do away with Expenditure Tax. Correspondingly the State Governments will reduce and cap luxury tax at 10% on actual rates realised.
- (2) The recommendations regarding Zonal tourist permit should be implemented in all the Southern states comprising of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh.
- (3) Government of India may introduce Visa on arrival facility at all the South Indian airports.
- (4) All requests from international carriers to land in Indian Airports and particularly in South India Airports should be given permission immediately to stimulate growth in tourism.
- (5) The Government of India and the State Governments should immediately reinstate LTC facilities to their employees in order to promote domestic tourism. Alternatively individuals and companies should be given tax breaks to encourage domestic tourism.
- (6) The Government of India and the State Governments should take most urgent steps to reduce taxation to make the domestic travel competitive and comparable.

(c) and (d) The Department of Tourism, Government of India has formulated the following short term and long term plans to attract the foreign as well as domestic tourists:—

- (1) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a National priority activity.
- (2) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination.
- (3) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements.
- (4) Creation of world class infrastructure.
- (5) Developing sustained and effective market plans and programmes.
- (6) Special thrust to rural and small segment tourism and.
- (7) Attention to civilizational issues and issues pertaining to civic administration and good governance and also of social and cultural values.

Pending Land Dispute Cases before BCCL

2192. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred question No. 4305 dated August 21, 2001 regarding Pending land dispute cases before BCCL and state:

(a) the progress made in the disposal of the pending land dispute cases in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the last three months;

(b) the loss in production due to the delay in disposal;

(c) whether the loss is more than the excessive demand of the land losers; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) There is no progress in disposal of pending cases of land dispute during the last 3 months.

(b) The loss in production is estimated to be around 5 Million tonnes per annum due to delay in disposal of the cases.

(c) It is not possible to correlate and quantify loss in terms of physical production to excessive demands of land losers, as it entails unpredictable wider implications on settlement of future land disputes not only in BCCL but at other locations also. Acceptance of demand of excessive employment, beyond the policy and norms of the company will trigger fresh demand of employment in other locations and consequently, the number of disputes will increase. Beside, BCCL is already having surplus manpower and under these circumstances, there is even lesser rationale for considering demand for employment to land oustees beyond company's norms.

(d) Negotiation as far as practicable, with the opposite parties in association with the district administration and public representatives are being continued.

Representation of SC/ST in Services

2193. SHRI V. VETRISILVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the total Number of posts in (i) Class I (Group A) Category, and (ii) Class II (Group B) and equivalents thereof under the Ministry of Culture including its Subordinate Offices; and

(c) the persons belonging to (i) General (ii) SC (iii) ST and (iv) OBCs working against such posts and their respective percentage of such total posts as identified as per instructions under para 5 of DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt (Res.) dated 2nd July, 1997 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commercial Processing of Fruits and Vegetables

2194. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world;

(b) if so, whether commercial processing of fruits and vegetables is comparatively less in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the said processing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables after China. However, out of a total production of 45.5 million tonnes of fruits and 90.8 million tonnes of vegetables, it is estimated that only about 2 percent of it is being processed. The main reason for low processing is due to inadequate infrastructural facilities for processing, low profit margins of processed products, seasonality of production, high perishability, multiplicity of laws and tax structure.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) is implementing Plan Schemes to increase the processing of fruits and vegetables. Besides, MFPI have initiated a number of steps to promote the processing sector by way of the following measures:

(i) Inclusion of Fruit & Vegetable processing as priority sector for bank lending.

(ii) Approval for Foreign Direct Investment under Automatic Route.

(iii) Brining down Excise duty on processed fruits and vegetables to zero level from 16%.

(iv) Formulation of draft National Food Processing Policy.

Besides, the National Horticulture Board under the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Scheme on "Development of Commercial Horticulture through Post-harvest Management" under which back-ended subsidy @ 20% of the total cost subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lakhs can be availed for setting up viable projects on commercial horticulture including primary processing of horticultural produce. The maximum ceiling of the project is Rs. 30.00 lakhs per project for North Eastern, Tribal & Hilly areas.

Asiatic Lion Re-introduction Project

2195. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious Rs. 68 core Asiatic Lion Re-introduction Project which seeks to develop an alternate habitat for the lions at Palpur Kuno Sanctuary in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh has been suffering from uncertainties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Phase-I of the project was supposed to be completed by 2001;

(d) if so, the details regarding the progress made so far; and

(e) the steps taken to complete the project expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) In the first phase 8 villages with 663 families were to be relocated outside Kuno-Palpur Sanctuary. As against this, 18 villages with 1400 families have already been moved out of the Sanctuary. There are reports about the habitat condition and prey base improving after the relocation of the villages. Meadows have been formed in place of agriculture fields. Not much progress has been made on logistic and manpower due to financial constraints.

[Translation]

Assistance for Maharashtra

2196. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that 22 districts of Maharashtra are badly affected from severe winter/untimely rain;

(b) if so, whether the Government have provided any assistance to the State Government;

(c) the details of assistance given to State Government by Central Government during the last year, item-wise;

(d) whether the Government have fully utilised this assistance amount for the purpose for which it was allocated;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure full utilisation of said amount for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (f) On the basis of memorandum received from the State of Maharashtra, a Central Team visited the affected areas. Taking into account the report of Central Team, the High Level Committee decided that in view of availability of adequate funds under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), no Central assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) was found admissible. The entire Central share of CRF for the State during the year 2001-02 has been released. Distribution of relief at the ground level is the responsibility of the State Government.

[English]

Ball Copra under Minimum Support Price

2197. SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have extended financial assistance for purchasing ball copra under Minimum Support Price in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked; and

(c) the amount released to Karnataka during the current financial year 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) NAFED being the Central Nodal Agency for procurement of Oilseeds including Copra and Pulses under Price Support Scheme (PSS) draw funds for procurement against cash credit limit sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India against hypothecation of procured stocks and make the payments to the State-level designated agency against deposit of the procured stocks in warehouses. Hence, for procurement under the PSS, Government did not earmark any funds to the State Governments.

(c) During the 2001 season, NAFED procured 34,112 MTs of Ball Copra and 329 MTs of Milling copra under PSS valuing Rs. 129.65 crore in Karnataka against which an amount of Rs. 100.71 crore has been released by NAFED.

Viability of Aviation Industry

2198. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated any concrete steps to make the industry more viable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken a number of initiatives to give a fillip to the Civil Aviation sector. The important initiatives taken are—

(i) Modernisation of Airports through long-term leasing of airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai; introduction of Satellite Based Communication and Navigation systems; installation/replacement with state-of-the-art Instrument Landing/Air Traffic Management Systems etc.;

(ii) Indian Airlines and Air India are in the process of acquiring more aircraft on lease basis to augment their existing fleet;

(iii) The existing Domestic Air Transport policy encourages more private participation in the Civil Aviation sector;

(iv) To make the Civil aviation sector more viable, the Government have declared Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) supplied to Turbo-Prop Aircraft as "Declared Good" under Central Sales Tax Act to restrict the sales tax at 4%;

(v) Exemption of all routes within the seven states of North-east region from levy of Inland Air Travel Tax is also an important decision of the Government to help operation in this region;

[Translation]

Membership of Trade Union

2199. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to restrict the membership of the Trade Union only to the serving Government employees; and

(b) if so, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) Certain amendments were made in the Trade Unions Act, 1926, vide the Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 2001 (31 of 2001). The provisions of this Act have been enforced, vide notification dated 09.01.2002.

In terms of amendments made, a Trade Union will now require at least 10 per cent or 100 workmen, whichever is less, subject to minimum of seven persons, engaged or employed in the establishment or industry with which it is connected, as its members for registration of a Trade Union, and for continuation of the Trade Union at all times.

The provisions of this Act are applicable to workmen employed in the departmental undertakings of the Central Government and also to workmen employed in other establishments or industries.

Labour Contract Act

2200. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a high level committee of industrialists to consider the issues relating to Labour Contract Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committees have since submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Illegal Mining

2201. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some loaded coal trucks were seized by the Gangajalghat Police Station in December in West Bengal due to illegal mining from Eastern Coalfields Limited area like Saltora and Mejia;

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

(c) whether ECL has lodged any complaint in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKR PRASAD): (a) Eastern Coalfields Limited have reported that no information on seizure of loaded coal trucks from Saltora and Mejia in December has been received from Gangajalghat Police Station.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) of the Question.

Setting up of Agri Export Zones

2202. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA:
SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have sought approval for setting up of Agri Export Zones AEZ;

(b) if so, whether the Agriculture Produce Export Development Authority (APEDA) has given its approval;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to set up AEZ for the export of flowers and fruits besides exporting grape-wine;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes. The Government of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have sought approval for the following AEZs:—

1. Gherkins in Karnataka,
2. Potato, Onion and Garlic in Madhya Pradesh

(b) Yes.

(c) The AEZ proposal at Karnataka for Gherkin was approved on 7th September, 2001 and the MOU with the State Government was signed on 19th September, 2001.

The AEZ proposal of Madhya Pradesh for potato, Onion and Garlic was approved on 23rd January, 2002 and the MOU with the State Government was signed on 11th February, 2002.

(d) Yes.

(e) Proposals for the following 20 AEZs have been approved by Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary, Ministry of Commerce:—

1. Pineapple in West Bengal
2. Gherkins in Karnataka
3. Litchi in Uttaranchal
4. Vegetables in Punjab
5. Potatoes in Uttar Pradesh
6. Mangoes in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)
7. Potatoes in Punjab
8. Mangoes in Uttar Pradesh (Saharanpur)
9. Grapes & Grape Wine in Maharashtra

10. Mango Pulp & Fresh Vegetable in Andhra Pradesh
11. Pineapple in Tripura
12. Potatoes, Onion & Garlic in Madhya Pradesh
13. Mangoes in Maharashtra
14. Apple in Jammu & Kashmir
15. Flowers in Tamil Nadu
16. Kesar Mango in Maharashtra
17. Flowers in Maharashtra
18. Walnuts in Jammu & Kashmir
19. Litchi in West Bengal
20. Litchi in Bihar.

(f) While the work on 13 projects have already been started, the remaining 7 project proposals have been approved for signing MOUs.

Cleaning of Yamuna

2203. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to check pollution in river Yamuna, the Government have decided to launch a scheme which includes dredging of river bed and afforestation along river bank in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented alongwith the funds allocation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, two research studies have been sponsored on survey and action plan for conservation and use of wetlands in floodplains of river Yamuna in the stretch of Delhi and 30 kms. upstream. These studies are as under:

Sl. No.	Project Title	Type	Date of Sanction	Duration	Budget
(i)	Project on 'Assessment of Ecological & Hydrological Functions of Floodplains of river Yamuna in Delhi stretch and Development Strategies for Integrated River Basin Management.'	Survey & Action Plan	1.2.2002	Two years	Rs. 11.25 lakhs
(ii)	Project on 'Preparation of Detailed Research and Action Plan for Enhancing Water Flow in River Yamuna at Delhi.'	Survey only	20.2.2002	6 months	Rs. 7.41 lakhs

Cruelty to Horses

2204. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel of experts set up to go into alleged cruelty to horses for extraction of serum in the Haffkine Institute of Maharashtra has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANKEA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The follow-up action taken on the report is indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

The CPCSEA panel of experts inspected Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited at Pune (HBCL), Maharashtra on 13th December, 2001. The experts panel has made the following observations:

1. The stalls were overcrowded with 3-4 animals in each stall with insufficient protection or cover for the animals.
2. Bedding was not provided in the stables. Stables were not properly cleaned.
3. Disinfectants were not being used.
4. Maintenance and hygiene was extremely poor with stagnating pools of urine/water and uncleaned dung.
5. The overall animal housing was unclean.
6. Water tanks and water troughs in the stables were layered with slime.
7. Cypermethrin (insecticide/pesticide) was being used regularly and casually.
8. Though the sick bay had rooms for 20 animals, only 9 animals were under treatment although several animals needed acute veterinary care.
9. There was no provision of a separate room for treatment of animals.
10. Open paddocks did not have sand baths.
11. Equines are fed a commercial concentrate equine feed 3-4 Kg. per animal daily and 3-4 kg. of Lucerne per animal daily.
12. No mineral/vitamin supplements were provided. Hya/fodder was given to animals.
13. Several animals have one or more of the following problems:
 - (a) Conjunctivitis with lacrimation.
 - (b) Nodular fibrosed swellings on either side of the neck.

- (c) Open wounds on legs, shoulder and body.
- (d) Swollen fetlock joints and lameness.
- (e) Debility.
- (f) Dull coat and poor skin condition.
- (g) Inflamed knee joints.
- (h) Unilateral/bilateral blindness.
14. In defiance of the CPCSEA Protocol, the HBCL continued to immunize and bleed animals including sick, debilitated and lame animals.
15. HBCL continued to bleed 3-4 percent of the total volume of blood over a period of 3 days from the same animal while as per the Protocol two weeks rest is to be given between two bleeds.
16. HBCL continued to bleed injured and blind animals.
17. HBCL continued to use 8-10 gauge needles instead of the recommended 14 gauge needles.
18. Plasmapheresis i.e. mechanical recycling of blood was not being done.

The expert committee made recommendations to scale down the number of horses/mules to a maximum of 200 considering the infrastructure and personnel available at the Institute. They also recommended that Institute be strictly advised to adhere to CPCSEA norms and regulations.

Statement-II

In compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 3rd December in the case of WP (C)/216/2001 filed by O.P. Tehlan Vs. Union of India, the inspection report of the panel of experts was submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Having perused the report, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 18.1.2002 directed the CPCSEA to issue notice to HBCL to show cause as to why they should not be directed to discontinue their production of vaccine/serum production in view of the observations made by the Committee.

The CPCSEA Member Secretary in exercise of the powers conferred under Rule-14 of the Breeding of Experiments on Animal (Control & Supervision) Rules, 1998, asked HBCL to show cause why the registration granted to them should not be revoked. Further under Rule 14 (b) & (c) the HBCL was directed to forthwith cease the drawl of blood from horses for use for manufacture of Anti-Snake Venum Serum (ASVS). HBCL was also requested to inform the data and time of re-inspection of order to verify compliance with the said Protocol and availability of appropriate facilities for the treatment and care of the animals in their possession.

The HBCL in its reply dated 11th February, 2002 has submitted a report to the CPCSEA. They have continued to question the validity of the Protocol in terms of age of equines, bleeding schedule, size of cannula, animal feed & procurement of animals from registered breeders. The applicability of the Breeding of and Experiment on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1998 has been disputed.

It is further added that the HBCL was inspected on several occasions by CPCSEA representatives. Reports of lack of knowledge of accepted standards and procedures for vaccine production, use of over-aged and sick horses, excessive bleeding beyond physiologically accepted limits, inadequate care of stressed, weak and sick animals have been recorded.

During the period between April, 2000 to November 2000 i.e., in about 8 months, 84 horses had died. In February, 2001, 6 horses died. The reasons given by the authorities of HBCL were death due to anaphylactic shock, which indicated the absence of proper protocols for immunization for monitoring the serum profiles during immunization period and for veterinary care.

Horses that were retired from the Army services due to reasons of old age, unfit for work, were procured by HBCL, Maharashtra. These over-aged horses were all of a sudden pushed into an intensive immunization program, wherein they were given high doses of venom at regular intervals and subsequently bled beyond acceptable limits.

Several of these horses, which were almost spent due to their long service in the army, were subjected to inhumane vaccination schedules and bleeding for example, a horse that died on 30.5.2000 was injected with venom

4 days before its death. The same horse, during the 30 days prior to its death was bled 18 litres of blood. The authorities of HBCL have erected a memorial in memory of a horse that was bled 5000 litres.

On one occasion, the authorities of HBCL, to cover up their misdeeds started intimidating the CPCSEA representatives. On 23.6.2001, CPCSEA nominee was locked up and beaten up by the staff of the HBCL. This was an attempt by the HBCL authorities to prevent inspection by using unlawful means. A team comprising of CPCSEA members and Expert Consultants visited HBCL the same day and submitted a report confirming the uncompromising and unreasonable attitude of the authorities of HBCL and their use of unlawful means to assault and intimidate the CPCSEA representatives.

The Honourable Minister, Mrs. Maneka Gandhi personally, alongwith a team of experts, visited HBCL on 7th August, 2001 to asses the situation and deliberate upon the unreasonable and uncompromising stand taken by the HBCL authorities in implementing the scientifically sound and ethically justified protocols.

[Translation]

Recovery of Amount of Royalty

2205. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outstanding royalty amount against the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the last three years, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the names of States that have taken action for the recovery of the amount of royalty outstanding against BCCL during the said period;

(c) whether any State Government have taken action of property attachment for recovery of said outstanding amount against any company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) The details of the outstanding royalty amount against the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the last three years, State-wise, are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

State	As on 31.3.1999 for the despatches from April 1998 to March 1999	As on 31.3.2000 for the despatches from April 1999 to March 2000	As on 31.3.2001 for the despatches from April 2000 to March 2001	As on 28.2.02 for the despatches from April 2001 to February 2002 (Provisional)
Bihar	15.09	43.47	—	—
Jharkhand	—	—	43.51	50.00
West Bengal	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02

(b) Government of Bihar and Government of Jharkhand have filed certificate cases from time to time for recovery of royalty on coal.

(c) and (d) There has been no case of property attachment of BCCL to recover royalty outstanding during the last three years.

[English]

Issuing of Licences of Mining Leases and Survey

2206. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mining leases and survey licences issued by each State Government during the last three years;

(b) the amount of revenues/royalties earned therefrom State-wise; and

(c) the norms prescribed for issuing the said leases and licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Mineral concessions such as Reconnaissance Permits, Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases are granted under Section 10(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 by the State Government concerned. However, proposals for prior approval of the Central Government for grant of minerals concessions for minerals specified under the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act originate from the respective State Governments and are processed and disposed of by the Central Government as per the provisions of Section 5(1) of the aforesaid Act. The details of Reconnaissance Permits, Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases approved by the Central Government under Section 5(1) of the Act, State-wise during the last three years is given in enclosed statement.

(b) Royalty on minerals is collected and retained by the State Government for all minerals and the information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(c) The mineral concessions (Reconnaissance Permits, Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases) are granted as per the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder namely Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Reconnaissance Permits			Prospecting Licences			Mining Leases		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002*	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002*	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	20	8	16	5	4	25	12	6
2.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7	-	-	12	-	5
5.	Haryana	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
7.	Karnataka	-	16	8	-	2	-	10	7	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	9	1	1	27	5	-
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	5	10	3	6	11	9
10.	Orissa	-	-	-	11	11	-	8	8	5
11.	Rajasthan	-	4	13	25	4	3	14	5	10
12.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Tamilnadu	-	-	-	3	-	-	31	50	17
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1
Total		-	42	30	81	35	16	140	99	56

*upto 14.3.2002.

*[Translation]***Shifting of Headquarters of CIL**

2207. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift headquarters of Coal India Limited (CIL) from Kolkata to Ranchi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

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

*[English]***Arrest of Officials of CWC**

2208. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Central Water Commission have been arrested for misappropriation of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against erring officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from the Central Bureau of Investigation, Anti-Corruption Branch, Delhi, 8 officers/officials (including one retired officer) of Central Water Commission and Pay & Accounts Office, CWC, New Delhi were arrested on 7.2.2002 in case No. RC-DLI-2001-A-0016 relating to alleged misappropriation of funds in the Central Water Commission, New Delhi.

(c) All those officers arrested by the CBI and some other officials who were *prima facie* found to be responsible for the misappropriation of funds in CWC have been placed under suspension pending further investigation by the CBI.

Repairing of Aircraft

2209. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether millions of dollars have been spent by the Government on the repairs of Boeing 747-400 Aircraft carried out by a Taiwanese agency when such repairs could have been done indigenously;

(b) if so, the reasons for opting for a Taiwanese agency for the repairs; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on the repairs of these Aircrafts annually during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) No routine repair has been carried out by the Taiwanese agency on Air India's B-747-400 aircraft. However, one time mandatory structural modification of 3 B-747-400 was carried out by a Taiwanese agency which was selected as per laid down procedures. This decision was taken considering the cost benefits of sending 2 A-300-B4 aircraft abroad for 'C' checks, *vis-a-vis* sending 4 B-747-400 aircraft for structural modification to external agency and turn around time

offered by external agency. Boeing supplies the modification kit free of charge and also reimburse the airlines certain portion of expenses incurred in this modification.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on routine maintenance and repairs of B-747-400 aircraft during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)			
Year	Material Consumption (In-House)	Repairs (Outside Parties)	Total
1998-1999	43.93	13.63	57.56
1999-2000	53.91	16.15	70.06
2000-2001	129.10	23.93	153.03

[Translation]

World Bank aided Water Supply Projects

2210. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of water supply projects in various States being run by the World Bank Assistance; and

(b) the amount allocated/released by the Government for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Water supply being a State subject, such projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments according to their Plan priority. As regards the World Bank aided projects the States have to first incur expenditure and then claim reimbursement from the World Bank. At present the following Water Supply and Sanitation Projects are being implemented with the World Bank assistance:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance (Million US\$)	Date of commencement/ completion	Utilisation Up to 1/2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Second Chennai Water Supply Project	80.50	20.11.95 30.6.2002	64.40
2.	UP Water Supply & Environment Sanitation Project (Including Uttaranchal)	52.4	22.7.1996 31.5.2003	24.17

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kerala Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	65.5	4.1.2001 31.1.2007	16.48
4.	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	151.6	11.2.2002 2007	—

Establishment of Seed Bank

2211. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently reported about the scarcity of high quality seeds in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to establish a seed bank to store seeds of high quality; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) No, Sir. Distribution of certified/quality seed has reached the level of about 85 lakh quintals in the year 1999-2000 when compared with 54.32 lakh quintals in the year 1994-1995. The target of quality seeds set for the year 2001-02 is 109 lakh quintals. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research produces about 24,000 quintals of breeder seed of crop plants every year in addition to breeder seed of horticultural crops.

(b) A Central Sector Scheme for Establishment & Maintenance of Seed Bank is under implementation since

1999-2000 and onwards. The basic objective of the scheme is to make available seed for meeting any contingent demand and also to develop infrastructure for production/distribution of seeds.

(c) The Scheme is being implemented through National Seed Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and State Seed Corporation of 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Under the scheme, certified/foundation seeds of crops like Paddy, Wheat, Sorghum, Bajra, Maize, Gram, Peas, Moong, Lentil, Arhar, Groundnut, Soyabean, Sunflower, Toria/Mustard, Cotton and Sesamum are being maintained in the Seed Bank for meeting any contingent demand of seed. For North East States, a separate provision has been made in the Scheme for maintenance of Seed Bank. Under the Scheme, funds are provided to participating seed corporations for maintenance cost of seed including revolving funds for procurement of seed and also for construction of seed store, etc. Provision also exists for establishment of a data bank and information system under the Scheme. The physical achievements of the scheme during recent years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(Quintals)

S.No.	Year	Foundation Seed		Certified Seed	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	1999-2000	4147	3937	48050	42754
2.	2000-2001	7748	6029	98000	93393
3.	2001-2002	10002	7552	130522	107639*
4.	North East States (2001-2002)	—	—	14075	13525

*Tentative

*[English]***Global Warming**

2212. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the effects of global warming on living beings and on level of sea water; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to tackle the menace of global warming?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) According to the third assessment report of Inter-Government Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2001, the projected impacts of the global warming on living beings may include threats to human health due to possible rise in vector-borne diseases, water borne pathogens, water quality and food availability; changes in composition of bio-diversity; vulnerability of species and the ecosystems from disturbances such as fire, drought, pest infestation, storms; and coral bleaching. The report also assesses that the rate of global mean sea level rise during the 20th century is in the range of 1.0 to 2.0 millimeters per year.

(b) The measures taken by the Government include improvement in the efficiency of conventional energy generation and use, development of major renewable energy programmes, promotion of clean coal and bio-mass energy technologies as well as conservation of forests.

Setting up of Training Centres by Agriculture Graduates

2213. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) proposes to give an opportunity to trained agriculture graduates to set up centres with linkage to farmer's fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a major revamp would be required for infrastructure development in universities and research institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in association with ICAR has formulated a scheme on "Agri-business and Agri-clinics". The scheme has been launched and operationalised through Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC). Under the scheme, there is a provision of 5000 ventures to be set up by the graduates from Agriculture Sciences to be established in rural environment. They will be provided soft loan through National Agriculture Banking and Rural Development (NABARD) for establishing these ventures. The training to the graduates seeking loan would be provided at State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and ICAR institutes.

(c) No Sir. The universities and institutes have the requisite infrastructure facilities to impart such trainings.

(d) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Processed Certified Seeds**

2214. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hybrid certified seeds of various crops made available to the farmers during the last three years, State-wise and crop-wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the farmers of some States are not getting the hybrid certified seeds as per their requirement;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the adequate supply of seeds to the farmers as per their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) The details of hybrid certified seeds of various crops made available to the farmers during the last three years state-wise and crop-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir. Farmers are getting the hybrid certified seed adequately.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Under various Crop Development Programmes assistance has been provided to States for production and supply of seeds to the farmers.

Statement

State-wise details of Hybrid Certified Seeds of various Crops made available to the farmers during last three years

(Qty. in Qtls.)

Crop	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		
	R	A	R	A	R	A	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State : ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	Paddy hybrids	200	500	-	-	-	-
2.	Jowar hybrids	39450	127522	37420	156508	22570	194210
3.	Bajra hybrids	300	6900	2500	3000	4900	48472
4.	Maize hybrids	20500	25659	20200	184760	40060	218906
5.	Sunflower hybrids	-	-	-	8102	-	-
6.	Castor hybrids	550	550	-	-	1050	5050
7.	Cotton hybrids	15000	34900	18100	50739	2855	2855
Total		76000	196031	78220	403109	71435	469493
State : KARNATAKA							
1.	Paddy hybrids	7	7	7	7	56	56
2.	Jowar hybrids	27710	18628	1940	1415	21815	18180
3.	Bajra hybrids	11	11	8	8	-	-
4.	Maize hybrids	26250	18590	27000	15840	2000	645
5.	Sunflower hybrids	2150	1675	15850	11705	3425	2797
6.	Castor hybrids	3	3	-	-	3	3
7.	Cotton hybrids	7850	7145	7900	7209	2050	2135
Total		63981	46059	52705	36184	29349	23816

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State : TAMIL NADU							
1.	Paddy hybrids	400	400	400	400	800	800
2.	Jowar hybrids	100	100	50	50	50	50
3.	Maize hybrids	100	160	180	240	230	350
4.	Sunflower hybrids	750	750	500	500	250	-
5.	Castor hybrids	300	300	-	-	300	-
6.	Cotton hybrids	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total		1652	1712	1132	1192	1632	1202

State : GUJARAT

1.	Jowar hybrids	1970	2100	2500	2830	3440	4000
2.	Bajra hybrids	26000	38388	39400	43785	46600	51450
3.	Maize hybrids	7600	8207	8500	8705	3860	4262
4.	Castor hybrids	23500	24583	24000	26292	23000	32175
5.	Cotton hybrids	16200	28116	16700	25989	19125	25102
Total		75270	101394	91100	107601	96025	116989

State : RAJASTHAN

1.	Paddy hybrids	-	-	-	5	-	-
2.	Jowar hybrids	3100	875	3200	1155	472	310
3.	Bajra hybrids	25600	37470	39900	57263	37226	43236
4.	Maize hybrids	2200	5370	5150	9642	10604	15318
5.	Castor hybrids	1000	1511	2200	2200	2640	2552
6.	Cotton hybrids	7600	10978	6000	8877	8100	5487
Total		38900	56204	56450	79142	59042	66903

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States : MAHARASHTRA							
1.	Paddy hybrids	50	20	1650	2620	2250	2250
2.	Jowar hybrids	138950	141865	139575	155110	132500	156631
3.	Bajra hybrids	33750	37370	32575	32055	34050	38600
4.	Maize hybrids	26500	27630	22675	28216	30000	33040
5.	Sunflower hybrids	18125	19860	10000	21425	5950	17175
6.	Cotton hybrids	45000	43509	49975	53107	49825	55520
Total		262375	270254	256450	292533	254575	303216

State : MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Jowar hybrids	6500	6500	11000	-	1000	1000
2.	Bajra hybrids	708	500	350	-	870	850
3.	Maize hybrids	3000	3050	3100	-	660	417
4.	Sunflower hybrids	-	-	200	-	80	-
5.	Castor hybrids	-	-	1000	-	-	-
6.	Cotton hybrids	3000	2993	4400	875	2310	2429
Total		13208	13043	20050	875	4920	4696

State : HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	Maize hybrids	6100	6100	7050	7050	7300	7300
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State : PUNJAB

1.	Paddy hybrids	-	-	300	300	-	-
2.	Bajra hybrids	5250	5350	10800	13630	14000	14500
3.	Cotton hybrids	10	7	2495	4324	2370	3530
Total		5260	5357	13595	18254	16370	18030

State : HARYANA

1.	Bajra hybrids	8000	2950	7000	4752	7200	4691
2.	Maize hybrids	400	600	400	-	400	100
3.	Cotton hybrids	-	-	-	-	-	4181
Total		8400	3550	7400	4752	7600	8972

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State : UTTAR PRADESH							
1.	Paddy hybrids	200	100	80	80	-	50
2.	Jowar hybrids	150	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bajra hybrids	500	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Maize hybrids	400	-	-	-	200	750
5.	Sunflower hybrids	1000	-	1000	-	-	-
Total		2250	100	1080	80	200	800
State : JAMMU & KASHMIR							
1.	Maize hybrids	2930	2930	3700	3700	2300	2300
State : ASSAM							
1.	Maize hybrids	-	-	-	-	500	500
State : BIHAR							
1.	Jowar hybrids	200	200	-	-	-	-
2.	Maize hybrids	4520	1300	5000	660	4700	610
3.	Sunflower hybrids	100	-	-	-	-	-
Total		5720	1500	5000	660	4700	610
State : ORISSA							
1.	Jowar hybrids	200	200	250	250	-	100
2.	Maize hybrids	3700	3250	4500	4500	400	400
3.	Sunflower hybrids	-	-	-	-	250	250
4.	Cotton hybrids	800	-	800	800	400	300
Total		4700	3450	5550	5550	1050	1050
State : WEST BENGAL							
1.	Paddy hybrids	160	160	200	200	250	250
2.	Maize hybrids	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total		200	200	240	240	290	290

R : Requirement.

A : Availability.

Crop-wise details of Hybrid Certified Seeds of various Crops made available to the farmers during last three years in the country

(Qty. in Qtls.)

Crop	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
	R	A	R	A	R	A
1. Paddy hybrids	1,017	1,187	2,637	3,602	3,356	3,406
2. Jowar hybrids	2,18,330	2,97,990	1,95,935	3,17,318	1,81,847	3,74,481
3. Bajra hybrids	94,869	1,23,589	1,21,733	1,40,863	1,30,846	1,87,299
4. Maize hybrids	1,09,490	1,08,236	1,18,295	2,76,983	1,17,254	2,99,438
5. Sunflower hybrids	22,125	22,285	27,550	41,732	9,955	20,222
6. Castor hybrids	25,353	26,947	27,200	28,492	26,993	39,780
7. Cotton hybrids	94,862	1,27,650	1,06,372	1,51,922	87,037	1,01,541
Total	5,66,046	7,07,884	5,99,722	9,60,912	5,57,288	10,26,167

R : Requirement

A : Availability

Deaths due to Air and Water Pollution

2215. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died due to pollution particularly air and water in the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have chalked out any concrete action plan to prevent such deaths and for control of air and water pollution in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) There is no conclusive data available to confirm mortality attributable to pollution.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to control the air and water pollution include the following:—

- (i) A comprehensive Policy for Abatement of Pollution that lays stress on both the control and preventive aspects of pollution has been formulated.

(ii) Environmental Epidemiological Studies have been initiated in different parts of the country to assess the impact of pollution on human health and suggest mitigative measures.

(iii) Effluent and emission standards for industries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to check pollution.

(iv) Financial assistance is provided for the construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants in small-scale industries.

(v) Emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for new vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and are enforced by Transport Departments of the State Governments including Delhi.

(vi) Unleaded petrol is supplied in the entire country from 1.2.2000 and diesel with 0.25% sulphur maximum content is supplied from 1.1.2000 in the entire country. Ultra low sulphur (0.05%) fuel (petrol and diesel) has also been introduced in major cities.

Change in Agricultural Research and Educational Programme

[English]

2216. SHRI RAMESHWAR DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring certain changes in Agricultural Research and Educational Programmes for increasing and improving the quality of the agricultural production and enhancing the income of the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details about the policy proposed to be adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's endeavour has always been towards effecting and implementing changes in the agricultural research and educational programmes. This is with a view to boost agricultural yield, to enhance quality and also for increasing the income of the farmers in the country. For this purpose the Government has evolved a national policy viz., National Agriculture Policy (NAP) which has already been approved by the Parliament. The NAP was approved in July 2000 by the Parliament. The main objectives of the NAP are:

1. A growth rate in excess of 4% per annum in agriculture sector;
2. Growth that is based on efficient use of resources and conserves our soil, water and bio-diversity;
3. Growth with equity, i.e. growth which is widespread across regions and farmers;
4. Growth that is demand driven and caters to domestic markets and maximizes benefits from exports of agricultural products in the face of the challenges arising from economic liberalization and globalization;
5. Growth that is sustainable technologically environmentally and economically.

The policy has covered a wide range of issues associated with Indian Agriculture viz. (i) sustainability, (ii) food and nutritional security, (iii) generation and transfer of technology, (iv) inputs management, (v) incentives, (vi) investment, (vii) institutional structure, (viii) risk management and (ix) management reforms.

World Trade Organisation

2217. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures the Government propose to take to capture the world market of foodgrains keeping in view the WTO agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): To encourage exports, the Government has taken a decision to remove quantitative restrictions on export of wheat, procedural restrictions such as registration of contracts for non-Basmati rice with APEDA and taken various other steps for promoting exports of foodgrains. These include publicity campaigns, sending of trade delegations, participation in International trade fairs, invitation to potential buyers and provision of financial assistance to exporters for improving quality packaging, brand promotion of products and market surveys.

Smart Cards to Employees working at Airports

2218. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BCAS after conducting series of security audits has now decided to restrict the movement of officials and staff posted at various airports;

(b) if so, whether the employees of the various agencies working at airports would be issued 'smart cards' in place of paper Identity Cards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of foolproof security measures BCAS propose to adopt at various airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The existing system of Photo Identity Card does restrict the movement of officials and staff posted at various airports.

(b) and (c) Taking into account the latest developments in the field of Technology we are looking for a better access control system in the near future.

(d) The following measures have been taken, inter alia, to strengthen security at the airports in order to prevent hijackings and other unlawful interference with

civil aviation operations:

- (i) Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force at all operational airports in a time-bound manner;
- (ii) Deployment of Quick Reaction Teams at major airports;
- (iii) Ladder-point security check of passengers and their hand-baggage made mandatory;
- (iv) Strengthening of perimeter security;
- (v) Deployment of Sky Marshals on all routes of our scheduled airlines at random basis.

**Farmers in Commission for Agriculture
Costs and Prices**

2219. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eminent farmers are included in the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices; and

(b) if so, the name of the members of the Commission representing the farmers, group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Eminent persons having understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems, not necessarily representing any particular group, are appointed to the three posts of Members (Non-Official) in the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) on contract basis. One post of Member (Non-Official) in the CACP is vacant. The names of the remaining two incumbents presently in position are as under:—

- (i) Shri M. Raghupathy
- (ii) Shri Ramadhar

Surplus Spare Parts with Indian Airlines

2220. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of surplus spare parts lying with Indian Airlines alongwith the total estimated cost thereof;

(b) the time since when these are lying unutilised;

(c) whether the Government have ordered any enquiry to probe into excess purchase of the inventory by the Indian Airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The total inventory of surplus Aircraft Spare parts lying with Indian Airlines as on February 2002 is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)	
A 320	Rs. 5.55
A 300	Rs. 16.63
B 737	Rs. 11.64
Total	
	Rs. 33.82

(b) As per the management policy the Aircraft Spare parts, which have not moved for more than five years, are declared surplus and hence the surplus spare parts are lying with Indian Airlines for more than five years.

(c) to (e) The entire matter had been enquired into by the then Chairman & Managing Director, Indian Airlines Ltd. through Chief Vigilance Officer of the Company. Findings of Chief Vigilance Officer do not indicate any malafide on the part of any individual or department. Recommendations were however made only to further streamline the systems of purchase of parts. The report submitted by Indian Airlines has since been accepted and the recommendations made in the report have been implemented in toto.

Air Accidents

2221. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of air accidents involving the aircraft of Indian Airlines/Air India and other Airlines which took place in the country from January 1, 1995 till date, location-wise;

(b) the causes attributed to each of the accidents;

(c) the loss of life and property in each of them;

(d) the compensation paid in each case;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to contain the air accidents;

(f) whether the Government monitors air worthiness of private sector planes on day to day basis;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) A statement showing the details of air accidents involving Indian Registered passenger aircraft which took place from 1st January, 1995 till date with causes of accidents, loss of life as well as property is enclosed.

(d) The compensation to the dependents of the deceased is paid by the concerned operator through its insurance company.

(e) In order to ensure safety in civil aviation operations, compliance of laid down operating and maintenance procedures, provision of required facilities and trained manpower, monitoring of Flight Data Recorder,

monitoring of Flight Duty Time Limitations, training, medical and licence validity, safety audit of operators installation of safety equipment are being done continuously.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Any operator intending to undertake the maintenance of his aircraft is granted approval in accordance with Civil Aviation Requirements of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (Dte. GCA). The operator is responsible for maintaining the aircraft in a continuous state of airworthiness by subjecting the aircraft to inspection at such intervals as stipulated by the manufacturer of the aircraft and approved by Dte. GCA. These checks are carried out by qualified Aircraft Maintenance Engineer of the respective airline. The operator is also responsible for conducting in-house audits of the organisation atleast twice a year. Besides, the maintenance activities of the operator are monitored by Dte. GCA by carrying out spot checks, surveillance checks and safety audits and corrective/punitive action is taken by Dte. GCA wherever discrepancies are observed.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement

Accidents of Indian Civil Registered Passenger Aircraft Occurred from 1995 to Till Date (17.03.2002)

Sl. No.	Date/ Location	Aircraft	Operator	Fatalities	Damage to Aircraft	Details/Probable cause of accident..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1.7.1995 Baroda	F-27 VT-EWE	East West Airlines	Nil	substantial	The accident occurred during aircraft touchdown due to liberation of the sliding piston with the wheels of the left main landing gear as a result of failure of the locking arrangement on the piston top end.
2.	2.12.1995 Delhi	B-737 VT-ECS	Indian Airlines Limited	Nil	substantial	The accident was caused by the injudicious and imprudent decision of the pilot to hastily complete the flight in the inadequate time available before the notified closure of Delhi airport, unestablished approach due to his failure to deaccelerate aircraft in time and omission to arm the speed brake before landing.
3.	18.5.1996 Kanpur	L-410 VT-ETB	Archana Airways	Nil	substantial	Accident occurred due to late touchdown at higher aircraft touchdown speed as a result of which the aircraft overshot the runway and suffered damage by impact with boundary wall. Wrong selection of runway, overloading of aircraft, non-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						deployment of spoilers and lower visibility conditions than the required, were the contributory factors.
4.	11.7.1996 Near Kulu	L-410 VT-ETC	Archana Airways	09	Destroyed	The accident was caused due to a complete lack of safety awareness, proper supervision and operational control in the organisation.
5.	30.7.98 Cochin	Dornier DO-228 VT-EJW	Indian Airlines Limited	09	Destroyed	Accident was caused due to partial detachment of its actuator forward bearing support fitting due non-installation of required hi-lok fasteners.
6.	17.7.2000 Patna	B-737- 200 VT-EGD	Alliance Air	60	Destroyed	The accident has been investigated by the Court of Inquiry. Subsequently, the Government constituted a High Level Group (HLG) to examine the follow up action on the Report of Court of Inquiry. The report of the HLG has been received and under examination of the Government.
7.	2.1.2001 Mussorie	Bell-206 L4 VT- SPA	Span Air	05	Destroyed	The accident is under investigation by an Inspector of Accidents under Rules, 71 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.
8.	26.3.2001 Ojhar, Nasik	Piper Aztec VT- AAI	Ahmedabad Aviation Academy	Nil	Destroyed	The report of the accident is under examination of the Government.
9.	8.5.2001 Sessa Arunachal Pradesh	Dauphin Helicopter VT-ELA	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited	07	Destroyed	It was raining and the area was covered with thick fog. The helicopter crashed into the hill at village Sessa.
10.	13.5.2001 Chittagong (Bangla- desh)	Piper Aerostar aircraft VT-AKS	Karson Aviation	Nil	Substantial	The report of the accident is under examination of the Government.
11.	7.7.2001 Amarnath (J&K)	Cheetah Helicopter VT-EUY	Government of Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Destroyed	The report of accident is under examination.
12.	30.9.2001 Mainpuri U.P.	King Air C90A VT-EEF	Jindal Strips Limited	08	Destroyed	The report of the Committee of Inquiry of the accident is under examination of the Government.
13.	20.9.2001 Trivandrum	Swati VT-STO	Kerala Aviation Training Centre, Trivandrum	Nil	Substantial	The accident is under investigation by an Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	20.1.2002 Manali	Lama SA Helicopter VT-HHS	Himalayan Heliservices (P) Limited	Nil	Destroyed	The accident is under investigation by an Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.
15.	21.2.2002 Indore	Bell 430 VT-MPS	Madhya Pradesh Government	Nil	Substantial	The accident is under investigation by an Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.
16.	3.3.2002 Kaikalur	Bell 206 Helicopter VT-DAP	Deccan Aviation	03	Destroyed	The accident is under investigation by an Inspector of Accidents under Rule 74 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.

Tourism Development in Kerala

2222. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala during the last year for assistance to promote the tourism in the State; and

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance released so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. During 2000-2001, 7 projects were sanctioned and in 2001-2002, 16 projects have been prioritised in consultation with the State Government of Kerala.

(b) An amount of Rs. 122.65 lakhs was released during 2000-2001. In 2001-2002 orders have so far been issued for release of Rs. 284.16 lakhs to the Government of Kerala for development and promotion of tourism in the State.

[Translation]

Assistance for Apiculture, Fishery and Poultry Farming

2223. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural people are provided with financial assistance by the Government for apiculture, fishery and poultry farming;

(b) if so, the funds allocated therefor during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of people benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government provide subsidy for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) The Government provide no direct financial assistance to rural folks or any individual for apiculture, fisheries and poultry farming.

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

(d) and (e) The Government is implementing number of schemes relating to beekeeping and fisheries where subsidy is provided for these activities. The details of these schemes and amount of subsidy is indicated in the statement annexed. The Government, however, does not provide any subsidy for poultry farming.

Statement

Details of the subsidy provided under various schemes for apiculture and fishery activities

1. Development of Bee keeping for improving crop productivity

Under this scheme subsidy is provided for the following components:—

(a) Distribution of bee colonies @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- per colony,

- (b) Distribution of hives and bee equipment @ 50% of the cost of hives/equipment or Rs. 350/- per set whichever is less.

2. Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries

Subsidy is provided in the following components:—

- (a) Motorisation of traditional fishing craft @ Rs. 12000/- for IBM and @ Rs. 10000/- for OBM
- (b) Reimbursement of excise duty on HSD oil @ Rs. 12000/- per kl. of HSD
- (c) Purchase of gear box @ Rs. 6000/-

3. Development of Freshwater Aquaculture

The subsidy is provided for the following components:—

- (a) Renovation/Reclamation of ponds @ 20% of the cost limited to Rs. 12,000/- per ha for general category and @ 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000/- per ha for SC/ST
- (b) Cost of fish feed, fish seed, fertilizers, manure etc. @ 20% of the cost upto Rs. 6,000/- per ha for general category and @ 25% of the cost for SC/ST upto Rs. 7500/- per ha
- (c) Construction of new ponds and tanks in own-land @ 20% of the cost upto Rs. 0.40/- lakh per ha for general category and @ 25% of the cost upto Rs. 0.50/- for SC/ST. For hill States/ Districts and NE Region @ 20% of the cost upto Rs. 0.60/- lakh per ha for all farmers and @ 25% of the cost upto Rs. 0.75/- lakh per ha for SC/ST.
- (d) Running water fish culture in hill areas @ 20% of the cost upto Rs. 4000/- for general category and @ 25% of the cost upto Rs. 5000/- for SC/ST.
- (e) Integrated fish farming with piggery, poultry, duckery etc. @ 20% of the cost upto Rs. 16000/- per ha for general category and @ 25% of the cost upto Rs. 20,000/- per ha for SC/ST.
- (f) Provision of aerator @ 25% of the cost upto Rs. 12,500/- per set.
- (g) Establishment of small freshwater prawn seed hatchery @ 20% of the cost with maximum ceiling of Rs. 1.60/- lakh to entrepreneurs only.

- (h) Establishment of fish feed units @ 20% of the cost upto Rs. 5.00/- lakh.

4. Integrated Coastal Aquaculture

The subsidy is provided for the following components:—

- (a) Development/reclamation of brackish water fish farm and first crop input @ 25% of the capital cost or cost of input for the first year upto Rs. 30,000/- per ha.
- (b) Establishment of prawn/shrimp seed hatchery @ 10% of cost upto Rs. 1.00 lakh/hatchery.

5. Welfare of fishermen

The subsidy is provided for the following components:—

- (a) Construction of houses @ Rs. 40,000/- per dwelling unit.
- (b) Saving-cum-relief @ Rs. 600/- per annum per fishermen for marine and @ Rs. 450/- per annum per fishermen for inland.
- (c) Accident insurance-Insurance premium is subsidized.

[English]

Reservation of Post of SCs/STs and OBCs

2224. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs has reached the level of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively for the posts of Assistant Hydrogeologists Group-B Service;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of sanctioned posts of Assistant Hydrogeologists Group-B;

(d) the number of persons belonging to (i) SC, (ii) ST, (iii) OBC and (iv) General categories working against such posts including their respective percentage of such posts as on July 2, 1997; and

(e) the number of fresh vacancies occurred during the last five years by persons from SCs, STs, OBCs and General categories, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (e) As per information received from the Ministry of Water Resources the number of sanctioned posts of Assistant Hydrogeologists in the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is 159, of which one third are filled up by promotion and two third by a process of direct recruitment through the Geologists Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). There were 74 general category and 9 Scheduled Castes (SC) personnel working in the Central Ground Water Board as on 2.7.1997. The shortfall under each category was due to inadequate number of candidates both under promotion and direct recruitment category and there was no reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) prior to 2.7.1997. The number of vacancies that occurred during last five years in CGWB is as follows:

Year	SC	ST	OBC	General
1997	05	08	04	23
1998	11	09	16	36
1999	07	04	09	24
2000	08	02	08	18
2001	05	02	13	22

Fall In Labour Employment

2225. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SUBODH ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant fall in labour employment;

(b) if so, the details of such decline recorded during the last three years and the current years;

(c) the factors attributed thereto; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to check this downward trend and improve the position specially of labours engaged in beedi industry, weaving sector etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) Estimates of Employment and Unemployment are obtained through Labour Force Surveys conducted by National Sample

Survey Organisation from time to time. The results of the surveys indicate that the annual growth rate of employment in the country which was of the order of 2% in 1983-84 has gone down 0.98% during 1994-2000 as per Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status approach.

(c) The economy did not grow at the desired rate.

(d) The approach to Tenth Plan focusses on providing gainful high quality employment to the additions to the labour force and it is listed as one of the monitorable objectives for the 10th Plan and beyond. The growth strategy of 10th Plan would lay emphasis on rapid growth of those sectors which are likely to create high quality employment opportunities and deal with the policy constraints which discourage growth of employment. Particular attention would be paid to the policy environment influencing a wide range of economic activities which have a large employment potential.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to States for Irrigation Projects

2226. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved any proposal to provide cent per cent loan for irrigation projects in States; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan the Government have decided to provide for irrigation projects of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The Union Government has now included a component of Fast Track Project under the existing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for completion of such approved major and medium irrigation projects is one year (two working seasons) only. These projects will be fully funded by the Centre by providing 100% loan for works component. The Ministry of Water Resources has sought an amount of Rs. 500.00 crore during the current financial year under this programme.

[*English*]

Handing over Schools to Private Parties

2227. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria adopted to handover Kendriya Vidyalaya run by Coal Ministry on lease to private parties/trusts; and

(b) the number of schools given on lease as on December 12, 2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Department of Coal does not run any Kendriya Vidyalaya. Public Sector undertaking under administrative control of this Department have reported that they have not handed over Kendriya Vidyalaya to any private parties/trusts.

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

[Translation]

India as a Tourist Destination

2228. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is hosting the forthcoming Pacific Asia Travel Association Conference in New Delhi during April, 2002;

(b) if so, the plans drawn up to project India as a major tourist destination during the said Conference;

(c) whether the tourism and travel industry are likely to be provided with more concessions/incentives to attract foreign tourists to India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure a better coordination amongst the Ministries of Tourism, Civil Aviation and Railways to offer a combined package to tourists coming from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes Sir. 51st Annual Conference of Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) is being hosted from 14th to 18th April, 2002 in New Delhi.

(b) A number of programmes have been proposed which includes a Welcome evening hosted by Union Minister of Tourism and Culture which will show case the folk culture and cuisines of India. Besides, in the opening ceremony on 15th April, a flavour of Indian culture will be added in a choreographed form while in the closing function the rich variety of Indian textiles will be presented.

Special packages have been designed for the participants, their spouses and media for pre and post conference tours.

(c) To attract foreign tourists to India, several concessions/incentives have been announced by the

Finance Minister in the Budget Speech on 28.2.2002 to support the Travel and Tourism Industry.

(d) A Special Tourism Promotion Task Force has already been constituted with the representatives of related Ministries and Departments of Government of India and Travel and Tourism Industry to look into the various issues for promotion of tourism and to remove the irritants and bottlenecks hampering the growth of tourism.

[English]

Development of Heritage Sites

2229. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of heritage sites developed/being developed by the National Culture Fund in Maharashtra;

(b) the quantum of funds provided by NCF to these heritage sites;

(c) the details of heritage sites being developed or proposed to be developed by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) through Japanese Trust Fund in the country particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) the funds received for these sites from JTF?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Shaniwarwada in Pune, and Kanheri Caves near Mumbai both Centrally protected monument have been identified for development under the National Culture Fund.

(b) The Pune Municipal Corporation and other agencies have funded works costing Rs. 34.18 lakhs for Shaniwarwada, Pune. But no fund has been identified or provided for Kanheri Caves.

(c) In phase I of the project, the Ajanta and Ellora caves have been selected for overall upgradation, whereas Pithalkora caves in Aurangabad district have been identified for geological studies.

(d) During 2001-2002, an expenditure of Rs. 7.29 crores has been incurred for reimbursement under terms and conditions applicable to the project.

Declaration of Sanctuaries as National Parks

2230. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for declaration of some sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh as National Parks;

(b) if so, the details of sanctuaries selected for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard indicating the time by which these are likely to be declared as National Parks?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The State Governments are competent to set up national parks and sanctuaries in accordance with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Integrated Tourism Circuits

2231. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to focus on integrated tourism circuits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where these circuits have been identified;

(d) whether any concrete action plan has been worked out in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Department of Tourism, Government of India has proposed to develop six travel

circuits on an annual basis in consultation with the State Governments. An amount of Rs. 41.50 crores has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2002-2003 to develop travel circuits in the country.

Cost of Agricultural Inputs

2232. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that cost of agricultural inputs have almost doubled during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether the farmers are not getting back even their investment on agriculture;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to provide some relief to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) As per National Accounts Statistics, the value of inputs in agriculture sector (including livestock), which was Rs. 93416 crores in 1998-99, rose to Rs. 96716 crores in 2000-01 at current prices.

(b) to (d) The Government announces each season the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of major agricultural commodities with a view to encourage higher investments and production. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government not only covers cost of production but also a reasonable margin as an incentive to the farmers to invest and improve production and productivity.

Statements-I and II showing the estimated cost of production, MSP fixed, implicit prices and returns from cultivation of Wheat and Paddy in major producing States during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 are annexed.

Statement-I

Estimated cost of production, MSP fixed, Implicit Prices and Returns from Wheat in major producing States during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99

States	Year	A2+FL/ Oil	C2/Oil	Implicit Price/Oil	MSP/Oil (Rs.)	%age Returns over cost A2+FL	%age Returns over cost C2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	1996-97	268.48	421.85	519.70	475	93.57	23.20
Haryana	1998-99	202.02	365.77	551.50	550	172.99	50.78
	1997-98	224.74	391.85	517.62	510	130.32	32.10
	1996-97	199.79	336.13	477.40	475	138.95	42.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1998-99	303.04	481.37	566.64	550	86.99	17.71
	1997-98	299.80	475.25	537.55	510	79.30	13.11
	1996-97	296.08	492.09	608.35	475	105.47	23.63
Gujarat	1998-99	314.81	427.46	605.07	550	92.20	41.55
	1997-98	303.93	417.66	573.41	510	88.67	37.29
Punjab	1998-99	222.18	398.58	550.15	550	147.61	38.03
	1997-98	245.96	411.97	509.83	510	107.28	23.75
	1996-97	193.41	362.50	476.53	475	146.38	31.46
Rajsthan	1998-99	296.94	413.33	584.56	550	96.86	41.43
	1997-98	288.99	393.02	530.32	510	83.51	34.93
Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	236.40	362.65	501.49	510	112.14	38.28
	1996-97	233.17	362.56	509.76	475	118.62	40.60

Cost A2 = All Actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by owner+rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost A2+FL = Cost A2+imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C2 = Total cost of Production (per quintal).

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

Statement-II

Estimated cost of production, MSP fixed, Implicit Prices and Returns from Paddy in major producing States during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99

States	Year	A2+FL/ Qtl	C2/Qtl	Implicit Price/Qtl	MSP/Qtl (Rs.)	(Rs.)	%age Returns over cost A2+FL	%age Returns over cost C2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	1997-98	241.80	373.42	418.03	415 (C)	445 (A)	72.88	11.95
	1996-97	241.24	377.16	414.20	380 (C)	415 (SF)	71.70	9.82
Haryana	1998-99	346.74	537.88	606.50	440 (C)	470 (A)	74.91	12.76
	1997-98	297.52	477.12	524.30	415 (C)	445 (A)	76.22	9.89
	1996-97	262.10	424.68	457.40	380 (C)	415 (SF)	74.51	7.70
Orissa	1997-98	242.27	344.73	377.71	415 (C)	445 (A)	55.90	9.57
	1996-97	252.87	365.02	402.73	380 (C)	415 (SF)	59.26	10.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	1998-99	255.76	407.90	467.27	440 (C)	470 (A)	82.70	14.56
	1997-98	210.84	356.40	449.20	415 (C)	445 (A)	113.05	26.04
	1996-97	210.60	344.81	405.91	380 (C)	415 (SF)	92.74	17.72
	1998-99	254.53	370.68	425.91	440 (C)	470 (A)	67.33	14.90
Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	230.62	337.91	390.94	415 (C)	445 (A)	69.52	15.69
	1996-97	201.74	309.20	398.51	380 (C)	415 (SF)	97.54	28.88
	1998-99	340.59	490.46	558.19	440 (C)	470 (A)	63.89	13.81
West Bengal	1997-98	298.96	429.26	456.04	415 (C)	445 (A)	52.54	6.24
	1996-97	255.04	379.16	427.35	380 (C)	415 (SF)	67.56	12.71

C = Common Variety

A = Grade "A" Variety

SF = Super fine Variety

Cost A2 = All Actual expenses in each and kind incurred in production by owner+rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost A2+FL = Cost A2+Imputed value of Family Labour.

Cost C2 = Total cost of Production (per quintal)

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

(f) the area of land in which new plantation has been raised alongwith their survey numbers?

Land leased out to Cooperative Societies

2233. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hectares of land has been leased out to cooperative societies in Andaman & Nicobar Islands for coconut plantation;

(b) if so, the names and registration numbers of these cooperative alongwith the names of share-holders;

(c) the survey number, area and duration of the land leased out;

(d) the total area of land lying vacant out of leased land alongwith the area and survey number;

(e) the total area of land on which old trees are standing and their survey numbers; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in Statement-I.

(c) The information is given in Statement-II.

(d) No area of land is lying vacant out of leased land in the Islands.

(e) The information is given in Statement-III.

(f) The above named cooperative societies have plantation of old coconut trees covering the areas under their occupation. The new trees planted in said areas from time to time by replacing the old trees, which stop yielding as well as the trees which damaged due to natural calamity.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the Cooperative Societies	Registration Number and date	Name of Shareholders
1.	Rangachang Cooperative Land Syndicate Ltd., South Andaman	No. 1 dated 4.12.1946	List Attached
2.	Cooperative Live Stock Society Ltd., Viper Island, S. Andaman	No. 3 dated 24.7.1947	List Attached
3.	Namunaghar Cooperative Land Syndicate Ltd., Namunaghar, S. Andaman	No. 6 dated 4.6.1949	List Attached
4.	Shri Padmanabha Cooperative Plantation Society Ltd., Betapur, Middle Andaman	No. 54 dated 16.10.1957	List Attached
5.	Shol bay Rubber Plantation Cooperative Society Ltd., Shol bay, S. Andaman	No. 210 dated 5.2.1972	List Attached

LIST OF SHARE HOLDERS AS ON 31.03.1996

1	2
13.	Shri Ahmad Baksh
14.	Shri Atma Ram
15.	Shri M. Abdul Qadir
16.	Smt. Brij Kunwar
17.	Shri Bishan Daas
18.	Shri Mangal Singh
19.	Smt. Krishna Kashyap
20.	Shri Vijay Krishna
21.	Shri Brij Bihari
22.	Shri Brjendra Lal
23.	Smt. Sampat Kumar
24.	Shri I.G. Bagchi
25.	Shri Chandu
26.	Smt. Champa Devi
27.	Shri Durga Prashad
28.	Smt. Dhanwati

RANGACHANG COOPERATIVE AND SYNDICATE LTD., RANGACHANG

S.No.	Name of the Share Holders
1	2
1.	Shri Aftab Ali
2.	Shri Ashiq Ali
3.	Smt. Anish Begum
4.	Smt. Ambika Devi
5.	Shri Abdul Rahman
6.	Shri Ratan Lal
7.	Kumari Azagri Begum
8.	Smt. Anwari Begum
9.	Smt. Akhtari Begum
10.	Shri Asgar Ali
11.	Shri Aftab Ali
12.	Shri Ashik Ali Shah

1	2
29.	Shri Amir Baksh
30.	Shri Gulsar Ali
31.	Shri Abdul Rahim
32.	Shri Ganga Ram
33.	Shri George
34.	Shri Gyas Mashack
35.	Shri Ajesh Agarwal
36.	Shri Ahmad Ali
37.	Smt. Gyanwati
38.	Shri Hamid Ali
39.	Shri Ashiq Ali
40.	Kum. Bija Bai
41.	Shri Haricharan
42.	Smt. Narayan Kunwar
43.	Smt. Halfan Bibi
44.	Smt. Zohra Bibi
45.	Smt. Harbans Kunwar
46.	Smt. Sajan Lall
47.	Smt. Hira Devi
48.	Shri Irshad Ali
49.	Shri Jogeswar Dass
50.	Shri Neeraj
51.	Smt. Jasoda
52.	Shri Jaswant Singh
53.	Shri Jagjeavan Lall
54.	Kum. Ratan Kunwar
55.	Shri Seswar Dass
56.	Shri Jagadish Narayan
57.	Shri Kishan Lall
58.	Shri Kishan Bihari

1	2
59.	Shri Shairan Nisa
60.	Smt. Kamla Kaur
61.	Shri Kanaiya Lall
62.	M/s Local Bom Association
63.	Shri Navin Chandra Basu
64.	Shri Lachman Singh
65.	Shri Liyaaquat Ali Shah
66.	Shri Lachmi Bai
67.	Shri Lachman Singh
68.	Dr. Meshack Prad
69.	Shri Israii Ishaq
70.	Shri Mohammed Aziz
71.	Smt. Mobalak Bibi
72.	Shri Mohammed Hussain
73.	Smt. Mirjan Bibi
74.	Shri Mushook Ali Shah
75.	Shri Hurali Lall
76.	Dr. Mohamed Ali
77.	Shri Noor Baksh
78.	Shri Ram Murthy
79.	Smt. Najmum Nisa
80.	Shri Parasram
81.	Shri Aji Mahmood Ali
82.	Smt. Phool Kunwar
83.	Smt. Prem Devi
84.	Shri Sarda Ram
85.	Dr. Ram Ratan Lall
86.	Smt. Hanswati
87.	Smt. Rahmat Bibi
88.	Shri R.C. Dass

1	2
89.	Shri Raj Pal Singh
90.	Shri Brij Vidhya Bhushan Lall
91.	Smt. Raghubans Kumwar
92.	Smt. Motmed Bibi
93.	Shri Riyaz Meshack
94.	Shri Iachmi
95.	Shri Siri Narayan
96.	Shri Anand Rao
97.	Smt. Sukh Devi
98.	Shri M. Sohan Ramgallah
99.	Shri Samuel Mathew
100.	Smt. Saira Begum
101.	Shri Siri Krishan
102.	Shri Shaulat Ali
103.	Shri Kishan Charan
104.	Smt. Sirin John Begum
105.	Shri Raja Lingam
106.	Shri Yusuf Hussain
107.	Smt. Sulekha Bibi
108.	Smt. Sainab Bibi
109.	Smt. Farida Begum
110.	Smt. Jainab Bibi
111.	Shri Satya Narayan Singh
112.	Shri Parichit Singh
113.	Shri Arjun Singh
114.	Shri Hasmat Ali
115.	Shri Kasar Dass
116.	Shri Rajendra Lall Singh
117.	Shri Azad Singh

1	2
118.	Shri Ratindra Lall Singh
119.	Shri Suresh Ch. Dass
120.	Shri Sushil Ch. Dass
121.	Shri Karim Baksh
122.	Smt. Hans Kunwar
123.	Shri N. Jagadish Rao
124.	Smt. Urmila Devi
125.	Shri Narayan Bihari
126.	Shri Jagat Bihari
127.	Shri Shri Bhagvan Dei
128.	Shri Sanjiv Rangaiah
129.	Smt. Kamalash Rangaiah
130.	Shri Chiranjiv Rangaiah
131.	Km. Sadana Rangaiah
132.	Shri Mewa Lall
133.	Shri Chandra Baam Singh
134.	Smt. Roshan Balbi
135.	Shri Suhash Chandra Dass
136.	Shri Kishan Lingam
137.	Shri Shiv Lingam
138.	Shri Saroop Lall
139.	Shri Chaman Behari
140.	Shri Santhi Bihari
141.	Shri John Lolio
142.	Smt. Nasim Begam
143.	Shri Azad Ali
144.	Shri Dhanpad Ram
145.	Shri Hari Kishan

THE COOPERATIVE LIVE STOCK SOCIETY LTD. VIPER

S.No. Name of the Share Holders

1 2

1. Shri K.K. Sandal
2. Shri Ratnam
3. Shri K. Krishnaswamy
4. Shri Lachman Singh
5. Shri O.P. Santram
6. Shri Saroop Ram
7. Shri Abdul Azzem
8. Smt. Fatima
9. Shri Abdul Waseem
10. Dr. I.R. Kaushick
11. Shri Mumtaz Ali
12. Shri Hamed Ali
13. Shri Irshad Ali
14. Shri M.R. Balakrishnan
15. Shri Amir Patish
16. Shri A.K. Khan
17. Shri Slari Bux
18. Smt. Rashida Begum
19. Smt. Mustaq Ali
20. Shri Nisar Ali
21. Shri Zahir Ali
22. Smt. Anla Begum
23. Smt. Samima Banu
24. Shri Jayshwri Lal
25. Shri F.A. Rizvi
26. Shri Elappa
27. Shri Hari Ram
28. Smt. Resmun Begam

1

2

29. Smt. Rashman Bibi
30. Shri Sheo Shroop
31. Shri Gyan Wati
32. Shri Abdul Hussan
33. Shri Muffon
34. Shri Porhanand
35. Shri K.M. Krishnaswamy
36. Kumari Rajesh Kumari Moorthy
37. Shri Hari Krishna Rao
38. Smt. Mubarik Bibi
39. Smt. Sarawati
40. Shri H.M. Jadwet
41. Shri Y.M. Jadwet
42. Shri C.M. Jadwet
43. Smt. Khatija Bibi
44. Smt. Zubaida Bibi
45. Shri Abdul Majid
46. Shri Krishna Moorthy
47. Shri Sadasivam
48. Shri Sameer Mustaq
49. Shri K. Mayan
50. Shri Shaukat Ali
51. Smt. Sukh Devi
52. Haji Farzand Ali
53. Shri Chandder Bhan Singh
54. Smt. Brij Bishen Lal
55. Smt. Tahira Begum
56. Shri Mari Appan
57. Shri Ravindran
58. Shri Surrendran Nath

1	2
59.	Shri P.j. Samual
60.	Shri M. Sleavanson
61.	Shri S.G.A. Alvi
62.	Shri Anwar Ali
63.	Smt. Vidya Wati
64.	Shri S.K. Gandhi
65.	Shri Timaya

THE NAMUNAGHAR COOP LAND SYNDICATE LTD.
NAMUNAGHAR

LIST OF SHARE HOLDER AS ON 31.03.2001

1.	Shri Late Brijendra Lall
2.	Late Dr. Fred Mishake
3.	Late Ram Ratal Lall
4.	Shri Jagat Ram
5.	Shri O.N. Nag
6.	Shri Tele Ram
7.	Shri Hari Kishan
8.	Shri Abdul Rahim
9.	Shri Govind Lall
10.	Shri Hari Ram
11.	Shri Jagan Nath
12.	Shri Jag Jeevan Lall
13.	Shri Narandra Lall
14.	Shri Monoranjan Lall
15.	Shri Mukeshwar Lall
16.	Shri Aziz Hussain
17.	Shri Mukeshwar Lall
18.	Shri M.A. Shameen
19.	Shri Maqsood Ali
20.	Shri Hasina Bibi

1	2
21.	Shri Saha Begum
22.	Shri Hari Govind
23.	Shri Varun
24.	Late V. Shee Kishan
25.	Shri Venkat Ratnam
26.	Shri Raja Rao
27.	Shri A. Rahim
28.	Late V. Rama Krishna
29.	Smt. Prem Kumari

SHREE PADMANABHAM COOP. PLANTATION SOCIETY
LTD. BETAPUR

1.	Shri Siri Ram (President Ex-Officer)
2.	Shri Keshab Pillai (Secy.)
3.	Shri K.P. Gopalan
4.	Shri O. Kumaran (Vice-Pre.)
5.	Shri Chandran Pillai
6.	Shri N. Krishna Nair
7.	Shri N. Bhaskaran
8.	Shri Kunjaman
9.	Shri Y. Ramakrishna Pillai
10.	Shri T.C. Velu
11.	Shri Sivasankaran Nair

THE SHOAL BAY RUBBER PLANTATION COOP
SOCIETY LTD. SHOAL BAY

LIST OF SHARE HOLDERS AS ON 31.03.2001

1.	Smt. A Leela (W/o Albert Raj)
2.	Smt. Veerammal (W/o V. Manas)
3.	Smt. Vallaiammal
4.	Shri Noren Biswas
5.	Shri A.S. Wilham
6.	Shri Selvanayagam

1	2	1	2
7.	Shri V.N. Daniel	16.	Shri D.Y. Vetha Muthu
8.	Shri Mani Raj	17.	Shri I. Joseph
9.	Shri M. Kuppu Swamy	18.	Shri Haren Mallick
10.	Shri James	19.	Shri Samyari Sardar
11.	Shri D. Laskar	20.	Shri Mahadev Sardar
12.	Shri Laskar	21.	Shri M. Josawa
13.	Shri M. Vellu Muthu	22.	Shri I. Samuel
14.	Shri V. Thangaiah	23.	Shri Nagalingam
15.	Shri Kaliappan		

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the Cooperative Societies	Survey No.	Area	Duration of the leased period
1.	Rangachang Cooperative Land Syndicate Ltd., South Andaman	Survey No. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17 & 32	187 Acres 6 Karnels 19 Marelas	30 years with effect from 1.1.1959
2.	Cooperative Live Stock Society Ltd., Viper Island	Khshra No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	31.19 Hects	Leased upto 2008
3.	Namunaghar Cooperative Land Syndicate Ltd., Namunaghar	Survey No. 109, 113, 114, 115, 130, 131 & 133	100 Acres 1 Marlas	30 years with effect from 1.5.1949
4.	Shri Padmanabha Cooperative Plantation Society Ltd., Betapur, Middle Andaman	Survey No. 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28	25 Acres	30 years with effect from 1.3.1961
5.	Shoal bay Rubber Plantation Cooperative Society Ltd., Shoal bay	Survey Nos. 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 305 & 306	69 Acres	30 years with effect from 10.5.1972

Statement-III

S. No.	Name of the Cooperative Societies	Total Area of Land on which are standing old trees	Area	Survey No.
1.	Rangachang Cooperative Land Syndicate Ltd., South Andaman	187 Acres 6 Karnels 19 marelas	187 Acres 6 Karnels 19 marelas	Survey No. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17 & 32
2.	Cooperative Live Stock Society Ltd., Viper Island S. Andaman	31.19 Hects	31.19 Hects	Khshra No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
3.	Namunaghar Cooperative Land Syndicate Ltd., Namunghar, S. Andaman	100 acres 1 marlas	100 acres 1 Marlas	Survey No. 109, 113, 114, 115, 130, 131 and 133
4.	Shri Padmanabha Cooperative Plantation Society Ltd., Betapur, Middle Andaman	25 Acres	25 Acres	Survey No. 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28
5.	Shol bay Rubber Plantation Cooperative Society Ltd., Shol bay, S. Andaman	69 Acres	69 Acres	Survey No. 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 305 & 306

*[English]***Development of Gangzikonda Cholapuram in Tamil Nadu**

2234. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any plea/request to develop the historically prominent Gangzikonda Cholapuram in Tamil Nadu as a Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated for the conservation works on the Brihadeesvana Temple At Gangzikonda Cholapuram, Tamil Nadu for the year 2002-2003;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote prominent, historical temples/forts/monuments in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any study on the ancient prominent buildings/structures in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Development and promotion of tourist places/centres including historical temples/forts/monuments is a continuous process. Department of Tourism provides financial assistance on the basis of projects prioritised in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations every year.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Air Services to Haryana**

2235. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various religious, industrial, cultural and tourist places in Haryana where new air services have been introduced since January 1, 1999;

(b) the amount incurred on the development of each aerodrome; and

(c) the details regarding places where new air services are likely to be started during 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No new air services by scheduled airlines are planned in Haryana during 2002-2003.

Further, no civil aerodrome in the State of Haryana is maintained by Airports Authority of India. The Flying Clubs at Karnal, Hissar and Pinjore belong to the State Government of Haryana.

Development of Basic Infrastructure in Agriculture Sector

2236. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructural loan is getting nil as a result of excessive concentration of the Government on term loan;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the adverse effect of obstruction in the development of basic infrastructure in agriculture sector;

(c) if not, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to bring the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) under one Ministry either the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Finance to accelerate the crop insurance work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) No, Sir. The Government of India created Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in the year 1995-96 for boosting investment in development of rural infrastructure by making available infrastructural loans.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Statement showing details of loans sanctioned and disbursed under RIDF is enclosed.

(d) and (e) As per the Allocation of Business Rules of the Government of India the subject matter of crop insurance has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture only.

Statement

Statewise details of Sanctions and Disbursements under RIDF

(As on 18 January 2002)

(Rs. crore)

S. No.	State	RIDF-I		RIDF-II		RIDF-III		RIDF-IV	
		sanc	disb	sanc	disb	sanc	disb	sanc	disb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227.09	215.13	334.22	294.06	290.79	203.78	305.42	186.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	63.29	60.84	16.07	13.43	64.72	11.27
4.	Bihar	22.17	12.63	-	-	57.96	2.32	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	79.12	77.91	8.98	4.04	57.07	33.47	65.32	19.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	6.85	6.85	-	-	-	-	8.93	7.83
7.	Gujarat	150.90	145.47	133.79	111.44	160.60	130.12	136.36	71.33
8.	Haryana	26.70	19.33	61.06	52.31	74.98	54.23	56.25	30.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.23	14.23	52.96	52.83	51.12	45.25	88.58	66.51
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.14	6.04	8.06	0.57	35.95	16.23	105.87	61.36
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	4.35	2.48	118.50	0.00
12.	Karnataka	172.63	159.48	195.21	167.81	170.84	150.40	173.87	134.38
13.	Kerala	95.93	86.84	87.60	68.29	89.88	58.39	64.55	34.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	161.32	137.12	198.62	168.32	191.63	123.67	177.52	60.58
15.	Maharashtra	186.81	169.87	231.66	203.36	254.31	228.19	301.98	198.83
16.	Manipur	1.75	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	3.39	3.39	-	-	7.06	6.36	9.33	6.68
18.	Mizoram	2.38	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1.38	1.38	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.00
20.	Orissa	169.50	161.89	128.64	112.83	162.91	115.84	162.56	78.23
21.	Punjab	60.50	60.50	62.50	62.05	68.85	84.05	115.94	61.25
22.	Rajasthan	123.51	116.86	151.50	125.77	162.88	128.37	72.29	24.51
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.29	17.57
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	245.79	218.85	195.11	168.67	176.56	127.95
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.70	9.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	295.72	281.89	491.65	339.69	411.30	307.08	474.97	274.08
27.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	21.68	2.48	50.80	6.47
28.	West Bengal	102.52	81.84	156.94	135.45	173.55	149.96	214.32	157.34
Total		1910.54	1761.98	2612.47	2178.51	2678.89	2024.77	2988.35	1645.62

S. No.	State	RIDF-V		RIDF-VI		RIDF-VII		Total	
		sanc	disb	sanc	disb	sanc	disb	sanc	disb
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	383.09	161.10	573.52	200.76	435.74	45.99	2549.87	1306.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.10	15.63	88.50	25.44	32.80	6.56	146.40	47.63
3.	Assam	196.14	84.23	49.57	0.00	-	-	389.79	169.67
4.	Bihar	9.51	0.00	43.71	0.00	85.07	-	218.42	14.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	34.10	6.59	50.86	10.17	20.76	-	316.21	151.73
6.	Goa	-	-	19.09	2.81	-	-	34.87	17.49
7.	Gujarat	254.06	138.80	554.75	199.52	40.90	-	1431.36	796.68
8.	Haryana	99.07	32.56	67.43	17.43	98.20	7.13	483.69	213.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	112.80	62.53	135.03	42.60	138.75	12.96	593.47	296.91
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	110.88	49.32	161.52	40.21	37.80	6.85	466.22	180.58
11.	Jharkhand	91.42	0.00	-	-	-	-	214.27	2.48
12.	Karnataka	173.85	89.91	303.13	32.88	220.66	-	1410.19	734.86
13.	Kerala	127.58	61.40	186.33	52.49	72.99	-	724.86	361.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	228.87	46.33	292.79	63.94	253.40	10.19	1504.15	610.15
15.	Maharashtra	350.28	200.61	439.17	93.26	277.39	-	2041.60	1094.12
16.	Manipur	-	-	8.33	0.00	-	-	10.08	0.96
17.	Meghalaya	35.10	12.46	30.49	6.23	13.86	-	99.23	35.12
18.	Mizoram	54.17	20.56	3.76	0.75	4.54	-	64.85	23.68
19.	Nagaland	16.52	10.06	61.49	4.81	0.95	-	81.06	16.25
20.	Orissa	134.62	43.89	107.43	41.25	129.45	0.48	995.11	554.41
21.	Punjab	102.79	81.90	236.66	95.84	222.88	54.62	890.12	500.21
22.	Rajasthan	153.08	74.44	253.75	175.64	195.86	17.26	1112.87	662.85
23.	Sikkim	8.72	5.54	4.55	3.61	3.50	0.33	38.06	27.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	254.01	158.49	261.84	104.32	153.03	21.53	1286.34	799.81
25.	Tripura	45.01	1.98	35.40	4.22	-	-	102.11	15.53

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	348.94	93.64	247.72	46.41	235.52	-	2505.82	1342.79
27.	Uttaranchal	4.98	0.00	-	-	-	-	77.46	8.95
28.	West Bengal	222.29	102.58	413.23	95.52	204.38	35.23	1487.23	757.92
Total		3576.98	1554.55	4530.05	1360.11	2878.43	219.13	21275.71	10744.74

Development of Tourism in Chhattisgarh

2237. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to formulate any special scheme for the promotion of tourism in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has sent any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Development and promotion of tourist places/centres is a continuous process. Though promotion of tourist centres is the responsibility of the State Government concerned, however, the Department of Tourism provides financial assistance on the basis of projects prioritised in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned every year.

(b) 16 projects for central financial assistance of Rs. 250.00 lakhs have been prioritised during 2001-2002.

(c) and (d) Out of 16 projects prioritised for 2001-2002, two proposals complete in all respects and as per guidelines have been received. However, funds would be released, subject to availability.

[English]

Protection of Sea Coast from Erosion

2238. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a Comprehensive Master Plan of Rs. 575 crores external funding to protect sea-coast against erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to the State Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) A comprehensive Master Plan for Rs. 575 crore protecting the coastal areas of Karnataka was received in the Central Water Commission (CWC) from Government of Karnataka during 1997. This estimate was modified by the State Government to Rs. 150.00 crore for inclusion in the consolidated National Coastal Protection (NCP) which is under formulation in Central Water Commission. The Government of Karnataka have further revised their proposal to Rs. 135.95 crore and sent to CWC in March 2002. The consolidated NCP is undergoing modifications due to revision of the proposals of the maritime States. For finalisation of the modified consolidated NCP by the Central Water Commission, the modified proposals complete in all respect are required to be submitted by the participating maritime States/UTs which are awaited.

(c) Since the NCP is at formulation state, the question of sanctioning any amount to the Government of Karnataka for the purpose does not arise at this stage. However, during the year 1991-92, central assistance of Rs. 0.93 crore was provided to the Government of Karnataka for sea-erosion works.

Economic Development of SCs/STs

2239. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been implementing various schemes and programmes under Special Component Plan (SCP) and TSP since 1978 for achieving overall development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who live below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details of income generating schemes/programmes formulated/being implemented by his Ministry;

(c) the funds allocated and procured by his Ministry during Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans for such schemes/programmes;

(d) the Quantified Benefits and Targets achieved in this regard; and

(e) the details of other Schemes/Programmes being implemented by his Ministry for economic development of SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from Attached and Subordinate Offices and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan

2240. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when the irrigation projects of Rajasthan are lying pending with Central Water Commission, Planning Commission and at Ministry level;

(b) the reasons for their pendency;

(c) the names of irrigation schemes being implemented in Rajasthan under National Water Management;

(d) the time by which these are likely to be completed; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred thereon, scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Out of 8 Detailed Project Reports of Rajasthan submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC) for techno-economic appraisal, 4 Project Proposals have been accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) subject to certain conditions and remaining 4 are under correspondence. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) 8 Project in Rajasthan were proposed under National Water Management Project Ph. I (NWMP-I). However, Rajasthan being the late entrant, no expenditure had been incurred. The NWMP-I was closed on 31st March 1995.

Statement

Status of Irrigation Project Proposals of Rajasthan as on 28.02.2002

S.No.	Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Date of receipt in CWC	Present Status/Reasons of pendency
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pipalda Lift Irrigation	11.39	12.9.96	Comments on Hydrology, Inter-state and Financial aspects are pending with State Govt. for compliance since 12/97 and further comments on cost and irrigation aspect sent to State Govt. are also pending since 2.2.2001. Compliance/reply is awaited from the State Govt.
2.	Utilization of Yamuna Water, Bharatpur	172.96	18.7.96	Compliance to the comments on Interstate matters is pending with State Govt. since July, 2000. Reply of the State Govt. on comments of CWC on Cost aspect, Irrigation Planning aspect and Environmental aspects sent to State Govt. during 8/2000, 6/2001 and 12/2001 respectively is still awaited from the State Govt.
3.	Utilization of Yamuna Water Jhunjunu	273.00	20.1.98	Haryana and Rajasthan Governments were asked to prepare DPR for their portions. These reports are yet to be received from these State Governments.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Extension Renovation & Modernization Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-I	121.92	March 1993	The proposal was accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) subject to certain conditions.
5.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	733.59	4.1.2001	The proposal was accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) subject to certain conditions
6.	Chakan Irrigation	9.55	29.9.92	The proposal was accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) subject to certain conditions.
7.	Piplad Irrigation	21.88	24.02.93	Modified report received in 2/93 and was discussed with State Engineers in 6/93. State is yet to comply with the comments of M/O Welfare for R&R Plan. The State Govt. was requested in 10/97 to submit modified/updated report, which is still awaited.
8.	Gararda Irrigation	39.51	27.07.95	The proposal was accepted by TAC subject to certain conditions.

Shifting/Closure of Chemical Industries

(f) if so, the details thereof?

2241. SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) In order to prioritise the actions to be taken for control of industrial pollution due to discharge of toxic effluents, 17 categories of highly polluting industries have been identified. In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, there are 6 units falling in these categories, out of which one has been closed down and the other five have adequate facilities to comply with the standards. All the State Pollution Control Boards including the Pondicherry Pollution Control Committee are monitoring these industries for ensuring their compliance with the stipulated standards. Notices to those industries not complying with the standards are issued regularly by the State Pollution Control Boards. The industries with adequate pollution control equipment are permitted to operate while those units found to be deficient in pollution control systems are issued notices to upgrade their pollution abatement facilities. The State/UT-wise list of defaulting industries is given in statement-I.

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and name of private/public sector companies/factories/industrial units in the country particularly in the Union Territory of Pondicherry which have become dangerous for human health by way of discharging toxic effluents etc. thereby affecting the quality of ground water, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Pollution Control Boards have issued notices to them instructing them for closure or to shift elsewhere;

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

(d) the details of those units which have been shifted/closed during the last three years, location-wise;

(e) whether any time bound action plan has been prepared to shift/close the polluting industrial units; and

(d) to (f) There has been a significant improvement in the implementation of pollution control measures in the 17 categories of highly polluting industries. Due to vigorous monitoring and follow-up, there are only 24 industrial units, out of the total number of 1551 at present, who have not yet installed the necessary pollution control

measures. Legal action has been taken against all the defaulters and the cases are being heard in various courts of the country. The State/UT-wise details of units as on

31st December, 2001 which have been shifted/closed are furnished in the statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise names of Defaulting Industries

S.No.	State/UT	Name and Address of the Unit
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. M/s Kothagundem Thermal Power Station, Paloncha, Khammam Distt. A.P.
2.	Assam	1. M/s Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station, Bongaigaon, Assam
3.	Bihar	1. M/s Patratu Thermal Power Station, Patratu, Hazaribagh, Bihar 2. M/s Bokaro Thermal Power Plant (DVC) B, Bokaro, Bihar
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1. M/s Cox Distillery Naugaon, Chattarpur, Chhattisgarh 2. M/s Chhattisgarh Distillery, Khapri, Kunhari Durg, Chhattisgarh 3. M/s Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh 4. M/s Gawalior Sugar Co., Gawalior, M.P. 5. M/s Satpura Thermal Power Station, Baitul, M.P.
5.	Maharashtra	1. M/s Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station, Distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra 2. M/s Koradi Thermal Power Station, Koradi, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra 3. M/s Nashik Thermal Power Station, P.O. Eklahare, Maharashtra 4. M/s Bhusawal Thermal Power Station, Deep Nagar, Maharashtra 5. M/s Parli Vajinath Thermal Power Station, Beed, Maharashtra
6.	Orissa	1. M/s Paradip Phosphates Ltd., P.O. PPL Township, Paradip, Orissa 2. M/s Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela, Distt. Sundergarh, Orissa 3. M/s Aska Co-operative Sugar & Chemicals Ltd., Aska, Orissa 4. M/s Talcher Thermal Power Station, Distt. Angul, Orissa
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1. M/s Obra Thermal Power Station, Unit B, Sonbhadra, U.P. 2. M/s Obra Thermal Power Station, Unit A, Sonbhadra, U.P. 3. M/s Hardwarganj Thermal Power Project, Kasimpur, Aligarh, U.P.
8.	West Bengal	1. M/s Indian Iron & Steel Compnay, Burdwan, W.B. 2. M/s Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur, W.B. 3. M/s Durgapur Thermal Power Station, Damodar Valley Corporation, Burdwan, W.B.

Statement-II**State/UT Wise List of Highly Polluting Units Closed**

(as per information available with CPCB as on December 31, 2001)

S.No.	State/UT	Total No. of Units	Status (No. of Units)		
			Closed	C#	Defaulters##
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173	29	143	01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00
3.	Assam	15	03	11	01
4.	Bihar	62	22	38	02
5.	Goa	06	00	06	00
6.	Gujarat	177	07	170	00
7.	Haryana	43	06	37	00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	09	00	09	00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	08	03	05	00
10.	Karnataka	85	09	76	00
11.	Kerala	28	06	22	00
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	78	11	62	05
13.	Maharashtra	335	24	306	05
14.	Manipur	00	00	00	00
15.	Meghalaya	01	00	01	00
16.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
17.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00
18.	Orissa	23	03	16	04
19.	Punjab	45	06	39	00
20.	Rajasthan	49	06	43	00
21.	Sikkim	01	00	01	00
22.	Tamil Nadu	119	02	117	00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	00	00	00	00
24.	UT-Andman & Nicobar	00	00	00	00
25.	UT-Chandigarh	01	00	01	00
26.	UT-Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00
27.	UT-Delhi	05	01	04	00
28.	UT-Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00
29.	UT-Pondicherry	06	01	05	00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	224	21	200	03
31.	West Bengal	58	17	38	03
	Total	1551	177	1350	24

*Includes the industries located in Chhattisgarh

#Having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

##Not having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

Details of Units closed during the last three years

Year	Total No. of Units	Closed	C*	Defaulters**
1999	1551	153	1284	114
2000	1551	172	1326	53
2001	1551	177	1350	24

*Having adequate facilities

**Not having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

Incomplete Tourism Projects

2242. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism projects which were sanctioned since Seventh Plan are still lying incomplete;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have not taken any steps to monitor the factors contributing to the delay in executing the projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the year alongwith the names of States in which they were sanctioned;

(f) the details of amount sanctioned and utilized for the purpose;

(g) whether the Government have fixed any time limit to complete the projects; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned 3108 tourism projects since Seventh Plan upto 2000-01 in consultation with State Governments/UT Administrations. Out of these 1757 projects are under various stages of implementation.

(c) The Department of Tourism has taken various steps to monitor the timely completion of projects.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (h) A statement showing the details of amount sanctioned/released to the State Governments/UT Administrations since Seventh Plan upto 2000-01 is annexed. The State Governments/UT Administrations are advised to complete the projects within the stipulated period of 30 months as per the Guidelines of the Department.

Statement

*State-wise Central Financial Assistance Sanctioned/
Released Since 7th Plan (upto 2000-01)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1806.07	1230.01
2.	Assam	2139.58	1018.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	916.18	380.40
4.	Bihar	1551.93	670.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	115.28	36.75
6.	Goa	1515.74	874.83
7.	Gujarat	2155.40	913.64
8.	Haryana	2288.93	1797.36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3208.14	2188.38
10.	J&K	2185.96	1497.23
11.	Jharkhand	206.49	61.92

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	3625.90	2331.57
13.	Kerala	4452.23	2543.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1700.70	863.76
15.	Maharashtra	3581.77	1893.58
16.	Manipur	1662.65	622.12
17.	Meghalaya	751.94	334.37
18.	Mizoram	1584.42	1174.38
19.	Nagaland	1261.17	893.43
20.	Orissa	2596.30	1068.34
21.	Punjab	1421.69	805.96
22.	Rajasthan	2847.06	1954.40
23.	Sikkim	1304.06	776.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	2837.82	1746.16
25.	Tripura	2421.36	919.95
26.	Uttaranchal	70.19	29.78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3431.04	1968.40
28.	West Bengal	2468.91	1516.12
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	701.95	468.28
30.	Chandigarh	260.75	131.81
31.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	98.13	39.50
32.	Delhi	883.80	631.40
33.	Daman & Diu	213.41	121.78
34.	Lakshadweep	363.58	245.97
35.	Pondicherry	406.65	217.71
Grand Total		58037.18	33963.63

Additional Air Services in the Country

2243. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to introduce additional air services in the country including in Orissa during 2002-2003; and

(b) if so, the place identified to introduce new air services, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Due to capacity constraints Indian Airlines has no plans at present to provide additional air services to Orissa. India Airlines is also not starting air services to any new destination in the country in its summer schedule for the period 31st March to October, 2002.

Social Forestry Projects

2244. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any forestry projects particularly social afforestation projects have been launched in the country during the Ninth Plan period;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided and achievements made thereunder during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether any assistance has been provided by the World Bank or any foreign institutions to various States for the purpose;

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

(f) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for effective implementation of these projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) A new initiative of the Ministry is under implementation from 2000-01 onwards on pilots basis with a view to establish convergence in flow of funds under various ongoing centrally sponsored afforestation schemes, effect timely flow of funds to the implementing agencies and for a more effective people's participation in all stages of project implementation. This scheme, called Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samridhhi Yojana, is being implemented in selected territorial/wildlife divisions in all States/UTs which have adopted the Joint Forest Management Resolutions through a new decentralised set up of Forest Development Agency (FDA). Details of the projects sanctioned under the scheme are given in statement-I. No Social Afforestation projects have been launched in the country during 9th Plan. However, the following major Centrally Sponsored schemes of Ministry of Environment and Forests in which afforestation activities are undertaken are under implementation during 9th Plan.

- (i) Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Project Scheme (IAEPS)
- (ii) Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project Scheme (AOFFP)
- (iii) Conservation and Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce including medicinal plants Scheme (NTFP).
- (iv) Association of Schedule Tribe and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests on Usufruct Sharing Basis Scheme (ASTRP)

The State-wise details of financial and physical performance during 9th Plan under the Schemes are given in statements-II & III.

(d) to (g) 16 Externally Aided Forestry projects (including World Bank and other external agency) are under implementation during 9th Plan. Details about the projects are given in statement-IV.

Statement-I*Status of implementation of SGVSY scheme adopting FDA approach during the 9th Plan Period*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of FDA	Released during Pilot Phase (2000-01 to 2001-02)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	98.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nompang	62.88
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	65.51
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	85.49
5.	Haryana	Gurgaon	331.00
6.	Haryana	Sirsa	141.70
7.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	88.47
8.	Haryana	Mahindergarh	89.93
9.	Haryana	Hissar	119.72
10.	Haryana	Morni-Pinjore	80.00
11.	Haryana	Kaithal	45.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Suket	180.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	40.00
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	58.80
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	19.02
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	38.04
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	38.04
18.	Karnataka	Bellary	43.25
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	337.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	142.23
21.	Madhya Pradesh	South Seoni	297.01
22.	Madhya Pradesh	West Sidhi	180.45

1	2	3	4
23.	Madhya Pradesh	North Seoni	145.90
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	148.96
25.	Madhya Pradesh	South Chhindwara	119.83
26.	Maharashtra	West Dhule	84.07
27.	Maharashtra	East Nasik	35.69
28.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	40.00
29.	Maharashtra	Nanded	25.00
30.	Nagaland	Tuensang	70.00
31.	Nagaland	Peren	113.33
32.	Punjab	Muksam	25.00
33.	Rajasthan	Udaipur (C)	128.50
34.	Sikkim	East District	40.91
35.	Tamil Nadu	Harur	76.47
36.	Tripura	West District	25.75
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	299.21
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	98.10
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	114.28
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	191.16
41.	Uttaranchal	Lansdown	40.38
Grand Total			4404.84

Statement-II*Financial Progress during 9th Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-2002)*

Financial : Rs. in lakh

Sl.No.	Name of State	NTFP		IAEPS		AOFFP		ASTRP upto 2000-01	
		San	Rel	San	Rel	San	Rel	San	Rel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	815.77	688.55	1128.90	767.91	695.87	593.74	123.96	47.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.75	80.00	304.57	286.37	40.12	33.88	85.40	30.99
3.	Assam	270.53	222.03	437.31	250.80	858.31	355.53	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	324.98	88.00	0.00	0.00	737.98	275.52	151.61	66.95
5.	Goa	101.76	81.75	0.00	0.00	37.93	24.18	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	764.99	564.58	748.48	728.19	1036.94	882.36	99.45	61.80
7.	Haryana	208.67	207.67	437.82	330.82	1437.04	1340.30	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	202.89	167.35	327.48	233.11	744.62	598.15	0.00	0.00
9.	J&K	994.44	845.16	1801.76	1596.76	797.81	162.64	98.51	75.24
10.	Karnataka	320.90	302.08	847.43	660.42	900.22	706.91	132.50	88.14
11.	Kerala	179.48	116.98	1926.19	1557.59	467.66	383.34	0	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	841.00	481.34	1711.05	1199.02	2110.30	1632.16	219.37	156.91
13.	Maharashtra	298.71	280.17	1110.17	499.67	378.41	303.53	142.13	63.03
14.	Manipur	325.76	237.55	1697.46	1376.08	975.23	454.27	89.21	60.69
15.	Meghalaya	133.92	77.39	44.56	24.91	123.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	308.29	277.01	604.55	538.74	854.73	825.17	59.67	44.55
17.	Nagaland	209.10	106.00	329.19	246.47	77.65	24.10	59.02	15.80
18.	Orissa	674.50	520.53	3779.72	1810.50	565.47	415.33	0.00	9.00
19.	Punjab	158.75	78.50	507.31	123.99	1204.13	190.12	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	698.35	679.02	2047.98	1596.22	970.01	773.83	112.32	72.97
21.	Sikkim	568.58	568.58	795.68	708.77	346.66	308.74	64.43	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	167.78	106.75	433.18	202.57	595.97	483.21	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	107.37	73.19	407.71	304.18	314.51	232.49	48.73	21.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	377.87	153.87	229.39	203.15	1062.55	854.06	0.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	377.52	320.55	859.07	674.39	894.61	855.76	0.00	21.61
26.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	90.32	20.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chhattisgarh	143.23	110.52	364.55	266.18	67.13	88.20	40.00	0.00
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	1911.72	1594.10	381.80	184.11	0.00	0.00
29.	Jharkhand	-	-	364.31	243.11	0.00	119.92	-	-
Total		9738.89	7435.12	25247.86	18044.14	18677.49	13101.55	1526.31	837.44

Statement-III*Physical Progress during 9th Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)*

Physical : Area in ha.

Sl.No.	Name of State	NTFP		IAEPS		AOFPP	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9082	9057	14326	11584	15214	13071
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1820	900	3078	2288	1120	360
3.	Assam	3322	1790	3600	2250	16800	10593
4.	Bihar	3225	0	0	0	10609	2698
5.	Chhattisgarh	2125	2125	3980	3321	3057	975
6.	Goa	1160	965	0	0	500	465
7.	Gujarat	4795	4225	6890	6890	15365	13925
8.	Haryana	1250	1250	2995	2995	13175	10606
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1611	1283	3460	2613	14015	11364
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	3500	1510	0	0
11.	J&K	8241	6190	16289	12550	16110	4288
12.	Karnataka	2246	2331	6872	6451	15244	10444
13.	Kerala	1224	1053	12572	12036	4090	3203
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7275	4821	18525	16963	61125	54341
15.	Maharashtra	3101	2573	10235	3084	5474	4636
16.	Manipur	3660	940	12363	9808	14400	8270
17.	Meghalaya	1400	915	500	250	3200	800
18.	Mizoram	3300	3100	4500	4400	14000	14000
19.	Nagaland	3247	1100	3850	1925	2280	293
20.	Orissa	9000	8170	43855	31176	16665	15926
21.	Punjab	1075	810	3270	1165	16222	2912
22.	Rajasthan	5200	5200	13800	10200	12383	13000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	4500	4325	7500	700	5834	3858
24.	Tamil Nadu	1405	847	2000	250	14500	10500
25.	Tripura	1560	1091	5325	4178	9461	7562
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	1100	469	34	16879	14647
27.	Uttranchal	0	0	15600	14154	8965	4600
28.	West Bengal	2827	2562	5950	3868	14942	11942
29.	Pondicherry	0	0	448	0	0	0
Total		91921	68723	225752	166643	342629	249279

The State-wise physical target & achievement of ASTRP scheme is not readily available. However an area of 10639 ha. has been covered against the target 16747 ha. during 9th Plan.

Statement-IV

Details about Externally aided forestry projects ongoing projects

S.No.	Name of Project	Funding agency	Project Cost (Rs. in crores)	Physical Target (in '000 ha.) (Planting)	Aid in Donor Currency (in Million)	Year of Commencement	Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Maharashtra Forestry Project	World Bank	431.51	369.0	108 USD	1992-93	1999-2000
2.	Andhra Pradesh Forestry Project	World Bank	353.92	355.0	77.4 USD	1994-95	1999-2000
3.	Rehabilitation of Common Lands in Aravalis, Haryana	EEC	48.15	33.0	23.20 ECU	1990-91	1999-2000
4.	Afforestation and Pasture Dev. along Indira Gandhi Canal	OECF (Japan)	107.50	61.5	7869 YEN	1990-91	1999-2000
5.	Afforestation of Aravalli Hills	OECF (Japan)	176.69	115.0	8095 YEN	1992-93	1999-2000
6.	Western Ghats Forestry Project	DFID (U.K.)	84.20	61.0	3.19 UKS	1992-93	1998-1999
7.	Himachal Pradesh Forestry Project, Kullu Mandi.	DFID (U.K.)	13.92	11.0	3 UKS	1994-95	1999-2000
8.	Madhya Pradesh Forestry Project,	World Bank	245.94	235.0	58.4 USD	1995-96	1999-2000
9.	Integrated Gujarat Forestry Development Project.	OECF (Japan)	608.50	230.0	15760 YEN	1995-96	2000-2001
10.	Rajasthan Forestry Project	OECF (Japan)	139.18	55.0	4219 YEN	1995-96	1999-2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project	OEFC (Japan)	499.20	405.0	13324 YEN	1996-97	2001-2002
12.	Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project	OEFC (Japan)	564.54	471.0	15968 YEN	1996-97	2001-2002
13.	Uttar Pradesh Forestry Project	World Bank	272.00	160.0	52 USD	1997-98	2000-01
14.	Punjab Afforestation Project	OEFC (Japan)	442.00	59.0	6193 YEN	1997-98	2004-05
15.	Kerala Forestry Project	World Bank	183.00	54.0	39 US\$	1998-99	2001-2002
16.	Uttaranchal Forestry Project	World Bank	100.00	-	19.98 USD	2000-01	2002-03
Grand Total			4271.25				

ILS at Dimapur Airport

2245. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large piece of land under the occupation of Assam Rifles in the Dimapur Airport area has deprived the Airport authorities to facilitate Night Landing Facilities at the Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to shift the Assam Rifles from the premises of the airport; and

(d) the time by which the resettlement of Assam Rifles and the work of installation of ILS at Dimapur airport is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Decision has already been taken for vacating the 18.15 acres of land under occupation of Assam Rifles Training Centre (ARTC) at Dimapur Airport by the end of July, 2002. Airports Authority of India (AAI) will, thereafter, take necessary action for installation of Instrument Landing System and other allied works at this airport.

New Policy for Mine Safety

2246. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any new policy for mine safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Provision for safety of persons employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder which are administered by the Ministry of Labour. Ministry of Labour has informed that the safety laws are kept under constant review and amended from time to time in tune with advancements in the mining industry. Such amendment of legislation is an ongoing process, and does not constitute a change in policy for mine safety.

Pension to Journalists

2247. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sanction pension for journalists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 already provides for pension to journalists in newspaper establishments employing twenty or more persons. There is, therefore, no proposal, at present, with the Government to award separate pension to journalists.

Cultivation of Oilseeds

2248. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any strategy to shift farmers' focus from cultivating foodgrains to oilseeds as about 40 percent of country's requirement is being imported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereto;

(d) whether the Government have fixed higher target for foodgrain export in the next fiscal year;

(e) if so, the detail thereof; and

(f) the steps mooted to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) to (c) There is no specific scheme to shift farmers' focus from cultivating foodgrains to oilseeds. However, under Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), one of the strategy being adopted is replacement of low economy crops with oilseeds as also cultivation of oilseeds as substitute crop in problematic areas/situations where water supply is inadequate since water requirement for oilseed crops is low.

(d) to (f) No target is fixed for the export of agricultural products including foodgrains. However, efforts are being made to export the maximum quantity of agricultural products including foodgrains and emphasis is given to quality of product and other norms required for export.

Killing of Chilka Dolphins

2249. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Tourist boom killing Chilka Dolphins" appearing in the *Pioneer* dated February 01, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Orissa has informed the Central Government that a Departmental

inquiry has been ordered by the Divisional Forest Officer (Wild Life) Chilka Division.

(d) The Chilka Development Authority of the State Government of Orissa submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to conduct a study on the Habitat of Dolphins in Chilka Lake.

[Translation]

Shifting of Indian School of Mines

2250. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the mine belt is located in Singhbhum area whereas Indian School of Mines in the Dhanbad;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to shift this school to Navamandi in Shingbhum; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir. Some of the mineral belts are located in the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

(b) There is no proposal at present for shifting the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad to any other place. There are large number of mines in and around Dhanbad too.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Levying of Cess on Milk

2251. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting has been held to finalise the issue of levying cess on the milk imported by the State from neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the details of the matter discussed therein; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No such meeting has been held to finalise the issues like levying cess on the milk import by the State from the neighbouring States.

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

Pollution by Agrochemicals

2252. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that agro-chemicals are causing high pollution and many other grave problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken note of the report of Environment Protection Agency (EPA) of US wherein agriculture has been shown as the biggest polluter of America's rivers and streams;

(d) if so, whether such study has been proposed or undertaken in India also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the plans chalked out to combat this emerging grave situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Agro-chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides, when applied in an unscientific manner, tend to cause grave problems to environment and human health.

(c) As per the Report of the United States-Environment Protection Agency "Water Quality conditions in the United States: A profile from the 1998 National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress," agriculture is the leading source of pollution in assessed rivers and streams.

(d) and (e) The Central Pollution Control Board has taken up a pilot study for assessing pollution problems caused by non-point sources including agro-chemicals, in collaboration with Punjab State Pollution Control Board.

[Translation]

Cases against Travel Agencies

2253. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several travel agencies are engaged in sending people abroad on the basis of fake documents;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop the illegal activities of such agencies and for protecting the interests of the people?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983, Registration Certificates are issued to the Recruiting Agents for sending Indian citizens abroad for employment on contractual basis. Travel Agents without obtaining a valid registration certificate from the Government are not authorized to engage themselves in the business of overseas recruitment. However, sporadic complaints were received, from time to time, against unregistered travel agents/individuals who were involved in sending persons abroad. The number of complaints received against such agents/individuals during last three years are as under.—

Year	1999	2000	2001
No. of complaints	101	84	67

With a view to curbing the activities of unscrupulous agents, detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/Union territory Administrations for issue necessary instructions right down to the police station level to maintain strict vigil against nefarious activities of unscrupulous agents and registration of cases against them. During the last three years, 41 Prosecution sanctions were issued by the Government under the Emigration Act, 1983.

[English]

Wasteful Expenditure

2254. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has identified certain sectors under his ministry/departments in which wasteful expenditure is reported to have been maximum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of wasteful expenditure identified therein during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken so far to curtail/stop such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. There is no area/sector where wasteful expenditure has been reported.

(b) to (d) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Setting up of Food Processing Industries

2255. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan had sent any proposal for setting up of Food Processing Industries during the last three years and sought economic and technical assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (PROF. CHAMAN LAL GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan had not sent any proposal for setting up of food processing industries during the last three years except one proposal for setting up of a Food Park. Since the proposal lacked in many details, additional information has been sought.

[English]

Dredging of River Beds

2256. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a National Scheme to dredge all major river beds in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

'Chalo Khet Ki Aur' a Broadcast in Hindi

2257. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sponsored programme titled 'Chalo Khet Ki Aur' was proposed to be broadcast by his ministry in Hindi as well as other regional languages from various stations of AIR;

(b) if so, whether an announcement to this effect was made in a National Seminar of Farmers recently held in the Capital;

(c) if so, whether the programme has since been aired;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the broadcast of this programme is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. To start with the programme will be broadcast in Hindi on a limited number of All India Radio Stations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The production of audio spots has commenced. The broadcast of the programme will commence after adequate software, in terms of audio spots are in stock so as to ensure continuity of the broadcast of the programme.

[Translation]

Land Encroachment

2258. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India has formulated any scheme for earning revenue and to protect its land from encroachment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the percentage of income of AAI is likely to increase after implementing this scheme every year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to protect the land from encroachments. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up the following steps:-

AAI has taken up the matter with various State Governments for removal and/or rehabilitation of the encroaches from AAI land; fencing/boundary wall around the operational area of the airport has been constructed and breaches repaired/bridged to safeguard the AAI land from encroachers; construction of motorable road along the boundary wall for easy accessibility to the perimeter and keeping a continuous watch against encroachers; Nehru Nagar area in Juhu Airport, Mumbai and Gaon Devi area in CSI Airport, Mumbai and from Vile Parle Police Station to Bamanwada (known as M.C. Chagla Marg-construction after 1995) have been cleared from the encroachers; the process of shifting/removing/rehabilitating encroachers from the AAI land in Jari Mari (Rafiq Nagar) area at Mumbai is under progress with the help of State Government; encroachers on AAI land at Mumbai Airport which are security hazard are being identified to be shifted in the Salt Plan area with the assistance of Government of Maharashtra and about one acre of land belonging to AAI in Dag No. 220 at the LGBI Airport, Guwahati have been got cleared from the encroachers after following due legal process and PPE Eviction Proceedings.

A large part of the vacant land at the airports is required to be kept vacant to meet essential operational safety norms. Assessment of vacant land which can be utilized for commercial exploitation has been made for a number of airports. There are plans to suitably take up construction of hangars, cargo warehouses, retail petrol outlets, hotels, resorts, shopping plaza, etc. for commercial utilization of the vacant land. Since such schemes are at preliminary stages the likely increase in the percentage of income cannot be quantified.

[English]

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

2259. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to release an amount of Rs. 11.08 crores and an additional

grant of Rs. 42.47 crores for implementation of national project for cattle and buffalo breeding;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The revised proposal for Rs. 55.66 crore was received in the Department in August, 2001. The proposal was processed in consultation with State Officials for release of grants.

(b) and (c) The process of project approval envisages seeking comments from the appraisal agencies before the case is presented to Expenditure Finance Committee for approval. Against a Budget Estimate (2001-2002) of Rs. 4600.00 lakh for the Scheme, the Department has assessed the requirement of Andhra Pradesh for 2001-2002 as Rs. 1158.32 lakh for the following major activities:

(i) Institutional Restructuring	— Rs. 130.00 lakh
(ii) Manpower Development	— Rs. 99.32 lakh
(iii) Strengthening of Frozen Semen Network	— Rs. 869.00 lakh
(iv) Breed Development/ Bull Production	— Rs. 60.00 lakh
Total	— Rs. 1158.32 lakh

These are yet to be approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee, which is scheduled to meet on 21.3.2002.

Cotton Growers Facing Pesticide Scarcity In A.P.

2260. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh are facing pesticide scarcity due to imposition of ban on American Cargo Carriers which transports pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) There is no pesticides scarcity in Andhra Pradesh for the cotton growers. However, the Government

of Andhra Pradesh informed that because of uncertainty and non-availability of commercial flights in the United States due to post September 11 attacks, there was delay in the supply of 'Avaunt' manufactured by M/s E.I. Dupont India Ltd. and 'Tracer' manufactured by Ms/ Denocil Limited in Andhra Pradesh State. But a large number of indigenously manufactured insecticides which can be used as substitutes to these two pesticides are available in plenty in the market.

(c) The question does not arise.

Agricultural Research

2261. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural research and education in the country is not in a position to percolate research benefits to farmers due to lack of financial support;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) No Sir, a number of programmes have been taken up by the agricultural research and education system in the country to percolate research benefits to the farmers.

- 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) for conducting training of farmers and extension personnel, front-line demonstrations, and on-farm testing;
- 53 Zonal Agricultural Research Stations remanded to take up additional functions of KVKs;
- 40 Agricultural Technology Information Centres for providing technology products, diagnostic services and technology information to the farmers, and
- 70 centres for Technology Assessment and Refinement on location specific basis through Institution Village Linkage Programme.

(c) A sum of Rs. 347.70 crores earmarked for the purpose during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Paddy Cultivation

2262. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under paddy cultivation in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) whether there has been decline in the area under paddy cultivation in the country during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the area under paddy cultivation and to boost paddy production particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Area under rice cultivation at all India level and in Maharashtra during last three years is as under:—

(area in million hectare)		
Years	All India	Maharashtra
1998-99	44.82	1.48
1999-2000	45.16	1.52
2000-2001	44.36	1.51

There is no significant change in the area under Rice.

(d) In order to improve the production and productivity of Rice in the country, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ICDP-Rice is being implemented under Macro Management Scheme. Besides, a Central Sector Scheme of Rice Seed Minikit Programme has also been implemented. The State Government of Maharashtra is also taking a number of steps in this regard as under:—

- (i) Increasing area under hybrid and improved varieties of paddy.
- (ii) Improving seed replacement ratio.
- (iii) Transfer of improved crop production technology.
- (iv) Timely management of pests and diseases.
- (v) Increasing area under protective irrigation.
- (vi) Organizing technology demonstration to the farmers and imparting training to the farmers.

Central Share in NAIS

2263. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals to increase Central share in the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) from 50 per cent to 66.66 per cent have been received from State Government of Maharashtra for consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, some States including Government of Maharashtra have suggested sharing pattern of financial liabilities between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1 rather than 1:1 under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS).

In view of the enlargement of the scope of coverage of the NAIS and the constraint on the resources of the Government of India, it has been decided to retain the pattern of sharing of financial liabilities between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 1:1.

[*Translation*]

Proposals for Tourism Development

2264. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various State Governments for development of tourism during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals approved/rejected/under consideration at present; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Tourism, Government of India provides Central financial assistance for prioritised projects to the State Governments/UT Administrations in consultation with them every year.

During the last three years, i.e. 1998-99 to 2000-01, 1110 projects which fell within the guidelines have been sanctioned for the development of tourism in various States/UT Administrations.

[*English*]

Bird Hit Accidents at IGI Airport

2265. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IGI Airport is vulnerable to danger from bird hits;

(b) if so, whether the Airport Authority has devised any plan to reduce such dangers; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to reduce the chances of bird hits at the airport during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir. There were, however, four bird strikes at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport in 1999-2000 and three in 2000-2001.

(b) and (c) In view of the vulnerability of airports due to bird strikes Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken the following important steps to prevent bird strikes:—

1. Regular grass cutting by machines as well as manually.
2. Filling up of low-lying areas and evolving drainage system.
3. Insecticide spraying.
4. Proper collection and disposal of garbage using polythene bags.
5. Deployment of sharpshooters and bird scarers.

In addition to the above, AAI coordinates with, and advises local Municipal bodies to take action on the following issues:—

- (a) Prevention of illegal de-skinning of dead animals in the open and establishment of modern carcass processing plant.
- (b) Removal of slums from the environs of the airports.
- (c) Creation of incinerators or garbage processing plants.
- (d) Zon Guns, which produce scaring sound, are deployed to scare away the birds.
- (e) Weekly inspection of areas around IGI airport is being conducted alongwith municipal officials.
- (f) Bleaching powder is being sprayed along the shoulders of runway to control the insects movement on the runway.

- (g) Trees around and inside the IGI airport are being pruned regularly to distract birds nesting.

Misuse of Free Travel Facilities by Employees of AI and IA

2266. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India and Indian Airlines provide Holiday/Travel facilities to family members of their employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the total cost incurred by Air India and Indian Airlines on such facilities separately during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether some senior officials of Air India and Indian Airlines have been found to have misused the facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Both the Airlines issue free/concessional air passages to its employees and their families on sectors operated by them as per service condition from time to time. These free/concessional air passages are subject to availability of seats on the flights after accepting revenue passengers. As such no additional cost is involved except nominal meal cost on board. The employees are eligible for reimbursement of inland Air Travel Tax, Foreign Travel Tax and Passenger Service Fees as per their eligibility.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Visit of Tourists to Karnataka

2267. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Karnataka during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the details of monuments/sites of historical importance in Karnataka which attract a large number of tourists; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the promotion of domestic/international tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The estimated number of visits of tourist to Karnataka during the years 1999 & 2000 is as follows:—

Year	Number of tourist visits
1999	16.13 million
2000	18.21 million

Similar figure for the year 2001 is not available

(b) Various monuments/sites which attract a large number of tourists in Karnataka include: Keshwa Temple in Somnathpura, Vithala Temple and Zanana enclosure in Hampi, Bellary fort, Chitradurga fort, Daria Daulat Bagh and Tipu Sultan Palace.

(c) Various steps being taken to attract more domestic & foreign tourists include positioning and maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity, enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination, improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements, creation of world class infrastructure, developing sustained and effective marketing plans and programs, special thrust to rural and small segment tourism and attention to civilisational issues and issues pertaining to civic administration and good governance and also of social and cultural values.

Workshop on Ground Water

2268. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day national workshop on ground water recharge and rain water harvesting was held in Bangalore recently;

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

(c) the recommendations made by the workshop and accepted by the Government;

(d) whether any concrete programme has been worked out; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points discussed during the workshop on ground water recharge and rain water harvesting held at Bangalore on 22nd & 23rd December 2001 include hand pump/borewell recharge structure, traditional Water Harvesting Structure (rain water harvesting), community participation in Ground Water Recharge and unified water managements strategy.

(c) to (e) The details of recommendations made at the workshop are given in the enclosed statement. The State Governments have to implement the recommendations of the aforesaid national workshop.

Statement

- * All States shall enact comprehensive ground water legislation covering the prohibition of over-exploitation control and regularisation of ground water development and management, pricing of water for various uses besides promoting implementation of ground water recharge methods.
- * The Governments shall formulate comprehensive and holistic policy on water sector, which would apply to users and stake holders including individuals, industries and institutions.
- * The Governments shall empower local self-governments as per the principles and policies on drinking water, minor irrigation, watershed development and allied areas included in the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments.
- * There shall be a sustained campaign to strengthen village and gram panchayat level capacity to develop skills required for the successful construction, implementation, ownership, operation and maintenance of ground water recharge and rain water harvesting structures and related community assets.
- * Government shall take steps to promote traditional water sources for drinking water and to rejuvenate those presently defunct.
- * Government shall promote Information, Education and Communication methods highlighting the bad effects of indiscriminate exploitation of water and positive aspects to conserve water.
- * Governments shall encourage and promote the development of documenting and disseminating

the best practices followed in different parts of the country.

- * The States shall set up common platform for coordinating the functioning of those departments involved in or associated with water.
- * The Centre and States shall simplify, converge and streamline Government schemes, which deal with the water use and conservation.

Contamination In Food and Food Products

2269. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of pesticides has threatened food safety;

(b) if so, whether there is no proper system for regular monitoring of contaminants in food and food products;

(c) if so, whether this issue was also discussed in the workshop on strengthening food safety and quality system organized by CII, Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN) and Ministry of Health;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Use of pesticides do not threatened food safety if used as per directions approved by Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(c) to (e) A workshop on strengthening food safety and quality systems in India through the work of the National Codex Committee was organized from 4-6 February 2002 in New Delhi by CII, Ministry of Health and FAO wherein a paper on criteria for setting up Residual level for Pesticides was also presented. The States/UTs who are responsible for implementation of PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 have been requested from time to time to keep check on the quality of food products in the country.

National Disaster Management Committee

2270. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Disaster Management Committee has prepared a plan on disaster mitigation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether legislative support to various agencies at various levels in disaster mitigation is mooted in the plan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the said plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) to (e) The National Committee on Disaster Management has not yet submitted its report.

No Fly Zones

2271. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has requested the Ministry of Civil Aviation to declare air corridors above nuclear installations as 'No Fly Zones'; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decisions on "No Fly Zones" are taken from time to time taking into account the relevant security considerations.

Target for Soil Collection Sample

2272. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as against the target set for soil collection sample during 1997-98 and 1998-99 54,000 and 30,000 the achievement was only 21,466 and 20,021 respectively;

(b) if so, whether there has been consistent increase in budget allocation but the utilisation has been much below of allocations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the performance and to achieve the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The capacity of 514 soil testing laboratories in the country which have been set up by States and fertilizer industry was 6.4 million soil samples per annum during 1997-98 and 1998-99. The average utilization of the capacity was 73%. States provide funds for running the soil testing laboratories owned by them while Fertilizer Industry provides funds for the laboratories set up by the industry. With a view to improve the performance of these laboratories, the States are periodically advised by the Union Ministry of Agriculture to improve the capacity utilisation and also to strengthen the facilities further.

Delayed Projects

2273. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1579 dated August 8, 2000 regarding delayed projects and state:

- (a) whether the Dispute Resolution Board for all major projects has since been constituted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a number of dispute in the State-run projects have since been settled;
- (d) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (e) the details of projects still pending for implementation/completion alongwith the time since when these are pending indicating the reasons for delay;
- (f) whether there is any proposal to abolish some of those projects or other projects which have been pending for a long period of time; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not abolishing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The proposal to constitute Dispute Resolution Board for all major projects has not been agreed to by the Government. Therefore, the existing provision for resolution of disputes

as per the amended Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 will continue.

(e) As on 31.12.2001, 458 projects are under implementation which are on our monitor. Of these, 148 projects are running behind schedule with respect to their revised approved schedule. The reasons for delay varies from project to project; in general, these are:- administrative and procedural delays, delay in land

acquisition, delay in award of work contracts, failure of civil contractors, delay in supply of equipment and construction and faulty implementation procedures. The sector-wise break-up of delayed projects along with range of delays are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(f) and (g) There are 34 projects which have not been able to progress due to various reasons and have been frozen/abolished. The list of such projects along with reasons are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Extent of time/cost overrun in Projects with Respect to Latest Schedule as on 31.12.2001

S.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Total Cost (Rs. Cro)			Proj. with cost over run				Proj. with time over run			
			Latest Approved	Anticipated Cost	Cost over-run (%)	No.	Latest Approved	Anticipated Cost	% Increase	No.	Latest Approved	Anticipated Cost	Range (Months)
1.	Atomic Energy	7	10971.3	11310.3	3.1	1	6421.0	6760.0	5.3	3	184.1	184.1	21- 81
2.	Civil Aviation	11	436.5	487.4	11.7	4	131.0	190.4	45.4	5	237.2	242.0	9- 27
3.	Coal	54	10764.0	10646.9	-1.1	3	3127.2	3143.1	0.5	17	5037.6	4907.8	2- 96
4.	Fertilisers	3	632.8	632.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	509.4	509.4	17- 17
5.	I & B	4	215.8	215.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	215.8	215.8	30- 57
6.	Mines	3	3783.4	3783.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	00.0	3	3783.4	3783.4	6- 30
7.	Steel	7	772.4	807.8	4.6	3	521.3	556.8	6.8	5	684.5	712.3	2- 51
8.	Petroleum	48	34942.4	34332.8	-1.7	3	2390.0	2584.0	8.1	10	2923.9	2739.5	1- 52
9.	Power	35	46039.2	52058.2	13.1	11	22441.0	28460.0	26.8	12	21271.8	26759.9	5- 48
10.	Health & FW	3	710.9	780.9	9.8	1	19.0	89.0	368.0	0	0.0	0.0	0- 0
11.	Railways	201	31489.1	40952.3	30.1	130	19826.3	29427.8	48.4	47	9534.4	12625.6	9- 132
12.	Surface Transport	66	36992.3	39080.0	5.6	26	3775.5	5951.8	57.6	30	3075.4	4658.1	1- 132
13.	Telecommunication	8	521.2	521.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	383.6	383.6	3- 72
14.	Urban Development	8	5247.3	8651.6	64.9	6	5190.7	8595.0	65.6	6	5084.5	8438.2	6- 67
Total		458	183518.5	204261.4	11.3	188	63842.9	85757.8	34.3	148	52925.5	66159.5	

Statement-II**List of Frozen Projects as on 31.12.2001**

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Appro. Orgnl. (Rvsd)	Date of Commissioning		Cost		% Cost Over Run on Original (Revised)	Cumulative Expenditure	Reasons
				Original (Revised)	Anticipated	Approved	Anticipated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sector : Coal										
BCCL										
1.	D&F Ropeways Dhanbad Bihar	4.00 MTY	1987/01	1990/01	N.A.	16.12 21.32	21.32	32 0	4.15	Geomining/ Technological problems.
2.	Patherdih Washery MOD. Dhanbad Bihar	2.00 MTY	1988/02 1994/12	1992/03 1998/03	1998/03	29.43 48.49	48.49	65 0	8.89	— do —
3.	Block-III OC Dhanbad Bihar	0.45 MTY	1991/08	1998/03	N.A.	45.97	45.97	0 0	15.55	Due to fire problem.
4.	Viswakarma OC Dhanbad Bihar	0.7 MTY	1997/08	2001/03	2002/03	44.74	44.74	0 0	0.84	*Land and funds problem.
CCL										
5.	Karma OC Maharashtra	0.80 MTY	1990/12	1996/03	N.A.	47.40	47.40	0 0	1.64	Geomining/ Technological problems.
6.	Hindegr OC Hazaribagh Bihar	0.78 MTY	1991/03	1995/03	N.A.	41.48	—	N.A. N.A.	0.23	Geomining/ Technological problems.
7.	Parej East UG Hazaribagh Bihar	0.30 MTY	1992/09	1999/03	N.A.	29.34	29.34	0 0	1.10	* Land problem.
8.	Tarni OC Bokaro Bihar	0.50 MTY	1991/05	1995/03	N.A.	29.55	29.55	0 0	0.23	Geomining/ Technological problems.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Jirdih OC	0.60 MT	1991/03	1993/04	N.A.	48.83	48.83	0 0	-	-- do --
SECL										
10.	Churcha West PSLW UG Madhya Pradesh	0.65 MTY	1994/12	1998/03	N.A.	48.61	48.61	0 0	-	* Technology to be finalised and approved by DGMS.
ECL										
11.	Laudoha UG Bankura West Bengal	0.68 MTY	1989/03	1996/03	N.A.	49.34	49.34	0 0	0.80	Geomining technological problems.
12.	Rajmahal OC Gonda Bihar	1.5 MT	1996/09	2002/03	N.A.	46.86	46.86	0 0	-	Less off-take by NTPC and shortage of funds.
MCL										
13.	Int-Chp Laj- Kura Samleshwri Orissa	5.10 MTY	1991/03	1995/03	N.A.	49.19	49.19	0 0	-	Funds constraints.
WCL										
14.	Amb. River Diversion		1993/04	1997/03	N.A.	27.99	-	N.A. N.A.	0.01	Geomining technological problems.
NLC										
15.	Barsingar Lignite Mine Bikaner Rajasthan	MT 1.7	1991/04	1995/05	N.A.	242.31	242.31	0 0	24.48	Geomining technological problems.
16.	Barsingar Lignite TPS Bikaner Rajasthan	MW 2x120	1991/04	1996/06	N.A.	585.73	664.11	13 13	5.06	-- do --
Sector : Fertilisers										
HFC										
17.	Haldia FERT Proj Midnapur West Bengal	THMT 151	1971/11 1981/07	1976/10 1982/04	N.A. N.A.	88.03 281.96	790.00	797 180	840.00	Technology failure-being sold to private sector.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sector : Mines										
NALCO										
18.	Wheel Proj. Angol-Akum Dhenkanal Orissa	Nos. 45000	1997/12	N.A.	N.A.	92.56	92.56	0 0	1.62	Technology issues.
Sector : Steel										
SAIL										
19	Modern. of R&S Mill Bhilai Madhya Pradesh		1993/09	1997/04	2000/12	47.21	47.21	0 0	37.53	Completed.
Sector : Petroleum										
IOC										
20.	Aug. of Panip Tambala-Jak. Haryana		1999/01	2001/05	N.A.	68.52	68.52	0 0	0.69	Dropped.
Sector : Power										
DVC										
21	Panchet Hill II Hep Dhanbad Bihar	MW 40	1978/01	1983/01	N.A.	16.03	82.09	412 412	49.22	Generation in conventional mode completed decision on Pumped storage Awaited.
NHPC										
22.	Koel Karo HEP Ranchi/SNG Bihar	MW 710	1981/06	1999/11 1991/11	N.A. 1999/11	444.67 1292.82	2594.17	483 101	44.60	Funds problem.
NTPC										
23.	Farakka STPP-III Mursidabad West Bengal	MW 500	1989/09	1995/12	N.A.	603.65	603.65	0 0	-	Phased out due to low demand in the region.
PGCIL										
24.	Koel Karo TR Line Jamshedpur Bihar	CKM 215	1991/11	1998/03	N.A.	52.59	52.59	0 0	-	To start only after generation project takes off.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sector : Railways										
DOUBL										
25.	Kalapipal- Phanda, WR Madhya Pradesh	KM 41	1990/04	1995/12	N.A.	53.00	53.00	0 0	2.11	Fund constraints/ Low priority.
26.	Karpurigram- siho, NER Uttar Pradesh	KM 26	1993/04	N.A. 1997/03	1997/03	21.00	21.00	0 0	0.48	Forzen.
GC										
27.	Bhild Samdri & Samdar-J. PU NR RJ, GU	KMS 306	1990/04	1995/06	N.A.	267.83	188.00	-30 -30	-	Forzen.
WS&PU										
28.	Chitradurg- ROH/POH WAGO FAC, SR Karnataka		1995/10	N.A.	N.A.	33.84	33.84	0 0	-	Forzen, but not sanction.
Sector : Surface Transport										
IWT										
29.	Mod. of Raja- Bagan Dock (CIWTC) West Bengal	SB27000T SR No. 106/YR	1988/07 1992/12	1993/02 1995/09	N.A.	66.09	71.34	8 8	3.91	Funds yet to be tied up with Govt. of netherlands.
Sector : Telecommunication										
DOT										
30.	Eiob Exch Installation K.K. NGR Tamil Nadu	K 10	1990/03	1994/03	N.A.	27.21	27.21	0 0	2.01	Forzen.
31.	Inst. E-10Bex Ahmedabad Gujarat	K 8	1992/08	1995/03	N.A.	31.06	31.06	0 0	-	Building wall in progress new Technology.
VSNL										
32.	Int. NWK MGT. Centre Mumbai Maharashtra	-	1996/11	1999/01 2000/05	2000/05	40.00	40.00	0 0	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sector : Urban Development										
UD										
33.	C/O Type-V, VI QTRS, INA New Delhi Delhi	V-98 V1-28	1995/12	1997/12	N.A.	26.00	26.00	0 0	-	Dropped.
34.	General Pool Residence QR Mumbai Maharashtra	No. 1016	1985/09 1995/05	1989/09	N.A.	29.50 62.75	62.75	113 0	1.95	Dropped.

Cheating of Indian Employees in Gulf

2274. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of cheating with regard to Indians employed in the Gulf countries recorded during the last three years; and

(b) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b) During the last three years a total of 31 cases of cheating were recorded with regard to Indians employed in the Gulf countries. The break-up is as under:

Year	No. of Cases
1999	10
2000	11
2001	10

The foreign employers/sponsors who were involved in such cases have been blacklisted.

Alleviation of Poverty and Employment through Agriculture

2275. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agriculture was assigned a special role in the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) to alleviate poverty and generate employment;

(b) if so, the rate of success in achieving these goals; and

(c) the reason for the shortfall in achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Agriculture and allied activities have been one of the thrust areas during the Ninth Five Year Plan to increase production and productivity of agricultural/horticultural crops, animals husbandry, dairying, fisheries and other allied activities which also contribute in poverty alleviation and generation of employment. The Government is also implementing specific schemes for alleviation of poverty and gainful employment addressed to target groups including persons below poverty line, women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes both in rural and urban areas. Under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs. 5000 crores are to be provided every year free of cost in addition to Rs. 5000 crores to meet the cash component for wages and material cost. Also under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Rs. 461 crore has been released in the first four years of the Ninth Plan, for the self employment and wage employment programmes. The number of persons below the poverty line has come down to 26.10 per cent in 1999-2000.

[Translation]

Demand and Production of Milk and Milk Products

2276. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and production of milk and milk products in the country at present;

(b) the estimated demand of milk and milk products in the country during the next two years;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate a comprehensive scheme to promote milk production and its export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) The provisional estimates of production of milk in the country during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are 81.4 and 84.5 million tonnes respectively. The per capita availability of milk per day is 223 grams and 225 grams respectively.

(b) No such data on estimated demand of milk and milk products is available.

(c) and (d) For maintaining the tempo of milk production in the country, the Government of India has been implementing the following schemes:

- a. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.
- b. Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development.
- c. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases.
- d. National project on Rinderpest Eradication.
- e. Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP) in non-operation flood, hilly and backward areas.

Besides, the Co-operative Milk Unions/Federations in various states have drawn long term plans with the assistance of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for promoting the activities in processing and manufacturing facilities, quality assurance, productivity enhancement, etc.

For the purpose of promoting exports, the following steps have been taken by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA):

(i) Standards have been laid down under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 for export of milk products. Export Inspection Agency (EIA) has been nominated as competent authority for inspection and approval.

(ii) Regular contribution in the deliberations for formulating standards by the Codex Alimentarius Commission to ensure that India's interests are reflected.

(iii) Financial assistance is provided to the exporters for setting up of in house quality control laboratories, implementation of international Quality Systems such as HACCP, ISO-9000 etc.

(iv) Participation in trade fairs to create awareness of Indian products.

Demand of Coal by Electricity Boards

2277. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal demanded by the Electricity Boards for their power stations in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the actual quantity of coal supplied to them during the said period;

(c) whether the quantity supplied to the said Boards was adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to supply the requisite quantity of coal to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Details of linkage and despatch of coal to power stations of Electricity Boards and other Power Utilities from Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited for the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The quantity of coal supplied by coal companies to power stations of Electricity Boards was adequate to maintain their generation in full and there was no generation loss on account of inadequate coal supply.

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

Statement*Linkage and Despatch of Coal to Power Sector*

Coal India Limited

(in '000 tonnes)

Electricity Board/Power Utility	1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Linkage	Despatch	Linkage	Despatch	Linkage	Despatch
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	3840	3099	4300	3469	4320	3887
Delhi Vidyut Board	1575	1193	1560	1464	1695	1469
Haryana State Electricity Board	3300	3650	3360	2683	3765	3027
Punjab State Electricity Board	7365	6947	9570	9500	10715	10619
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	3420	3690	5910	4743	6420	6022
Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board	16050	14928	17860	15707	16935	13821
UP Based NTPC Power Stations	21165	19762	23145	22753	24897	24550
Ahmedabad Electricity Board	1590	1557	1130	1101	900	972
Gujarat Electricity Board	12990	13255	14655	15053	12545	13533
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	9780	8742	11520	9511	12060	11629
MP Based NTPC Power Stations	6270	6169	6420	6244	6000	8201
Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	6330	5785	7200	6309	6645	5171
Chhattisgarh Based NTPC Power Stations	11385	11380	11715	11373	10575	11149
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	24840	25926	26810	26327	27450	26401
Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company	1500	1565	1740	1834	2130	2054
Tata Electric Company, Trombay	120	16	120	3	60	0
APGENCO	7950	8058	7560	7347	8250	8670
AP Based NTPC Power Stations	900	880	300	159	600	367
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	2460	1608	2850	2018	3525	2375
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	13440	12764	11010	11535	15045	14846
Bihar State Electricity Board	1311	922	1500	917	1170	786
Bihar Based NTPC Power Stations	3930	3407	3900	3559	3465	4339

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand State Electricity Board	1845	1662	2280	1632	2100	1449
Jharkhand Based DVCP/Stations	2010	3060	3060	3007	2430	2841
Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	1740	1064	1560	769	1290	908
Orissa Power Generation Corporation	2370	2410	2400	2751	2580	2520
Orissa Based NTPC Power Stations	5880	5425	5985	6304	5676	5944
West Bengal State Electricity Board	2115	2169	1785	2113	2070	1822
West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	4245	3207	4650	3333	4755	4208
Calcutta Electricity Supply Company	3180	2983	3810	3394	4020	3722
Durgapur Project Limited	840	337	800	548	600	290
WB Based NTPC Power Stations	5970	4905	6300	5467	6600	7543
WB Based Damodar Valley Corpn. P/Stations	1890	1345	2595	2502	3580	3016
Assam State Electricity Board	270	74	240	107	273	79
All India From CIL Sources	193866	183944	209600	195536	215141	208230

Singareni Coallieries Company Limited

Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APGENCO)	8890	7081	8625	8345	8835	8368
Ramagundum (NTPC), A.P.	10500	9345	10500	10300	10800	10120
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	2460	1401	2070	1839	1545	2239
Gujarat Electricity Board	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu Electricity Board	0	0	0	28	0	32
Karnataka Power Gen. Corporation Ltd.	2700	2746	4200	3238	3675	3657
Total	24550	20573	25395	23750	24855	24416

Expansion of IGI Airport

2278. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for upgradation/expansion of IGI Airport in view of excessive pressure of passengers and aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for implementation of this scheme; and

(c) the time by which this expansion programme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) Following works have been undertaken to upgrade passenger facilities at IGI Airport, Delhi:—

- (i) At the arrival level, the terminal building has been connected to visitors lounge.
- (ii) The existing arrival hall has also been modified to provide for increased claim length of the 6 conveyor belts. The locations of the custom counters and other facilities are also being modified, which would increase the arrival handling capacity from 1200 peak hour passengers to 1600 peak hour passengers.
- (iii) Congestion in the check-in hall has been overcome by shifting the existing glazing towards the city side thereby adding an area of approximately 600 sq. mts. into the check-in hall.
- (iv) The flooring in the arrival and the departure level has been changed to provide for improved ambiance of the terminal. The illumination levels in the extended portions have also been enhanced.
- (v) Toilets in both arrival and departure areas have also been renovated with superior finish.

Further, taking up of major expansion projects is not considered advisable at this juncture in view of the Government decision to restructure the airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai through long term leasing to the private investors, where in private investors will be required to undertake specified capacity expansion projects in the short term and to meet internationally accepted performance criteria in the long term.

Corruption Cases in ECL and CCL

2279. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of corruption in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) noticed during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The details of departmental investigations taken up by Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), during the last three years, in respect of complaints containing allegations of corruption, malpractices and various irregularities, are as under:—

Name of Company	ECL	CCL
Investigation taken up by CBI	8	14
Departmental investigations taken up	39	108
Departmental cases in which charges framed	39	79
Inquiry not yet completed	20	36
Penalty awarded after completion of inquiry.	19	43

[English]

Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs

2280. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of SCs and STs in Class I (Group A) Services stood only at 13.59% (SCs-10.38% and STs-3.21%) and in Class II (Group B) Services only at 14.41% (SCs-11.73 and STs-2.68%) as against 22.5% quota prescribed for them (15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs) as on January 1, 1998 under Central Government.

(b) if so, the total number of posts in (i) Class I (Group A) category and (ii) Class II (Group B) and equivalents thereof and all (1) Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises (2) Statutory Organisations/Corporations (3) Autonomous organizations attached and Subordinate Offices under his ministry; and

(c) the number of persons belonging (i) General (ii) SC (iii) ST and (iv) OBCs categories working against such posts and their respective percentages to the total posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

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

Setting up of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes

2281. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Cultural Centre proposed to be set up at Patna, Bihar under the scheme of "Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural" complexes in the States including those for children";

(b) the funds released so far by the Union Government of this Cultural Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Culture, Government of India has released Rs. 15 lakhs to Bhartiya Nirtya Kala Mandir Chajju Bagh, Patna in 1998 for setting up of a Multi Purpose Cultural Complex at Patna. The Government of Bihar has not intimated progress on the project despite several reminders.

[*Translation*]

Discussions between India and Nepal on Hydel Projects

2282. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held between India and Nepal regarding construction of Hydel projects during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held till date;

(c) the names of projects discussed therein; and

(d) the present status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Following river valley projects on the rivers emanating from Nepal are under discussions between Government of India and Nepal.

(i) Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Mahakali (Sarda in India)

(ii) Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project & Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Scheme on river Kosi.

(iii) Kamla Multipurpose Project on river Kamla.

(iv) Bagmati Multipurpose Project on river Bagmati.

The Detailed Project (DPR) for Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project is already under preparation jointly by India and Nepal. In respect of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage Cum Diversion scheme the Inception Report has been finalized paving the way for field investigation and preparation of DPR. Regarding Bagmati and Kamla Multipurpose Project, the Joint effort of the Government of India and Nepal to sort out certain technical issues are under progress between the two countries.

Issue of Fake Pollution Control Certificate

2283. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some factories/industrial units in the country which are causing pollution have been issued fake pollution control certificates during the last three years and current year;

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

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the functioning of agencies responsible for issuing such certificates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) No such incident has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories, issue consents to factories/industrial units to establish and operate the units. While issuing the consents, the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees stipulate the conditions which

are required to be met by the industries. In order to streamline and bring uniformity in consent mechanism, the Central Pollution Control Board has issued guidelines on uniform procedure for consent management to State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees.

[English]

Promotion of Tourism

2284. DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote tourism with inputs namely Ayurveda, Spiritual tourism, Yoga tourism, Destination tourism, like Trekking, Sea beaches, wildlife, Roots tourism for NRI's and Pilgrimage tourism; and

(b) if so, the dimensions of said provisions during the last two years and projections for the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotion of India as a tourist destination world over is a continuous process. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to the States for production of special publicity collaterals, brochures, CDs etc. on different aspects of tourism product. Various schemes on product development in the State sector have been formulated in the tenth Five Year Plan.

Flights on Economically Unviable Routes

2285. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to compensate domestic carriers for their flights on economically unviable social routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of sectors which are considered to be unviable social routes; and

(d) the names of airlines which operate on these routes?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The Government have so far not taken any decision in this regard;

(c) and (d) Category II routes specified in the Route Dispersal Guidelines (i.e. routes connecting stations in North-Eastern region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar, and Lakshadweep and the routes connecting stations within the above States/UTs) are generally considered to be non-profitable routes. All scheduled operators i.e. Indian Airlines, Alliance Air, Jet Airways and Sahara Airlines operate on Category II routes to meet the requirements of Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Cotton Technology Mission

2286. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched Cotton Technology Mission to improve the yield and quality of cotton;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Mission;

(c) the target fixed for production of cotton under this Mission and achievements made in the country particularly in the backward cotton growing region of Orissa;

(d) the steps taken for attracting the farmers to cotton cultivation;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a Cotton Board on the lines of Tobacco and Tea Board; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched Technology Mission on Cotton in February, 2000 to increase yield and quality of cotton. The Mission consists of four Mini-Missions. Mini-Mission-I is looked after by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for developing production technologies in cotton, while the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is responsible for Mini-Mission-II for increasing production of cotton. The Ministry of Textiles is the nodal Ministry for the implementation of Mini-Mission-III & IV. Mini-Mission-III provides assistance for the development of market infrastructure, while in Mini-Mission-IV, assistance is provided for the modernisation of ginning and pressing factories.

(c) and (d) The annual targets of cotton production fixed for all India and Orissa and achievements during 2000-2001, are as under:

(In lakh bales of 170 kg. each)

	Target	Achievement
All India	145.00	96.52
Orissa	1.00	0.65

In order to popularize the cotton cultivation amongst the farmers, the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme Under Mini-Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton is being implementing in 13 States including Orissa. Under the scheme the assistance is being provided for transfer of technology through demonstration on production technology, integrated pest management and training of framers/extension workers as well as of inputs to the farmers such as seeds, sprayers, bio-agent, pheromone traps and water saving devices like sprinkler sets and drip irrigation system.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

Heritage Structures in Andhra Pradesh

2287. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an urban planning firm 'Eclat Spatial Technologies' submitted list of 76 endangered heritage structures in Andhra Pradesh with strategies to save them to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report titled 'Action Plan for Heritage Conservation and Cultural Tourism for Hyderabad Metropolitan Region' was submitted to INTACH, Delhi and to INTACH's regional chapter at Hyderabad;

(d) if so, the details of the report;

(e) whether the Government propose to take any step in this matter; and

(f) if so, the details of the report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, a Pilot Project for the systematic listing of heritage structures and precincts along the 9 km screech from Golconda to Charminar was prepared by 'Eclat Spatial Technologies'.

(c) As per information received from INTACH, no such report has been received by them.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

Farakka Barrage Project

2288. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the Expert Committee constituted by Planning Commission has recommended short term and long term measures for critical anti-erosion work in the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) if so, the amount released during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 by the Government; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee enlisted anti-erosion works amounting to Rs. 130.00 crore under short term measures and Rs. 45.00 crore under long term measures to be undertaken by Farakka Barrage Project in its jurisdiction.

(b) Government of India has approved in 1999, an Expenditure Finance Committee Memorandum amounting to Rs. 19.68 crore which included Rs. 14.50 crore for anti erosion works as recommended by Expert Committee for IXth Plan period out of which an amount of Rs. 2.00 crore was released during 1999-2000 and Rs. 3.00 crore during 2000-2001.

(c) The works identified in the Expenditure Finance Committee Memorandum are planned to be completed by 2003-04 subject to site conditions, results of model studies and availability of funds.

Employment Scam in BCCL

2289. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand of CBI probe into employment scam of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited in Kusanda area; and

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No such demand has been received in this department.

(b) and (c) Do no arise in view of reply to (a) above.

[Translation]

Air Services in Gujarat

2290. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI G.J. JAVIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various religions, cultural, industrial and tourist places in Gujarat where new air services have been introduced since January 1, 1999;

(b) the details of new air services likely to be started during 2002-03;

(c) the expenditure incurred on maintenance and development of Aerodromes in the State during 2001 and earmarked for 2002 and 2003;

(d) whether various Chambers of Commerce, certain institutions and Members of Parliament of Gujarat have demanded for new air services in the State including regular flight for Rajkot-Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the action taken thereon; and

(g) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Indian Airlines is operating air services to Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar and Rajkot in Gujarat. These services commenced prior to 1.1.1999 and thereafter Indian Airlines has not added services to any other destination in Gujarat.

Jet Airways is presently operating air services to Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Porbandar, Rajkot and Vadodara.

(b) Sahara Airlines is intend to operate to Ahmedabad in the year 2002.

(c) The expenditure incurred on maintenance and development of various airports/aerodromes in the State during the year 2001-02 is anticipated to be of Rs. 404.08 lakhs and projected expenditure earmarked for the year 2002-03 is Rs. 387.01 lakhs.

(d) to (g) Indian Airlines has received requests from various sources for increasing flights and providing new links in Gujarat. However, Indian Airlines at present has no plan to start air services to any new destination in Gujarat in its summer schedule for the period 31st March, 2002 to October, 2002.

[English]

Import of Banned Insecticides

2291. SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any list of pesticides/insecticides which are bound or restricted elsewhere in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether more than 40 insecticides are still being imported into India;

(e) whether the committee set up by the Government has advised to ban the 8 types of insecticides which are extremely dangerous but under pressure of Multi-National Companies same are being still imported;

(f) whether there is likelihood of any serious impact on our Agricultural sector due to these banned imported insecticides;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government have banned/propose to ban the use of some of these pesticides/insecticides in the country;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (j) 32 pesticides which are banned in some other countries of the world are not banned for use in our country (statement-I). Banning/restricting the use by various countries including India is done on the basis of

local agro-climatic, environmental conditions and safety standards. The Government keeps on reviewing periodically the continued use or otherwise of pesticides which are banned/severely restricted in other countries of the world in consultation with Registration Committee/Expert Committees constituted from time to time. Based on such reviews, a total of 31 pesticides/pesticide formulations have been banned (statement-II). There is no restriction on the import of pesticides which are not banned in Indian subject to the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Statement-I

List of Pesticides which have been Banned/Severely Restricted in some countries of the World but are still being used in India

S.No.	Name of the Product
1	2
1.	Aluminium Phosphide
2.	Benomyl
3.	Captan
4.	Carbaryl
5.	Carbofuron
6.	Carbosulfan
7.	Dicofol
8.	DDT
9.	Dimethoate
10.	Diuron
11.	Endosulfan
12.	Fenarimol
13.	Fenpropathrin
14.	Lindane
15.	Linuron
16.	Malathion
17.	Methomyl
18.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride
19.	Methyl Parathion
20.	Monocrotophos

1	2
21.	Oxyfluorfen
22.	Paraquat dichloride
23.	Phorate
24.	Phosphamidon
25.	Pretilachlor
26.	Sodium Cyanide
27.	Triazophos
28.	Tridemorph
29.	Thiomethon
30.	Thiram
31.	Zinc Phosphide
32.	Ziram

Statement-II

List of pesticides/pesticide formulations banned in India

A. Pesticides banned for manufacture, import and use (24 Nos.)

1. Aldrin
2. Benzene Hexachloride
3. Calcium Cyanide
4. Chlordane
5. Copper Acetoarsenite
6. Dibromochloropropane
7. Endrin
8. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
9. Ethyl Parathion
10. Heptachlor
11. Menazone
12. Nitrofen
13. Paraquat dimethyl sulfate
14. Pentachloro nitrobenzene
15. Pentachlorophenol

16. Sodium Methane Arsonate
17. Tetradifon
18. Toxafen
19. Aldicarb
20. Chlorbenzilate
21. Dieldrin
22. Maleic hydrazide
23. Ethylene Dibromide
24. TCA (Trichloro acetic acid)

} Use
banned
w.e.f.
17.7.2003

B. Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but their manufacture is allowed for export (3 Nos)

25. Nicotin Sulfate
26. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
27. Captafol 80% Powder-(use banned w.e.f. 17.7.2003)

C. Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use (4 Nos)

1. Methomyl 24% L
2. Methomyl 12.5% L
3. Phosphamidon 85% SL
4. Carbofuron 50% SP

MoU Signed with RTDC

2292. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has signed any MoU with Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC) to market the RTDC's package and proprieties globally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ITDC proposes to sign similar MoUs with other States Tourism Development Corporations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which it is likely to promote the tourism in their States?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ITDC and RTC signed

a MOU on 07.01.2002 which envisages joint efforts for mutual benefits and promotion of tourism in the State of Rajasthan by having collaboration in the areas of reservation & marketing of RTDC properties; development of new packages; publicity Shops; Human Resource Development; offering Technical & Economic Consultancy services of ITDC.

(c) and (d) ITDC has so far signed MOUs with the State Tourism Corporations/Government of Delhi, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand and ITDC proposes to sign similar MOUs with other State Governments as well.

(e) The State Governments would get benefited by the vast experience of ITDC in tourism sector by way of synergising resources and efforts of both ITDC and the respective State Governments in developing tourism infrastructure and promotion & marketing of tourism facilities.

Licences for Establishing Food Processing Industries

2293. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent and Licences issued for establishing Food Processing Industries during the Ninth Plan period, location-wise and State-wise both in Public, Private and Joint Sector with the investment cost thereof; and

(b) the number of FPI out of them started functioning, investment for each of them and employment potential for each of the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (PROF. CHAMAN LAL GUPTA): (a) and (b) Most of the processed food items are exempt from the purview of licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Food Processing Industries are both in the organized and unorganized sectors. Hence, comprehensive information on the number of food processing units, State-wise and sector-wise, is not maintained centrally. However, as per the annual survey of industries in 1997-98, there were 31,451 food processing units in the factory sector. State wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Further, as per the study conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in October, 2001, employment in processed food sector is

estimated at 75.58 lakhs in 2001-2002 and the investments made during the Ninth Plan period amounted to Rs. 38,531 crores.

Statement

State-wise details of Food Processing Units in the Factory Sector (As per Annual Survey of Industries 1997-98)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Factories
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11272
2.	Assam	744
3.	Bihar	354
4.	Goa	43
5.	Gujarat	1392
6.	Haryana	640
7.	Himachal Pradesh	65
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	81
9.	Karnataka	1392
10.	Kerala	1274
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1126
12.	Maharashtra	2612
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Nagaland	20
15.	Orissa	371
16.	Punjab	1335
17.	Rajasthan	512
18.	Tamil Nadu	4044
19.	Tripura	47
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2510
21.	West Bengal	1336
22.	Andaman & Nicobar & Islands	4
23.	Chandigarh	35
24.	Daman & Diu	16
25.	Delhi	128

1	2	3
26.	Pondicherry	46
27.	States not specified	7
Total		31415

Dereservation of Reserved Posts

2294. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies/posts reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are being 'de-reserved' and filled by 'others' despite imposition of a ban on 'de-reservation' of vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs with effect from 01.04.1989;

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

(c) the instances where vacancies/posts reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs have been de-reserved and filled by persons other than these for whom they were reserved since 01.04.1989 in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Picasso Exhibition in National Museum

2295. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI: SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Picasso gets some extensive publicity courtesy Culture Ministry" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated December 25, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the Government hired a private public relation agency to handle the Picasso exhibition held in National Museum from December 14, 2001 to January 31, 2002;

(c) if so, the particulars of the public relation agency alongwith the terms and conditions for hiring the same and reasons for not organising the exhibition through Press Information Bureau; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and would be placed at the Table of the Sabha,

[Translation]

Promotion of Tourism in Jharkhand

2296. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) propose to promote tourism in Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. MOU signed between ITDC and the State Government of Jharkhand seeks to provide Consultancy Services of ITDC in the areas of Project implementation from concept to commissioning; Hotel Operation Services; Marketing & Sales; Human Resource Development; Publicity & Advertising; Travel Agency Services; Relating of International Merchandise.

National Livestock Policy

2297. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any national livestock policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the draft of the above policy has been formulated and forwarded to the State Government for obtaining their advice; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Evolving National Livestock Policy is an involved and time consuming process. It is, therefore, not possible to lay down specific components or any specific time limit by which the National Livestock Policy would be finalised.

[English]

Production of Jowar in Karnataka

2298. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of Jowar in Karnataka during this reason;

(b) the support price fixed by the Government for Jowar in Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought higher support price per quintal for Jowar;

(d) if so, the support price recommended by the Karnataka Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per the latest information available, the total production of Jowar in Karnataka is estimated to be 1634 thousand tones during 2000-01.

(b) to (e) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Jowar for the 2001-02 has been fixed by the Government on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While finalizing its recommendations on price policy, the CACP takes into consideration several factors like cost of production, demand and supply, etc. The CACP had recommended the MSP of Jowar @ Rs. 485 per quintal, though the State Government of Karnataka suggested the MSP @ Rs. 525 per quintal. After taking into account the recommendations made by CACP, the views of State Governments and concerned Central Ministries as well as other factors considered important for price fixation, the Government accepted the recommendations made by the CACP. The MSPs fixed by the Government are uniform throughout the country.

Uncultivated land in Kutch

2299. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large area of agricultural land in Kutch district of Gujarat remain uncultivated because of recurring droughts;

(b) if so, whether the Government have prepared any action plan to encourage drip irrigation as well as dry cropping and promote growing of herbal and medicinal plants viz. Allovira, Gokhru, Sonamukhi etc. in Kutch district;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the measures proposed to be taken to alleviate the hardships of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any report about large areas of agricultural land in Kutch District of Gujarat remaining uncultivated due to recurring droughts. The Government is, however, providing assistance to the Government of Gujarat under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro management in Agriculture-Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plans for taking of various activities. Under this scheme, the State Government has made efforts to take up drip irrigation in 60 ha in Kutch District during 2001-02. Among herbal plants, Sonamukhi is mostly being cultivated in Anjar, Bhachau and Rapar talukas of Kutch District. Assistance is being extended to the farmers by providing seeds and planting material, area expansion and demonstrations-cum-seed multiplication of medicinal plants. Besides, rainfed farming system is being promoted in nine watersheds covering about 16,000 ha in Kutch District.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Forest Development Projects

2300. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals/schemes from different States for setting up forest development projects in their respective areas;

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

(c) the details of such projects/schemes launched in the country during the Ninth Plan along with funds allocation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The proposals were received from the various State/UT Governments in the form of State Forestry Action Programme for launching forest development projects in their respective States. These proposals have been incorporated in the National Forestry Action Programme. The details of these proposals are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Considering the financial and other limitations, the proposals submitted by the States/UTs are being implemented through various State and Central sector schemes including the Externally Aided Projects.

(c) The State-wise details of central sector/centrally sponsored projects/schemes launched in the country during the Ninth Plan along with funds allocation are furnished in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-II

Summary details of Investment Estimates for twenty years

State/UTs	Proposed Total Investment (Rs. in Million)	Physical target (in million ha)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	51334.1	4.93
Arunachal Pradesh	14113.6	0.15
Assam	20720.4	1.10
Bihar	62067.6	4.21
Goa	1384.0	0.03
Gujarat	23246.6	2.62
Haryana	15767.3	0.87
Himachal Pradesh	108514.7	0.90
Jammu & Kashmir	57177.2	6.27
Karnataka	113377.0	3.21
Kerala	26082.9	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	230289.4	7.39
Maharashtra	84914.2	3.36

1	2	3	1	2	3
Manipur	19436.1	1.08	Sikkim	8423.0	0.28
Meghalaya	1762.6	NA	Tamilnadu	27188.0	0.71
Mizoram	19220.9	0.62	Tripura	4623.5	0.08
Nagaland	4623.5	NA	Uttar Pradesh	32208.2	3.24
Orissa	27152.3	0.44	West Bengal	54268.8	0.61
Punjab	22612.7	0.66	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7587.8	0.07
Rajasthan	191144.5	5.14	Total	1232321.2	48.23

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of projects/schemes launched in the country during Ninth Plan*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes							Total
		IAEPs	AOFFP	FDA	NTFP	AoST	Forest Fire Control	Infra. Dev. Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1128.90	593.74	98.76	815.77	123.96	140.10	-	2901.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	304.57	22.44	62.88	163.75	85.40	30.00	676.10	1345.14
3.	Assam	437.31	355.53	-	270.53	-	25.46	925.00	2013.83
4.	Bihar	-	275.52	-	324.98	151.61	38.76	-	790.87
5.	Jharkhand	364.31	119.92	-	-	64.47	106.80	-	655.50
6.	Goa	-	29.18	-	101.76	-	54.27	-	185.21
7.	Gujarat	748.48	882.36	85.49	764.99	99.45	181.57	-	2762.34
8.	Haryana	437.82	1340.30	1254.42	208.67	-	49.58	-	3290.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	327.48	587.27	250.87	202.89	-	201.78	-	1570.29
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1801.76	162.64	300.07	994.44	98.51	91.70	-	3449.12
11.	Karnataka	847.43	706.91	45.40	320.90	132.50	157.00	-	2210.14
12.	Kerala	1926.19	383.34	-	209.35	-	123.13	-	2642.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1711.05	1632.16	2157.03	841.00	219.37	252.21	-	6812.82
14.	Chhattisgarh	364.55	88.20	-	143.23	61.17	149.00	-	806.15
15.	Maharashtra	1110.17	304.03	444.89	298.71	142.14	210.08	-	2510.02
16.	Manipur	1697.46	454.27	-	325.76	89.21	53.90	171.72	2792.32
17.	Meghalaya	44.56	0.00	-	133.92	-	63.29	505.00	746.77
18.	Mizoram	604.55	825.17	-	308.29	59.67	55.90	500.00	2353.58
19.	Nagaland	329.19	24.10	199.13	209.10	59.02	7.80	336.68	1165.02
20.	Orissa	3779.72	415.33	-	674.50	31.15	102.14	-	5002.84
21.	Pondicherry	90.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.32
22.	Punjab	507.31	190.12	70.68	158.75	-	28.80	-	955.66
23.	Rajasthan	2047.98	773.83	160.62	698.35	112.32	38.68	-	3831.78
24.	Sikkim	795.68	308.74	40.91	568.58	64.44	65.08	391.50	2234.93
25.	Tamilnadu	433.18	483.21	76.47	167.78	-	90.31	-	1249.95
26.	Tripura	407.71	232.49	25.75	107.37	48.73	76.11	1071.00	1969.16
27.	Uttaranchal	1911.72	184.11	40.38	-	-	130.90	-	2267.11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	229.39	854.06	874.78	377.87	-	136.83	-	2243.76
29.	West Bengal	859.07	855.76	-	377.52	43.91	107.50	-	587.23

Note : IAEP-Integrated Afforestation and Eco Development Project; AOFFP-Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project; NTFP-Non Timber Forest Produce; AoST-Association of STs and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Forests on Usufruct Sharing basis; FDA-Forest Development Agency.

[Translation]

Preferential Treatments to Labour Cooperatives

2301. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued instruction to all State Government for giving preferential treatments in awarding works to labour cooperatives;

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

(c) the funds provided to labour cooperatives in the country particularly in Maharashtra and Karnataka to revitalise labour cooperatives through skill development during 2000-01 and 2001-02?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the States like Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Gujarat, Goa, Delhi, Meghalaya,

Sikkim etc. have accepted the recommendations of Government of India and issued notification for giving preferential treatment to the labour cooperatives in awarding works.

(c) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has released the following grants to National Federation of Labour Cooperatives (NFLC) under the Central Sector Scheme for Assistance to National Federations.

Year	Amount released
2000-01	Rs. 17.00 lakh for promotional managerial activities including Rs. 5.00 lakh for skill development.
2001-02	Rs. 19.00 lakh for promotional and managerial activities including skill development.

Selection of the States/UTs etc. is done by the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives (NFLC).

[Translation]

Training by Foreign Experts for Airport Security

2302. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the specialists have been invited from UK and USA to impart training to the officers of the Airports Authority of India to provide a foolproof security system at airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the lacunae found in the security system of Indian airports; and

(d) the other steps being considered to ensure foolproof security of airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has allowed the British Government to organise a Regional Aviation Security Course in New Delhi in March, 2002. Indian aviation experts were also included as resource persons. This course was attended by nominees from Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and India. About 20 participants attended the course.

(c) and (d) The security arrangements at the airports are adequate, and no major shortcomings have been noticed. However, all concerned agencies have been

sensitized to the need for maintaining utmost security. The existing instructions about access control, perimeter security. Quick Reaction Teams, pre-embarkation security checks, screening of registered baggage, handling of cargo, have been reiterated.

[English]

Delinking of Viable and Non-Viable Routes

2303. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering delinking of viable and non-viable routes used by domestic airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also decided to exempt all existing flights to the North-East from the payment of Inland Air Travel Tax;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely net loss to the exchequer by this exemption annually?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per Ministry of Finance Notification No. 2/2002-Inland Air Travel Tax dated 1.3.2002, all routes to, from and within the North-East region, comprising the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are exempted from Inland Air Travel Tax.

(e) Likely net loss to the exchequer on this account depends upon the capacity deployed on the routes by airlines and number of passengers which keeps on changing.

Fixing of Minimum Support Price

2304. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are unilaterally deciding to fix the Minimum Support Price of various foodgrains against the recommendations of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is fixing very low rates for the agricultural products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) to (c) One of the main objectives of the Government's price policy for agricultural commodities aims at ensuring remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encouraging higher investment and production. The Government announces each season the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities and organizes purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies such as Food Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (NAFED) etc.

The Government decide on the support price for various agricultural commodities on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries including Planning Commission as well as such other relevant factors, which in the opinion of the Government are important for the fixation of MSP. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, the CACP takes into account important factors, viz, cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, terms of trade etc. While fixing minimum support prices, it is the endeavor of the Government to cover not only the cost of production but also provide for a reasonable margin as an incentive to the farmers to invest and improve production and productivity.

Anti-Sea Erosion Works

2305. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discontinued the assistance for anti-sea erosion works in States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the national, Coastal Protection Project submitted by various States is pending with the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the projects are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Central Loan, Assistance which was being given to maritime States to counter sea erosion problems during the period 1970-71 to 1991-92 was discontinued beyond 1991-92 as per the decision

taken in the 43rd meeting of National Development Council held in December, 1991.

(c) and (d) The Central Water Commission had prepared a consolidated National Coastal Protection Project (NCP) for Rs. 1275.74 crore on the basis of the proposals received from the maritime States. This proposal is undergoing modifications due to revision of the proposals of the maritime States. For finalisation of the modified consolidated NCP by the Central Water Commission, the modified proposal complete in all respect are required to be submitted by the participating maritime States/UTs which are awaited. Since finalisation of the consolidated NCP proposal is dependent on the receipt of final proposals from all the maritime States/UTs, it is difficult to give exact time frame for finalisation of consolidated NCP.

Subsidies for Farmers

2306. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidies granted to the farmers directly or indirectly during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to ascertain that the benefit of subsidies percolates down to the small and marginal farmers; and

(c) if so, the details of the findings made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Subsidies given to Agriculture are both product and non-product specific. These include subsidies on fertilizer, diesel, electricity and water etc. and also support in the form of research, extension, market intervention etc. Accordingly, total support to agriculture cannot be meaningfully segregated State-wise. A statement showing total subsidies given to Agricultural sector through inputs, since 1998-99, is annexed.

(b) Yes Sir, a study on 'Agricultural input Subsidies in India—Impact on Small and Marginal Farmers' has been conducted by the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi at the instance of Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) The findings of the study in brief are as under:—

(i) The adoption of improved seeds, irrigation and higher level of fertilizer use go together and that

size of the holding is not a significant determining factor in this relationship. However, the study also notes that fewer of the smaller holdings are located within canal commands. This implies that small farmers have less access to infrastructure and technology itself.

(ii) As regards credit, small and marginal farmers appropriate a large part of total institutional credit per hectare. However, they take more short term credit and a large part of it in cash. Long term credit is accessed more by large farmers and mechanization is undertaken to a larger extent by farmers with larger operational holdings.

Statement

Details of subsidies to Agriculture Sector

Item	(Rs. in crore)		
	1998-99 (Actuals)	1999-00 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Revised)
Subsidy to Agriculture Sector through inputs			
1. Fertilizer (Total)	11596	13463	13800
2. Electricity**	6321	N.A.	N.A.
3. Irrigation #	11827	12650	13655 *
4. Other subsidies given to marginal farmers and farmers cooperative societies in the form of seeds, development of oilseeds, pulses etc.	140*	N.A.	N.A.

*Provisional

Source:1. Fertilizers: Expenditure Budget 2001-02, Vol. I of the Central Government.

2. Electricity and Irrigation: Central Statistical Organization.

Note : N.A.: Not available.

** Includes all subsidies to Electricity Boards and Corporations. Separate estimates of electricity subsidy accountable exclusively to agricultural sector is not available.

The rates for supply of water to farmers are kept low as a matter of policy, resulting in losses to the Government irrigation system. The excess of operating costs over the gross revenue is treated as imputed irrigation subsidy.

* Quick estimates.

Non-Utilisation of Funds

2307. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board did not utilize Rs. 20 crores in the last financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to organize a consortium with the help of coconut farming States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) and (b) During 2000-2001, Government of India provided grant-in-aid of Rs. 70.00 crores to Coconut

Development Board for development of coconut which include assistance for management of eriophyid mite in Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and rehabilitation of cyclone affected coconut gardens in Andhra Pradesh. The Board utilized Rs. 65.32 crores during the year 2000-2001.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Bio-Fertilizer

2308. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Project on Development of Bio-Fertilizers has not been moving at the required pace during the Ninth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the measures taken to make the project a success;

(c) the details of bio-fertilizer units which were to be set up during the Ninth Plan; and

(d) the reasons for the shortfall in achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Govt. of India is implementing a continuing Central Sector Scheme on Development and Use of Biofertilizers during the Ninth Plan. With a view to give further impetus to extension, training and publicity programmes for increasing the awareness among extension workers and farmers for effective use of biofertilizers, the training programmes and demonstration trials were further increased during 9th plan. Under this Scheme, grant-in-aid is being extended for setting up/strengthening of biofertilizers production units of 150/75 tonnes capacity per annum by Agro Industries/ Cooperatives/Public Sector Undertakings of Fertilizers, NGOs and private entrepreneurs.

The Scheme provides for creating production capacity of 4500 tonnes of biofertilizers during the Plan. Accordingly this targeted biofertilizers production capacity of 4500 tonnes have been sanctioned through 37 units in different States. Thus 100 per cent targets are achieved during 9th Plan for setting up of biofertilizer production units.

Conference of Tourism

2309. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken during the recent tourism ministers conference chaired by the Prime Minister to promote tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the short term and long term plan formulated to attract the foreign as well as domestic tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Tourism, Government of India has formulated the following short term and long term plans to attract the foreign as well as domestic tourists:—

- (1) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a National priority activity.
- (2) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination.
- (3) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements.
- (4) Creation of world class infrastructure.
- (5) Developing sustained and effective market plans and programmes.
- (6) Special thrust to rural and small segment tourism and.
- (7) Attention to civilizational issues and issues pertaining to civic administration and good governance and also of social and cultural values.

Collection of Agriculture Information and Data

2310. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timely collection of agriculture related information and data and its dissemination through cyber space informatics and external trade; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing various schemes and programmes for timely collection of data and information on different facets of agricultural sector such as crop acreage, production productivity, land use, land holding patterns, prices, market information, trade etc. These information are disseminated for wide utility in different modes which also includes the cyber space such as the web site of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. The web site address is <http://www.agricoop.nic.in>.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of Agricultural Marketing Information Network a nationwide information network is being established for speed collection and dissemination of market information data for its efficient and timely utilization. The National Informatics Centre as a consultant on turnkey basis under the scheme, has developed Agmarknet portal www.agmarknet.nic.in and trained the officials from market committees in handling

hardware and software. It is proposed to connect 710 important agricultural produce markets in the country by the end of the current financial year. Besides, agricultural produce markets in the country by the end of the current financial year. Besides, agricultural produce markets, the State Agricultural Marketing Boards/Directorates have also been provided with computer connectivity to facilitate smooth functioning of the information network. The data received from market committees is being displayed on the Agmarknet portal every day.

For export promotion, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has setup its own web site www.apeda.com so as to put in place a mechanism for on line information dissemination. The web site provides basic information about APEDA, list of products under its purview, a complete profile of all the products exported in terms of quality and value, country profile and trade enquiries that are received in APEDA regular basis.

Maize Cultivation

2311. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maize is under-rated by the Government in relation to Rice and Wheat, despite it being grown over 6.3 lakh/hectare yielding an annual crop of 11.5 million tonnes;

(b) whether Maize is being used as Cattle-poultry feed;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to promote Maize for human consumption by value addition;

(d) whether Maize yields in India are low at 1.76 tonne/hectare as compared to 8.4 tonne/hectare in US; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to propagate genetically improved seeds for Maize cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) No, Sir. Maize crop has been imparted the appropriate thrust by Government of India, both in terms of research and development under National Agricultural System by elevating the "Coordinated Research Project" to the Directorate of Maize Research (DMR) and implementing an independent centrally sponsored scheme entitled "Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)" in

which a multi-pronged approach with emphasis on research and development, post harvest technology, supply of inputs and transfer of technology, etc. has been adopted.

During 2000-2001, maize crop was grown over an area of 6.56 million hectares with a production of 12.07 million tonnes and a productivity level of 1.84 tonnes/hectare.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Maize is primarily used for human consumption. It is estimated that 45-48% of maize produced in the country is used as food.

Maize has over 3500 uses. Many value-added products are being derived from maize viz; various types of Starches. Glucose, High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS), Sorbitol, Corn Oil, Dextrose, Corn Sugar & Lactic acid etc.

Under the ICAR Research system, a new variety, viz; Quality Protein Maize (QPM) with better protein quality and a higher yield potential than normal maize hybrids has been developed and released for commercial cultivation. In addition to QPM, other varieties like sweet corn, pop corn, baby corn etc. have also been developed.

(d) Average yield of maize in our country was 1.84 tonnes/hectare during 2000-2001.

It is a fact that our average yield level is much lower as compared to that in US. However, this is because the crop in US is grown under temperate conditions over large lands whereas majority of our crop is grown as a kharif crop in small and marginal lands, by resources poor small & marginal farmers and highly dependent upon the vagaries of monsoons. Further, kharif crop also encounters several biotic and abiotic factors. However, under ideal conditions, productivity level of our winter crop (Rabi Maize), where the crop is grown under temperate condition, is comparable to that in US. Similarly, our kharif maize yield also compares well with that of other tropical countries.

(e) To harness maximum yield advantage, emphasis has been laid on the development of nutritionally superior high yielding hybrids, specially single cross hybrids by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/ Directorate of Maize Research (DMR). Efforts are being made for gradually shifting area under the composites/ local varieties to hybrids with emphasis on two parent hybrids in early maturing materials and single cross hybrids in case of full and medium maturity materials.

Genetically Modified varieties of maize are, at present, being tested under controlled conditions.

Time Limit on Validity of Tickets

2312. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has put a time limit on the validity of tickets;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Indian Airlines to make their commercial services attractive and passenger-friendly?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details in respect of domestic tickets and international tickets are as under:—

(1) DOMESTIC TICKETS

- Tickets issued on INR/USD fare are valid for travel for a period of one year from the date of issue.
- Domestic travel is normally completed within a couple of months and this validity of one year, allows considerable flexibility in utilization of the tickets viz. Travel re-routing or re-issuance. Due to this flexibility the passenger is not required to purchase a fresh ticket and can get the same document reissued any number of times during its validity period of one year.

(2) INTERNATIONAL TICKETS

- The period of the validity is one year from the date of commencement of travel except if no portion of the ticket is used, one year from the date of issue of such tickets.
- In case of International tickets the guidelines are laid down by IATA, and followed by International carriers, world over.

(c) Indian Airlines has taken the following steps to make its services attractive and passenger friendly:—

- Introduction of flyways-Holiday packages.
- Introduction of sleepover packages providing discounted hotel stay at major metros.

— Introduction of Dosh-Vidosh scheme wherein the frequent fliers are rewarded with international tickets.

— Introduction of walk-in-flights.

— Qualitative and Quantitative improvement in in-flight services.

— Introduction of Diet Meal, Jain Meal and Child Meal.

— Introduction of Netfundu scheme providing give-away items to child passengers.

— Validity of domestic tickets increased from 6 months to 1 year.

— Refurbishing of aircraft interiors.

Package for STDCs

2313. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) proposes to provide and development packages to State Tourism Development Corporations (STDCs) of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreements between ITDC and STDCs have been signed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) In order to disseminate ITDC expertise and help the State Governments for promotion of tourism, ITDC is offering and extending collaboration in the areas of Reservation & Marketing, Development of new packages, Publicity & Printing to tourist literature, Tourism Event Management, Implementation of tourism projects, Human Resource (Development, Technical & Economic Consultancy Services etc.

(c) and (d) ITDC has so far signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with the State Tourism Corporations/Government of Delhi, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand covering various areas of tourism development in the respective States.

Cold Storage

2314. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:
 SHRI RAJO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the cold storages are geared or designed for a particular product and the products are kept for a limited period only;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to modify the existing cold storages to be utilized for different products so that to increase shelf life of perishable items like fruits and vegetables;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of projects for construction of cold storages sanctioned in the country particularly Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Bihar and Maduari and Peria Kulam regions of Tamil Nadu at present, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):
 (a) to (e) As per the Report of the High Level Expert Committee on Cold Storages and Storages (February, 1999), out of 3443 cold store units set up by the end of 1998, 2012 units were meant for potato, 447 units for multi-purpose use and only 198 for fruits and vegetables. It was estimated that about 92% of the total capacity was behind utilized exclusively for storage of potatoes. Storage period differs from product to product and season to season during the year. However, potato is kept in cold storages for 6 to 8 months.

In order to give major thrust to the cold storage industry, the Government has introduced a new scheme namely, 'Capital Investment Subsidy, Scheme for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce' during December, 1999, which is being implemented by the National Horticulture Board (NHB), an autonomous body under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, through National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). Under the above mentioned scheme, back-ended subsidy is also provided for expansion or modernization of existing

cold storages besides new construction. The said scheme envisages construction of multi-chamber and multi-product cold storages under which back ended subsidy is provided to the eligible beneficiaries.

Under the Scheme, 440 cold storages have been sanctioned in the country as on 12.2.2002 with eligible subsidy of Rs. 12889.00 Lakhs. State-wise details of cold storage projects sanctioned and the total eligible subsidy is given in the enclosed statement. Out of the 16 projects sanctioned for the state of Tamil Nadu, four cold storage projects have been sanctioned in Maduari. The scheme is demand based and the proposals to set up cold storages have to come eligible beneficiaries.

Statement

Details of Cold Storage Projects Sanctioned, State-wise under the 'Capital Investment Subsidy scheme for construction Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and storages for Horticulture Produce' as on 12.2.2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Eligible subsidy
1	2	3
Gujarat	41	1000.73
Orissa	5	0170.53
Madhya Pradesh	27	0693.14
Chhattisgarh	10	0338.45
Andhra Pradesh	27	1118.72
Maharashtra	22	0635.15
Punjab	31	0785.68
Haryana	19	0596.06
Tamil Nadu	16	0454.21
Assam	5	0229.81
Himachal Pradesh	1	0012.07
Rajasthan	26	0812.02
Uttar Pradesh	158	4851.72

1	2	3
Karnataka	14	0472.98
Bihar	10	0218.23
Tripura	1	0040.00
West Bengal	23	0415.78
Delhi	3	0041.76
Kerala	1	0002.00
Total	440	12889.09

Publication of Tamil Inscriptions

2315. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Tamil Inscriptions discovered in South India, dynasty-wise, chronologically;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to publish all the discovered Tamil Inscriptions and the South Indian Inscription;

(c) whether the Government have appointed sufficient staff to conduct survey, studies research on the Tamil Inscription discovered so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has enlisted, copied and reported on about 25290 Tamil inscriptions from South India belonging in the chronological order as mentioned in the enclosed statement.

(b) All the above-mentioned Tamil inscriptions have been reported on in 103 volumes of the **Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy** of the ASI. In addition, five out of twenty-seven volumes of the **South Indian Inscriptions** are devoted exclusively to the Tamil inscriptions.

(c) and (d) For Dravidian languages, the sanctioned strength of the posts comprises one Superintending Epigraphist, three Deputy Superintending Epigraphists, two Assistant Superintending Epigraphists and six Senior Epigraphical Assistants.

Statement

1. Pallaas
2. Banas
3. Cholas
4. Rashtrakutas
5. Hoysalas, (rulers of) Kongu
6. Kadavarayas
7. **Pandyas of Tenkasi**
8. Vijayanagara
9. Samburaya
10. Nayakas of Madurai
11. Nayakas to Tanjore, and
12. Some miscellaneous kings

Decline in Tourists Traffic To Gujarat

2316. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in tourism growth in Gujarat during the last one year;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme for promotion of tourism in the State after the Earthquake in January, 2001;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to promote domestic/international tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) State Government has announced rehabilitation scheme for tourism units affected due to earthquake. The State Government has also announced schemes of financial assistance to the tourism units and heritage hotels located in Seismic Zone 4 and 5.

(d) Greater public awareness is being created by the State Government through publicity for attracting tourists to Gujarat and especially to the Kutch-an emerging tourist destination of Gujarat.

Modern Technology for Fishermen

2317. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen are in crisis due to lack of modern technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the assistance provided to the States for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For technology up-gradation of traditional fishing sector, this Ministry is implementing a component for motorisation of traditional fishing craft providing subsidy for Outboard Motor and Inboard Motor @ Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 12,000/- respectively under the scheme of Development of Marine Fisheries.

Further, the Department of Ocean Development is providing facilities to demonstrate the technology of communication for the benefit of coastal fishermen in all the maritime States except Gujarat and in the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep Islands under 'Shore to Fishing Vessel' communication system in two phases since 8th Five Year Plan.

(d) The details of Central assistance provided to the States during the last three years for motorisation of traditional craft are as under:—

States	Amount (in Rupees lakhs)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	65.00
Gujarat	9.50
Goa	8.23
Karnataka	19.42
Kerala	20.00

1	2
Maharashtra	1.21
Orissa	70.00
Tamil Nadu	47.19
Pondicherry	6.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.90

[Translation]

Association of Tourists with Ayurveda and Yoga

2318. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for associating the tourists with the disciplines of ayurveda and Yoga; and

(b) if so, the names of States where the said scheme is proposed to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) In order to promote Health Tourism for those tourists who are interested in health, fitness and mental peace, the Department of Tourism has a scheme to grant Central financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up Natural Health Centres such as Yoga Centres, Meditation Centres, Ayurvedic Centres or other similar centres. The financial assistance is given upto 25% of the project cost or Rs. 25 lakhs whichever is less.

(b) The financial assistance is given to those State Governments/UT Administrations who apply to the Department of Tourism for creating such facilities.

[English]

Historical Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

2319. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Union Government for inclusion of some more Historical Forts and Monuments for development in the list of Central Government so that financial assistance is granted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Farming of Linseed

2320. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the large scale farming of linseed in Madhya Pradesh the State Government has sent to proposal to the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices for determining the minimum support price of linseed;

(b) the action taken by his Ministry and the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices on the above proposal;

(c) whether his Ministry would ask the above Commission to announce the minimum support price of linseed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has not received any proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh for determining the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for linseed. However, a proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for fixing the MSP for linseed was received in 1999. The proposal was examined and was found not feasible, since the production of linseed is localized in nature and the MSP are fixed for commodities having all-India importance in terms of area and production.

[*English*]

Desh Videsh Scheme of Indian Airlines

2321. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines in offering free tickets to clients under Desh Videsh-II Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its eligibility criteria;

(c) whether the Government are aware that confirmed passengers under the Desh Videsh Scheme are off loaded to accommodate other passengers travelling on regular tickets of the Airlines;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to inquire the matte; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The airline in offering under Desh Videsh scheme, as incentive tickets, on its international network depending upon the amount of domestic travel undertaken by the passengers. The details of the scheme Desh Videsh-II are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir. Passengers holding Desh Videsh confirmed tickets are not off loaded to accommodate other passengers travelling on regular tickets of the airlines.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Statement

Details of Scheme "Desh Videsh-II"

- * Validity: The offer is valid from 16th November, 2001-to-15th February, 2002.

- * Applicability & prizes:

(a) Passengers who travel on Indian Airlines domestic network within the validity period (16th November 2001-15th February, 2002) for a value of Rs. 75,000/- (Total face-value of the ticket including (ATT/PSF/INS) and above would be eligible for: an assured prize of one free return international ticket on any of the sectors enclosed (APPENDIX).

(b) Passengers who travel to the value of Rs. 1,10,000/- (Total face-value of the ticket) and above would get an assured prize of two free return international tickets on any of the sectors enclosed.

(c) Passengers who travel for Rs. 90,000/- or Rs. 1,30,000/- have the choice to redeem the tickets in business class.

(d) The scheme is applicable for all travel on domestic sectors and against INR fare only.

(e) For all journeys commencing from Mumbai, connection to the gateway point for the foreign destination would be allowed as per the Annexure.

Annexure

List of Itineraries

Ahmedabad

- Kuwait
- Muscat
- Sharjah

Amritsar

- Sharjah

Bangalore

- Kuala Lumpur
- Muscat
- Sharjah
- Singapore
- Bangkok

Chennai

- Kuala Lumpur
- Rangkok
- Singapore
- Colombo
- Sharjah
- Kuwait
- Fujjarah
- Muscat
- Ras-al-Khaimah

Cochin

- Doha
- Kuwait
- Muscat
- Sharjah

Coimbatore

- Sharjah

Delhi

- Kathamandhu
- Sharjah
- Singapore
- Bangkok
- Muscat

Goa

- Kuwait
- Sharjah

Hyderabad

- Doha
- Dubai
- Sharjah
- Kuwait
- Muscat
- Bangkok

Kolkata

- Bangkok
- Kathmandu
- Yangon
- Dacca
- Singapore via Bangkok

Kozhikode

- Baharain
- Doha
- Fujjarah
- Kuwait
- Ras-al-Khaimah
- Sharjah

Lucknow

- Sharjah

Mumbai

- Karachi
- Sharjah

- Singapore, Bangkok via Chennai
- Muscat, Kuwait via Ahmedabad

Tiruchirapalli

- Kuwait
- Fujjarah
- Ras-al-Khaimah
- Sharjah

Thiruvananthapuram

- Colombo

Varanasi

- Kathmandu

Time Limit for Crackers during Festival Season

2322. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have filed any petition for reviewing the time limit fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for use of crackers during the festival seasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

2323. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether any such proposal/demand has been received/raised by the farmers of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the provision made in the scheme,

a proposal for review of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been initiated.

(b) to (d) Suggestions for improving the scope and content of the NAIS are received from representatives of farmers and the states including Andhra Pradesh from time to time. To discuss all these suggestions, a Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture was convened on 14.09.2000. Subsequently, Standing Committee of Union Ministers and Chief Ministers on Food Management and Agriculture Export also considered the matter in its meeting held on 31st October, 2001. Keeping in view the suggestions/recommendations a process of review of NAIS has been initiated.

Agreement between ICAR and Russian Academy

2324. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences to collaborate in agri-sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ICAR is allocating and funding its projects of R and D in private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Agreement for cooperation in the field of agriculture and related subjects between Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (RAAS), Russia was signed in New Delhi on 5.10.1995. To implement this Agreement, a Work Plan for the biennium 2002-2003 has been signed in New Delhi on 18.12.2001. The Work Plan includes exchange study visits/trainings, germplasm in the field of Horticulture, Crop Science, Natural Resource Management and Animal Sciences.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Hike in fare by Indian Airlines for North-East Sector

2325. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have increased the air fares for the North-East sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether four-five seater aircraft are acquired or being acquired by the Government to improve air connectivity in the North-East sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines/ Alliance Air have revised fare effective 15th February, 2002 in the North-East sectors ranging between 10% to 15%. Even after this increase the fares in the North-East are 12.5% lower than the fares in the comparable sectors in the rest of India.

(b) The cost of operation in North-East sectors are higher than the rest of India due to reasons like:

- Short Haul Sector operations;
- Frequent landings leading to high expenses on landing and navigational charges;
- Operational limitations such as absence of night landing facilities, sun set restrictions; and
- Absence of subsidy from the Government to compensate the losses.

(c) and (d) In order to improve air connectivity in North-East, Indian Airlines has been advised to acquire 50 seater aircraft on lease basis. The tenders have already been invited and are under evaluation.

Vacant Posts

2326. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts lying vacant in all the Departments and subordinate offices under his ministry as on December 31, 2001 alongwith the date since when these are lying vacant, category-wise;

(b) the reasons for keeping these posts vacant; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Unemployed Persons in Rajasthan

2327. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the unemployed persons registered particularly Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) in employment exchanges in Rajasthan as on date; and

(b) the number out of them provided employment particularly SC and ST as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) Total number of SC and ST jobseekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on December, 2000 was of the order of 1.23 and 0.7 lakh respectively.

(b) During 2000, a total number of 211 SC and 110 ST candidates were provided jobs through employment exchanges in Rajasthan.

[English]

Poultry Farming

2328. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Union Government to take immediate steps to protect/safeguard the poultry farming community in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has also given some suggestions/recommendations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The suggestions made by the State Government were to impose a levy of 150% Anti-Dumping duty on import of chicken and chicken meat products; and provide exemption of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of gross income from poultry farming from the purview of Income Tax Act. The request of Government of Andhra Pradesh was forwarded to Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Finance being the nodal Ministry for the above issues. The State Government was informed accordingly to take up the matter with those Departments from their end.

Transfer of Assets

2329. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution regarding transfer of the assets of National Institute of Sugarcane and Sugar Technology, Mau to ICAR; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to transfer assets of National Institute of Sugarcane and Sugar Technology (NISST), Mau was received from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Thereafter the ICAR requested the Planning Commission to allow shifting of its Institute namely the "National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Micro-Organisms (NBAIM), New Delhi to the NISST, Mau to which the Planning Commission have conveyed their no objection recently. However, detailed modalities are yet to be worked out before taking a final decision in the matter.

Agency for Helicopter Safety

2330. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation has a separate agency responsible for helicopter safety in the country;

(b) if so, the details of this agency alongwith its functions;

(c) whether the technical staff responsible for helicopter safety do not have access to latest training; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide latest training to technical staff?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation have engineers and pilots with vast experience on single and multi-engine helicopters, whose services are utilised in routine monitoring of helicopter maintenance and operation. On the basis of the recommendations of an expert Committee recently appointed by Ministry of Civil Aviation under the Chairmanship of Shri Sunil Arora, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, a proposal is under consideration for setting up an exclusive cell for monitoring the maintenance/operation and airworthiness requirements of rotary wing aircraft.

Construction of Bangalore Airport

2331. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Consortium of Siemens, Unique Zurich Airport, L&T and other associates have completed their financial closure in respect of Bangalore International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the share of each participant;

(c) the time by which the construction of the Airport is likely to be completed and made operational;

(d) whether the nodal agency has started the operation of acquisition of land for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with the estimated cost of the whole project including cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Construction of the airport is likely to be completed within thirty months from the date of technical and financial closure.

(d) and (e) About 4300 acres of land is being acquired by Kamataka Industrial Area Development Board for the project which is in final stages. The estimated cost of the project excluding land which is proposed to be given on lease for the project, is Rs. 1150 crores, including estimated cost escalation.

Pilgrimage Centre in Nanded

2332. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of pilgrims are likely to visit Nanded in Maharashtra on the eve of completion of 300 years of Granthsaheb;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to render any financial assistance to the State Government on the lines of Kumbh Mela; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No specific proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra seeking financial assistance for celebration of 300 years of Granthsaheb at Nanded.

National Library Policy

2333. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to formulate a National Library Policy to boost the library movement in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether all Members of Parliament have been asked to spend Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs annually for setting up and improving the libraries in their constituencies;

(d) if so, whether all the M.Ps have agreed to provide funds for this purpose;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (f) On January 5, 2002, a National Round Table was organised to discuss the prevailing state of affairs in the National and Public libraries and to consider ways and means of reforming, reorganising and modernising the libraries in the country and also to infuse new life in the library movement. A few other groups were constituted as a result of the deliberations in the said National Meet to look into various aspects of the problem. No help was sought from the private entrepreneurs. However, it was decided to request the Members of Parliament to set apart Rs. 15-20 lakh for public libraries in their constituencies out of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development fund (MPLAD) of Rs. 2 crore. The response from Members of Parliament is still awaited.

Grant for Food Park

2334. SHRI A. NAREDNRA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to enhance the special grant for starting food parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where these parks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (PROF. CHAMAN LAL GUPTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list of food parks approved so far for assistance by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, is enclosed as statement.

Statement*List of Food Parks approved for Assistance by Ministry of Food Processing Industries*

Sl.No.	Organization	Project location/State
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.	Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Butibori, Nagpur, Maharashtra
4.	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd.	Imphal, Manipur
5.	J&K State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., (J&K SIDCO)	Khunmoh, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir
6.	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Bodhjungnagar, Tripura.
7.	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)	Kolar, Karnataka
8.	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)	Bagalkot, Karnataka
9.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA).	Distt. Mallapuram, Kerala.
10.	Wise Industrial Park Ltd.	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
11.	Modular Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	Dankuni, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal
12.	W.B. State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd. (BENFISH)	Mouza Chakgaria, 24 Paraganas (South)
13.	Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Sonapur, Distt. Kamrup, Assam
14.	U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC).	Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh
15.	U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC).	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
16.	Punjab Agri Export Corporation (PAGREXCO).	Sirhind, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab
17.	V.P.S. Ayyemperumal Nadar & Sons.	Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu
18.	Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation (MIFCO)	Chhingchhip, Mizoram
19.	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.	Nimrani, Distt. Khargone, Madhya Pradesh
20.	Marine Products Infrastructure Development Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Aroor, Alappuzha, Kerala
21.	Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Saha, Ambala, Haryana
22.	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Bhopal) Ltd.	Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh
23.	Orissa Indl. Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO).	Khurda, Orissa
24.	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC).	Vill: Tedesara, District Rajnandgaon Chhattisgarh
25.	Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Rai, Sonipat, Haryana.
26.	M.P. Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.	Borgaon, Distt. Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

Production of Mushroom

2335. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO
GAWALI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run by the Government to boost mushroom production;

(b) the details of mushroom production and export recorded during the last three years;

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the said period; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to promote the cultivation of mushroom and its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Government of India, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation implemented a scheme during 9th Plan (Till September, 2000) on mushroom production providing financial assistance to states/UTs. Since October, 2000 the scheme has been subsumed in macro management scheme of agriculture-Supplementation/Complementation of states Efforts through work plans. The programmes of the mushroom production scheme could now be pursued by the states/UTs through their work plans as per their needs. Under this scheme states have greater flexibility to priorities their needs.

Besides, National Horticulture Board is providing financial assistance for production of mushroom under their scheme "Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and post-harvest management."

(b) and (c) As per available estimates of National Research Centre for Mushroom, Solan, the production of Mushroom during 1994-95 was 25,190 tonnes, 40,000 tonnes (1996-97) and 47,150 tonnes (1999-2000).

Export of Mushroom during last three years is as under:—

Year	Quantity (MTs)	value (Rs. in Lakhs)
1998-1999	3182	1201.63
1999-2000	4420	1199.89
2000-2001	7598	3919.52

(d) The schemes as indicated in part (a) of the reply help in promoting cultivation of mushrooms in the country. In addition to this, National Research Centre for Mushrooms Solan, have programmes for trainings and make available quality spawn to the growers of Mushrooms. The Centre has also initiated a correspondence course on mushroom in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Ministry of Commerce and Industry is promoting export of mushroom providing financial assistance to exporters.

[English]

Merger of Subsidiaries of CIL

2336. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to merge the seven subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) has since been discussed and decision taken by the Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by Finance Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the GoM is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) A proposal for amalgamation of all subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited into one company was deliberated by a Group of Ministers headed by the Finance Minister. Consequent upon such deliberations, the Government have not favoured merging of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited into one company, keeping in view the larger interest of efficiency, productivity, inter-se competition and protecting the interests of the end consumer.

[Translation]

Implementation of schemes of Animal Husbandry

2337. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes pertaining to animal husbandry are being implemented properly;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to ensure the proper utilisation of livestock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has been implementing number of schemes to improve the productivity of livestock through genetic upgradation, control of animal diseases and increasing availability of nutritious feed and fodder.

Projects of AAI

2338. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of main projects cleared and executed by the Airports Authority of India from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2001 and April 1, 2001 to January 31, 2002, project-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to check cost and time over-run in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The following projects have been cleared and started during the period 1.4.99 to 31.3.2001:—

(1) Strengthening & extension of runway to 9000 feet, construction of Technical Block cum control Tower and fire station at Jaipur airport; (2) construction of Apron at Leh airport; (3) resurfacing of runway and allied works at Dimapur airport; (4) strengthening of apron, taxiway etc. at Silchar airport; (5) construction of isolation bay, parallel taxi track etc. at Ahmedabad airport; (6) construction of new terminal building at Jabalpur airport; (7) extension of apron, strengthening and widening of taxiway at Nagpur airport; (8) construction of terminal building, apron and taxi way at Porbandar airport; (9) extension of runway, construction of terminal building, apron, taxiway at Kangra airport and (10) strengthening of runway and construction of taxi-track at Rajahmundry airport.

The following projects which have been taken up for execution during the said period has since been completed:—

(1) extension and modification of terminal building, strengthening and extension of runway at Jammu

airport; (2) resurfacing of runway at Kangra airport; (3) strengthening of runway etc. at Gaya airport; (4) strengthening of runway at Guwahati airport and (5) construction of parallel taxi-track, isolation bay and extension of apron at Hyderabad airport.

The following works, which have been started during 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002, are in progress:—

1. extension/modification of terminal building, extension of runway, construction of Technical Block cum control tower and cargo complex at Amritsar airport; (2) recarpetting of runway at Dehradun and Shimla airports; (3) strengthening and extension of runway to 9000 feet at Lucknow airport; (4) development of civil enclave at Pathankot airport; (5) extension of runway and construction of isolation bay at Agartala airport; (6) resurfacing of runway, construction of isolation bay and extension of apron at Imphal airport; (7) strengthening of apron and secondary runway and construction of new taxi-track at Nagpur airport.

(b) Airports Authority of India has a full fledged "Project Management Cell" which monitors regularly the implementation of all major projects and responsibility is fixed for any unjustified time and cost overruns.

Employment Opportunities

2339. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
KUMARI BHAVAN PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment opportunities created as a result of new economic reforms during the current financial year; and

(b) the number of employment opportunities targeted under the new economic reforms during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through Labour Force Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) from time to time. After the

commencement of economic reforms in 1991, NSSO has conducted surveys in 1993-94 and 1999-2000. As per these surveys, number of employed persons in the country which was of the order of 37.45 crore in 1993-94 has gone up to around 39.7 crore as per Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach.

Owing to Globalisation and economic liberalization, some employment opportunities in the older type of enterprises might have been reduced due to declining efficiency. However, at the same time, new employment opportunities are created in a number of new areas such as Information Technology, Tourism, Financial Services, etc.

(b) A special group has been constituted in the Planning Commission to suggest measures for creation of ten million employment opportunities in each year of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Corruption of NPCC

2340. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) are facing charges of corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The details of charges enquiry report and action taken are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of Charges, enquiry report and Action taken

Sl. No.	Name/ Designation	Charges	Enquiry Report and Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri A.N. Jha, Ex-CMD	Appointment of a liaison concern to obtain the contract of a project in favour of NPCC by payment of consultancy charges thereby putting the corporation to financial loss.	A regular inquiry by an independent Inquiring Authority was not conducted. Appropriate action will be taken by the disciplinary authority.
2.	Sh. K.P. Naidu, Ex-Director (F)	—do—	—do—
3.	Sh. Harjeet Singh, General Manager	—do—	—do—
4.	Sh. R.C. Jain, Ex-Assistant General Manager	—do—	—do—
5.	Sh. H.M. Malhotra, General Manager (P&A)	(i) Criminal conspiracy in connivance with some transporter of Delhi to cheat NPCC by submitting bogus Taxi Bills and false TA bills amounting to Rs. 28,153.15. (ii) Irregularities in claiming subsistence allowance during the period of his suspension on production of false non-employment certificate.	(i) The charge sheet has been filed by CBI and the case is under trial in the Court of Special Judge, Delhi. At the same time major penalty charge sheet has also been issued for departmental proceedings. (ii) Disciplinary proceedings are in progress.

1	2	3	4
6.	Sh. N.S. Yadav, Deputy General Manager	CBI Investigated the irregularities in purchases made by Sh. Yadav & others at RSP, Rourkela Unit incurring loss to the tune of Rs. 4.85 lakhs to the Corporation and recommended disciplinary proceedings against S/Shri N.S. Yadav, S.G. Wankhede, GRK Gupta, B.B. Sahoo and for suspension of N.S. Yadav and S.G. Wankhede.	Disciplinary proceedings are in progress.
7.	Sh. S.G. Wankhede, Superintending Engineer (C)	—do—	—do—
8.	Sh. G.R.K. Gupta Superintending Engineer (M)	—do—	—do—
9.	Sh. B.B. Sahoo, AAO	—do—	—do—
10.	Sh. H.C. Khurana, Sr. Executive Engineer (C)	Caught red handed by CBI while accepting the bribe from the contractor	The charge sheet has been issued by CBI & the case is under trial in the court of Spl. Judge, Delhi.
11.	Sh. Jaswant Singh, Executive Engineer (C)	Sub-standard quality of work at Nav. Dhule works. He was the site-incharge and responsible for execution & quality of work. Roof of the school building collapsed due to poor quality of work.	The charge sheet has been issued by CBI and the case is under trial in the Court of Spl. Judge, Mumbai.
12.	Sh. A.S.N. Murthy, Assistant Engineer (c)	On 10.1.2001, caught red handed while demanding & accepting the bribe of Rs. 5,000/- from Shri N. Srinivas, Ex. employee of the NPCC for passing & settling the back wages bill of Sh. Srinivas. This trap was arranged by CBI, Visakhapatnam.	Disciplinary proceedings is progress in respect of A.S.N. Murthy and charges sheet in respect of B.S.N. Reddy has been issued by CBI. The case is under trial in the court at Visakhapatnam.
13.	Sh. B.S.N. Reddy, Office Superintendent	—do—	—do—
14.	Md. Nizammudin, Sr. Accountant	(i) Irregularities claiming false LTC Bills. (ii) Irregularities in disposal of scrap materials at Visakhapatnam.	(i) Disciplinary proceedings completed Penalty for removal from service proposed and show cause notice issued to C.O. (ii) Proceeding kept in abeyance due to paucity of funds.

1	2	3	4
		(iii) Irregularities in claiming medical reimbursement bill in respect of his father who is a retired Railway employee and a pensioner.	(iii) —do—
15.	Sh. K. Ramachandran, Assistant Engineer (M)	Irregularities in disposal of scrap materials	Disciplinary proceedings are in progress

Coconut Yield in Kerala

2341. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that yield from coconut cultivation in Kerala is falling drastically;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) No, Sir. The yield per hectare of coconut in Kerala has increased from 5793 nuts in 1997-98 to 5870 nuts in 2000-2001.

(b) However, reasons identified for low yield of coconut in Kerala are: (i) widespread prevalence of pest and diseases especially the debilitating root wilt disease and Eriophyid mite attack; (ii) high density planting; (iii) prevalence of large number of senile and unproductive palms; and (v) low adoption of scientific management practices.

(c) For increasing production and productivity of coconut, product diversification and by-product utilization, the Coconut Development Board is implementing Central Sector Scheme on Integrated Development of Coconut Industry in India during 9th Plan with an allocation of Rs. 174.00 crores. The component programmes for increasing production are: (i) production and distribution of planting material; (ii) expansion of area under coconut; and (iii) integrated farming for productivity improvement.

Dismantling of Grain Procurement System

2342. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are all set to dismantle the present grain procurement system and considering income support for farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these measures are likely to help the farm sector as well as the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) There is at present no such proposal before Government to dismantle the present grain procurement system.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Flood Control in North India

2343. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the experts report which has revealed that North India may have to face serious flood problems if environment is not properly maintained in Himalaya Region; and

(b) if so, the preventive steps proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) The Government are not aware of any such report.

(b) Does not arise.

Genetically Modified Crops

2344. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted 20 varieties of genetically modified crops into the country for commercial purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agriculturists have challenged the Government's decision; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Desilting of Rivers

2345. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to silting in Ganga and its tributaries, the capacity of the Ganges to carry flood water to Bay of Bengal has been reduced as a result of which North Bihar and West Bengal remain under water during October and November; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have drawn up any Plan for desilting of rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No such information is available.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Coalfields Limited

2346. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production, profit/loss, manpower of the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of wage, capital cost, power, store and other important factors in the cost of production during the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether there is more loss due to reduction of manpower and wage factor;

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The details of production, profit/loss, manpower of the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) during the last three years is given below:—

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Coal Production (in million tonnes)	32.18	32.40	31.75
Profit (+)/Loss(-) (Rs. crores)	-149.35	-121.21	-792.91
Manpower	84993	80916	77882

(b) The information is given below:—

Particulars	1998-99 (%)	1999-00 (%)	2000-01 (%)
Salary & Wage	43	44	45
Admn. Expenses	8	9	9
Stores	14	13	13
Power	7	8	7
Interest	7	6	6
Depreciation	10	10	9
Others	11	10	11

(c) and (d) In spite of reduction in manpower CCL has incurred a loss of Rs. 792.91 crores in 2000-01. The loss of CCL for the year 2000-01 has gone up significantly as compared to earlier years primarily due to the following reasons:

- (i) Increase in salary and wages arising out of revision of pay from 01.7.1996 for non-executives and from 1.1.97 for executives totalling to Rs. 454.45 crores and provision of such arrears out of 2000-01 accounts.
 - (ii) Decrease in production by 0.65 million tonnes.
 - (iii) Increase in provision for gratuity/leave encashment by Rs. 65.99 crores.
- (e) CCL is continuously taking measures for increasing production and productivity, regulating the controllable costs etc. Because of the steps taken, the production this year is likely to go upto 33.70 million tonnes. The losses for the year are likely to be Rs. 110.00 crores. For the period from November, 2001 to February, 2002, the company has made a profit of Rs. 72.74 crores.

Declaration of Ganga as National River

2347. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to bring a legislation to ban the dumping of any type of untreated sewage/effluents/industrial waste in Holy River Ganga;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also propose to declare Ganga as National River; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The existing legislations namely the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 already provide a ban on the discharge of any type of untreated sewage/effluents/industrial waste in water bodies including river Ganga.

(c) and (d) Ganga is one of the important rivers amongst the major rivers of the country. As such, there is no proposal to declare it as a National river.

Setting up of Agricultural Export Zones

2348. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up 10 more Agricultural Export Zones during current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their locations;
- (c) whether any criteria has been fixed in selecting the location of the zones;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the investment proposed to be made in setting up these Agri Export Zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Apart from the 20 Agri Export Zones approved so far, no more Agri Export Zones are likely to be approved during the current financial year.

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

(c) and (d) The pre feasibility study is conducted to examine the export potential, the availability and price competitiveness of agricultural product. A decision is taken thereafter by an interdepartmental steering committee chaired by Commerce Secretary.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

International Heritage Sites

2349. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of sites in India declared by UNESCO as International Heritage Sites;
- (b) whether Konark has been declared as an International Heritage Site by UNESCO;
- (c) if so, the steps taken to preserve, protect and develop the heritage site in order to attract more and more foreign tourists;
- (d) whether the Government propose to take up the matter with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to

declare and develop the related N.Hs. as new National Highways as proposed by the Government of Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) The list of Indian sites including Konark, which have been inscribed in the World Heritage list of UNESCO is enclosed as statement.

(c) The preservation and conservation of World heritage sites is an on-going process.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Road & Transport have informed that a proposal for upgradation of Phulnakhara (at NH-5) Niali-Madhab Charichhak-Gop-Konarak-Puri (at NH-203) has been received from the Government of Orissa. Its inclusion for upgradation under the Tenth Five Year Plan will be considered, subject to the availability of funds, traffic requirements and inter-se priority.

Statement

List of World Heritage sites in India

CULTURAL SITES

1. Ajanta Caves
2. Ellora Caves
3. Agra Fort, Agra
4. Taj Mahal, Agra
5. Sun Temple, Konark
6. Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram
7. Churches & Convents, Goa
8. Group of Monuments, Khajuraho
9. Group of Monuments, Hampi
10. Fatehpur Sikri
11. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
12. Elephanta Caves
13. Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur
14. Buddhist Monuments at Ranchi
15. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
16. Qutb Minar & its monuments, Delhi

Natural Sites

1. Kaziranga National Park
2. Manas Wild Life Sanctuary
3. Keoladeo National Park
4. Sunderbans National Park
5. Nanda Devi National Park

Industrial site

1. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

[Translation]

Complimentary Passes by AI and IA

2350. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2092 given on December 3, 2001 regarding complimentary passes by Air India and Indian Airlines and state:

(a) whether the requisite information as asked for in the question has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Requisite information has been collected and the same is given below:

Details of passes issued

Year	Air India	Indian Airlines
1998-1999	1846	0865
1999-2000	1599	1085
2000-2001	1539	0910
2001-2002 (April-Sept. 2001)	0366	0519

After October 10, 2001, both the Airlines have stopped issuing complimentary passes. This is, however, not applicable to the normal sales promotion scheme etc. of Air India and Indian Airlines.

As per industry practice, concessional and complimentary tickets are normally issued by the Airlines in their commercial interests, to tour promoters, travel writers, media personnel, important commercial contracts and promotional schemes/events etc. to encourage and promote travel on the national carriers. Besides, free passes are also issued against Government of India mandatory orders for medical treatment abroad on the recommendations of the Director General of Health Services. The revenue loss as a result of issue of complimentary/concessional passes is nominal/minimal which cannot be identified for quantification. These passes were issued during the lean season when the flights operated with low seat factors. Further, passengers holding these passes are generally accommodated only after accommodating the revenue paying passengers.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Production of Milk in Delhi

2351. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek the assistance of the Centre and the World Bank to boost the production of milk in Delhi to bridge the gap between the demand and supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the availability of milk in Delhi as per its demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV):

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Government of India has not received any report of shortage of milk in Delhi. Liquid milk in Delhi is mainly being supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme, Mother Dairy, Delhi and other private units in Delhi. Milk is also being received from private and cooperative organisations belonging to adjoining States of Delhi viz Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh etc.

[English]

Concession of Tourism Industry

2352. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the report by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry that India Tourism Industry suffered a huge loss to tune of Rs. 4000 crores in post September 11, 2001;

(b) whether the Chambers also recommended that tourism industry may be treated at par with infrastructure software and export and the tax concessions given to these industries be made available to the tourism industry;

(c) if so, whether the Government have received any suggestions from ASSOCHAM that 50 per cent of the revenue earned by the tourism industry should be ploughed back to the same industry for its development;

(d) if so, whether the suggestions have been accepted by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such suggestion has been received in the Department of Tourism.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

CBI Inquiry on Wet Lease Deal

2353. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2075 given on December 03, 2001 regarding CBI inquiry on West Lease Deal and State:

(a) whether the enquiry has since been completed by the CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) The CBI have now intimated that field enquiries in the case have been completed. The case is under their scrutiny and a final decision will be taken shortly.

[Translation]

Setting up of Rural Libraries

2354. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Culture had a proposal of setting up rural libraries equipped with fundamental education facilities in the year 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The Department had formulated a scheme of School-cum-Village Libraries. The Scheme was not approved by the Ministry of Finance, which advised the evaluation of the existing schemes to avoid duplication.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House is adjourned to meet again at 12 O'clock.

11.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the clock.*

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

RE : INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AND ACTS OF VANDALISM IN THE PRECINCTS OF ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we wish to mention a very serious incident

which had taken place in the Orissa Assembly on Saturday last. We have no version of the Government either in the Press or otherwise. But it appears that more than 500 people, claiming to belong to the *Vishwa Hindu Prarishad* and the *Bajrang Dal* with *trishuls* in their hands, entered the precincts of the Orissa Legislative Assembly building and carried out several acts of depredation. But what is important is that we find that these organisations wanted to take a deputation to the hon. Speaker of the Assembly and that was allowed saying that they would be allowed to go to the hon. Speaker and meet him.

Sir, but instead of a few persons, more than 500 persons entered the Assembly shouting slogans of '*Jai Shri Ram*' and '*Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zindabad*'. They attacked the office of the Chief Minister, the offices of the other Ministers and removed their nameplates and even the staff were also attacked. Some of the Legislators have been severely assaulted and even it has been stated that the women staff were also not spared...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the demands that have been made or the issues that have been raised are, why a temple is not being allowed to be constructed at what is now known as the disputed site in Ayodhya? Why anybody should support the Supreme Court's decision of maintaining the *status-quo*? And, why Acharya Giriraj Kishore was arrested? Therefore, in support of their demands for immediate permission to construct a temple and to oppose the verdict of the Supreme Court for maintaining of the *status-quo* over which our hon. Prime Minister has expressly expressed his satisfaction that such an order has been made—and to forcibly obtain the release order of the leaders of the VHP movement this has been carried out.

Sir, the Chief Minister was not present there. It appears that he has said that according to him the attack was pre-planned. This is a direct attack on the very basis of our constitutional functioning. The Assembly is the highest elected body of that State. It is a part of the system of parliamentary democracy in this country where the makers of our Constitution have decided that adult suffrage is the basis on which elections would be held. The whole basis of it is a functional democracy. Orissa Assembly also represents that. Therefore, what has happened is a direct attack on our Constitutional set-up. It is amazing that the people who were raising slogans in praise of the Prime Minister of India entered into that Assembly building, which is also a citadel of democracy and carried out such an attack of destruction! Sir, there is no qualitative difference between what happened at the Parliament House of India on 13th of December, 2001 and what had happened at the Orissa Assembly building Saturday last. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

What is terrorism? What is terrorism is difficult to define. But, if the attack of the 13th of December was an act of terrorism—we all said so and the House has unanimously condemned it—what has happened in Orissa is also a part of terrorism. It is a direct attack not only on Parliamentary democracy, but on the secular character of our Constitutional set-up which is one of the basic features of our Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

On the grounds of religion, with a view to forcibly get what they want, today religious set-ups full of fundamentalists and obscurantists who are having regular confabulations with the Prime Minister and other important Ministers, have taken the law in their own hands, and have deliberately carried out what I call a carnage on our Parliamentary system and the secular character of the Constitution.

We have been warning the people of this country in our own humble way that this country's unity and integrity is under direct attack. The country is beset with problems—problems of the economy, problems of joblessness, problems of non-development, problems of recession. The hon. Finance Minister is groping as to how to meet these challenges. However, what is getting primacy now insofar as the ruling parties and their cohorts are concerned are, attempts to strike at the very minimal unity that is maintained in this country.

What has happened in Haryana yesterday? We find that religious places belonging to the minority community have been destroyed. What has happened in the Silicon Valley of India? The pattern is the same—divide the nation. What they say is, "If you do not listen, we shall take law into our own hands."

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): What about Godhra?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Godhra, we have condemned.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: You people were silent.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever is happening in Godhra. ...*(Interruptions)* First day when carnage took place in Godhra no one spoke any thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I will finish in a minute.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First when people were burnt alive they did not say any thing. ...*(Interruptions)* That day the entire House remained calm...*(Interruptions)* They should have condemned it however they did not condemn it ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Varma, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they did not say anything when people were killed in Godhra...*(Interruptions)* They all remained silent. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Bhavna Chikhalia, what are you doing? Please let the Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Bhavnaben Chakhalia, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Why did you not stood that day to speak?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ratilal Varma, please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ratilal Varma, please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Somnath Chatterjee says.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, ghastly incidents involving the murder of innocent people in the name of

religion have now been described as justified; and violence is justified as spontaneous and natural reaction. This is the poison. It is a deliberate attack to force their views, the separatist views and the fundamental, religious fanaticism on the people of India. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAISHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): Have you taken contract to raise the issue...(*Interruptions*) can we not speak when daily they interrupt the House?...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thought on this issue, there will be unanimity in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): But you are raising issues far beyond the incident in Orissa. You are raising issues which were not discussed there. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

You talk about Orissa, you are deviating from the main issue ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I do not know what you are talking...(*Interruptions*)

The whole House wanted to condemn the incident in Orissa. It was decided that we would condemn the incident in Orissa, and not the whole issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): They are rioters, they should not speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was decided that the discussion would be held on Orissa but are they discussing Orissa?

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: You please also tell what happened in Godhra. You also tell us what happens in West Bengal.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I cannot but condemn most strongly what has happened last Saturday in Orissa. ...(*Interruptions*) Mere condemnation would not do. Merely condemning one

incident will not do because it was pre-planned as the Chief Minister has said. It was premeditated. Then, why was this planning? Why was this attack on the Assembly Building where the Ruling Party is also represented in the Government here? Why is it so? Frenzy has been created in this country and fanaticism has been created in this country. Although they have their own Government there, even then, this is a challenge which is thrown to our very Constitution of this country, to the very basic features of our Constitution because they want that this country should be governed and should be controlled by obscurantist and fundamentalist forces. That is why, there is this attack on the very constitutional set up of this country. This is nothing but fanaticism. This is a deliberate attack to strike at the root of the basic reality of our set up.

I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, what is the attitude of the Government towards VHP and the *Bajrang Dal*, which have shamelessly and in a criminal manner indulged in those activities. I demand that these organisations should be banned and the people there who are conducting this should be taken to task forthwith and serious action has to be taken so that it is not repeated in future. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, I rise with a very heavy heart to speak on this topic today in this House. It has very rightly been said that what happened to the Legislative Assembly in Jammu and Kashmir or to the Parliament in Delhi or what happened to the Legislative Assembly in Orissa can hardly be distinguished one from another...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): How can he make such a comparison?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I will look into it. You are not allowing the Members to speak at all.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: You should not forget that your leaders are also to speak. If you don't allow our leaders to speak then your leaders will also not be able to speak...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, please resume your seat now.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am willing to reply to the arguments advanced by our friends from that side but if they want to drown my statement in this noise, it would not be in the interest of the democracy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Rawat, please allow him to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): All type of cross border terrorism should be condemned however it must not be clubbed with it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I am here to regulate it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas, let us discuss the very serious matter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, if anybody enters the Legislative Assembly or the Parliament premises with weapons in hand, breaks chairs, breaks benches, terrifies the people who are working there, does not allow Members to speak, intimidates Members from using their right to expression on the floor of the House, how do we describe this? How do we distinguish this from what happened to the Parliament? Simply, because it was done by the friends of some groups and Parties, should it be condoned? Simply because it was done at the instance of those who do not attach any importance to the uniting forces but attach importance to the dividing forces in the country, should it not be condemned, looked into or discussed on the floor of the House? What is the intention, I would like to understand. ...(Interruptions)

I will yield and the friends from that side can argue. I will reply to them but do not stop me from speaking. They have stopped the Members of the Legislative Assembly from expressing their views. They have intimidated them and even now the sitting Members of the House are also in a way intimidating the Members who wish to speak on the floor of the House. How does this differ? Members can argue to rebut my statement rather than stopping me from speaking. I do not feel happy to condemn anybody. Really, in this case we have to use a language which may not be a very pleasant language. It may be a little harsh language. But I would

say that the language is not harsher than the action that has taken place in the Legislative Assembly.

What is the importance of what happened in Orissa? How does the Government of India responsible for this? Why should the Parliament discuss this? Should not the Parliament discuss the terrorist activities taking place in the country? Should not the Parliament discuss on the floor of the House terrorist activities? Should not the Parliament discuss the occasions when the Constitution is flouted or when the Members are intimidated from speaking? How can you criticise us on the floor of the House? If you may criticise us on the floor of the House, we will not only attack you outside the House but also in the House. If this kind of message is going to the elected Members of Legislatures throughout the country, how is it going to help to maintain tranquillity, peace and law and order in the country? You may please explain to us. By attacking the Legislative Assembly, they have attacked the supreme authority of the State. Even the supreme authority of the State can be challenged in this fashion. They probably wanted to indicate if the supreme authority of the State, that is the Legislature, can be challenged in this manner, if the elected Members are intimidated and told not to express their views in a manner they like, how are the people going to speak out? What do they think? Will it be called democracy? Is there any right of expression available to the citizens if it is not available to the elected Members? This is the most important issue.

The authority of the court is challenged; the authority of the executive is challenged; the authority of the Legislature is challenged; and the authority of the police is challenged. Who is challenging them? People who have no authority to use the force, who have no authority to ask others not to speak are doing all this. This is what has happened in Orissa. If this is not discussed on the floor of this House, where will it be discussed? The Members of the Orissa Assembly are not allowed to discuss it and the Members of this House also will not be allowed to discuss it. Where else will it be discussed? Why should it not be discussed here? If you have any points, make them here and allow us to rebut those points. We are making the points and you rebut those points here.

Who is responsible for this? We are not here to fulfil a formality. We are not going to take the pleasure in saying that we had this matter discussed on the floor of the House and sit down. Let us consider on this floor as to who is responsible for this. In my opinion those who have gone there with the weapons in their hands are responsible for this. Are they the only ones who are

responsible? Those who have instigated them to go there are also responsible. And are only those who were there on the spot instigating them responsible for this action? Are not those who are spreading this venom of hatred throughout the country responsible for this? If you spread the venom for years together, if you continuously pour this poison in the ears of youngsters, the malleable personalities and ask them to come out of their houses with tridents in their hands and guns in their hands and if something happens, are we not supposed to say anything against those people who are spreading the gospel of hatred in the country?

In my opinion the boys who have gone there are responsible. But more responsible are those who have instigated them and the supreme responsibility for this rests upon the shoulders of those who have been teaching this gospel of hatred for years together. You deny it. You explain why this is happening. Who is doing this? We are not taking the name. Yet, you know whom we are pointing our figure at. You do not have to ponder and consider all these things for hours together to find out which Party is doing it and where it is being done. What kind of lessons are these people teaching?...(*Interruptions*)

I will yield to you. If you have a point, you speak and I will reply to it. Please stand up and make the point. If you have a point, I will yield to you, Shri Swain.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): If he wants, I will make the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Swain, I will call you.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Prahlad Patel, please resume your seat. Please do not interrupt like this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I will yield any number of times they want. But let them not drown my views, my feelings and my statement in the noise. Let them make a point and I will reply to that.

What is responsible for this? I very humbly want to submit that what is responsible for this is narrow mindedness. What is responsible for this is hatred which is being spread. What is responsible for this is a view

that only people belonging to a particular section of the society I have a right to rule over the country and others do not have it. Now, this tendency, this psychology, this feeling, this philosophy and this policy is responsible. Unless we take action against this kind of a policy, it will not be possible to control these kinds of incidents with guns and weapons which the police and military forces are having.

What can be done, Sir? The Government of India has a responsibility to see that parochialism, narrow mindedness, and hatred are not spread in the country. How you do it has to be decided by you. If you think that we can contribute, we will contribute. Let this Parliament also decide on how it has to be done. If this Parliament is not responsible, if you are not going to hear what we are going to say and if you yourself are also not deciding on it, then take it from me Sir that the police forces and military forces alone will not be able to control this kind of a thing. Let us understand this thing.

Now what else can be done? There is the majesty of law. The Government has the force of law backing their action. There is the Indian Penal Code and you have the law which we are calling it as POTO. POTO is in existence. It was in existence when Gujarat violence happened. It was in existence when there was an attack on Parliament and it was in existence when it happened in the Assembly also. Why can you not use that law to control those people who are instigating all these things against the Orissa State Assembly?...(*Interruptions*) Why don't you use the authority of law? What is the authority meant for? Is it the authority of law meant to take action against—I have been repeating it Sir—the politicians and former Chief Ministers of States and to put them behind the bars? Is that the way the law should be used? Are you not going to use the law against those people who are creating this trouble in the country? You are using it against political opponents and not against terrorists and persons who are spreading hatred and venom of hatred in the country. It has to be done. If the Government is not doing it, then we will ask the Government to account for it. We will ask the Government to take the responsibility and we will ask the Government to act. If they do not act, Sir, we would not like to say it because we are not in a hurry to come back to power. But we would like to say that if you do not use the power and authority and allow these things to continue, the people of this country may ask you to leave. Let the people decide again. They will ask to leave. What can we do? We cannot shout at you everyday. We cannot allow this kind of a discussion everyday in the House. Now, they will have to do it. We ask you that the law should be used to control this thing.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

Shri Somnath Chatterjee has asked to consider this issue. If any organisation in the country is not behaving properly, not submitting to the authority of law and not submitting to the authority of Home Ministry, then the Government of India and the State Government should ban them immediately. You have banned some organisations in the country. We will be the last persons to ask you to ban any organisation. But you have banned some organisations. And if you come to the conclusion at the end of our statement that they are not taking and accepting your ideas, the authority of law and the authority of the Government, you shall have to take action which is effective and that action will amount to nothing but banning them. If you are not taking action against them, it would amount to backing them...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am very sorry that I have to raise in this House my voice to this pitch so that I could be heard. It is generally not in the nature of some of us to shout at the top of the voice or raise the pitch of the voice. Yet, some time we have to do it. I am thankful to the hon. Members for allowing me to make my statement quietly after a few minutes I started it. I thank them. But I will ask them not to take this matter as a political matter. Let those who are in the BJP examine their hearts and minds and let those who are supporting BJP, all the alliance partners, to examine their views. Are you happy yourself? You are doing your duty of just getting up here and speaking, like a good lawyer pleading a bad case, trying to defend these things in the country. If you say that this can be done, the Government of India is not responsible, the Government of Orissa is not responsible, and court orders should not be followed, ultimately you are giving a message to these people that you can continue doing that, and we will continue defending you on the floor of the House. We are asking the Government to introspect, and we are asking the coalition partners to introspect. Now, if something has gone wrong here, please correct it. Do not keep on telling us that this happened then, this happened in Godhra, and this happened in Gujarat, so, it can happen in other places. When such things happened and if it were wrong, they could have been condemned and they were condemned. We would condemn them. We have condemned the incident that happened at Godhra. We would condemn such things. But if you take umbrage and if you take shelter under this kind of thing, then it is not going to help. So, let us rise above politics. Let us have the long-term interest of the unity of the country in the mind. Let us have the long-term interest of the harmony in the society and let us have the long-term interest of development of the economy, which is not being done because of these things. Let us take proper action. I have nothing else to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We do not have anything to say!...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Swain, you will get the floor. But if you insist like this, you will not get the opportunity to speak. Mind it. Do not judge it like that.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA (Kanakapura): I have given the notice for Adjournment Motion and you have permitted me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given notice for Adjournment Motion. He is the former Prime Minister. You are challenging me.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am not challenging you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Swain, I will accommodate all of you. I will give you a chance. Please keep silence.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: The hon. Prime Minister has condemned the incident that has taken place in Orissa. Let them not take this issue emotionally. We have not taken up the issue to take any political mileage. Please do not have that type of impression. The hon. Prime Minister himself has condemned this incident after he came to know of it. I think this is sufficient for my friends on the other side to understand the magnitude of the damage that has been done to that democratic institution. This House has passed a Resolution after the 13th December incident. What respect has been shown to the Resolution passed in this House? Who broke and who tried to disrespect the Resolution adopted unanimously by this House? The whole universe had condemned that ugly incident of 13 December, the terrorist attack on Parliament. The whole universe has condemned it and stood with this country. Who disrespected the Resolution adopted by this apex Institution? I sincerely thank the hon. Prime Minister for having condemned the incident. I think the Home Minister would also take this opportunity to condemn this incident. Why am I mentioning this? When Steins' children were burnt alive, the Home Minister said that he was going to constitute an Inquiry Commission. But before the Inquiry Committee started its functioning, he said that the *Bajrang Dal* was in no way responsible. I do not want to go back to the past events. What had happened three days back in the Orissa Assembly? The Deputy-Leader of the recognised Opposition Party and our senior leader has mentioned several events. My only concern is this. Let me not suppress my feelings. What is this organisation trying for? Has this country no defence forces to defend the Motherland? Is the police not capable of maintaining the

law and order situation in the State? For what purpose is this organisation trained or going to be trained? They used *trishuls*, pistols, *lathis* and swords against whom? They are holding *trishuls* in their hands. I do not want to take up the issue of *Godhra* now. On behalf to the Government, the Prime Minister made a statement saying that the Government would look into the whole matter. In *Godhra*, they used to take the swords in their hands. Do we need an organisation like this to defend the Prime Minister or the Home Minister of this country because they have got threats from the external terrorists? I would like to know about this from the hon. Prime Minister. Mr. Home Minister, do we need such an organisation? I am not going to attack the RSS organisation. Before I became the Prime Minister, a debate was held here. It was said: "In Bangalore, Shri Deve Gowda, the Chief Minister, has praised the organisation saying that the RSS is a cultural organisation." I know about that. Today, what did the same RSS do? What is it telling about the Muslims. It says: "Hindu goodwill key to Muslims' safety." Is not the Muslim goodwill key to Hindus safety? Does the majority say that it does not want their goodwill?

While the Prime Minister is condemning the ugly incident, what do the VHP leaders say? They say:

"The VHP regretted the storming of the Assembly by its activities but sought to defend them saying "pseudo-secular policies" of people working in the political field have made the country's youth "restive."

Mr. Minister, you have done it. You are also responsible for this situation. You are responsible for antagonising the Bajrang Dal leaders or the youth. Why has this happened? You have been running the Government for the last two years without any problem. After the 1999 elections, we have been politically liquidated. Yes, I have come alone. Somebody has said one thing. I am not going to take credit for having run the Government for ten months or so, I am now an ordinary Member. You have been running the Government for the last two years because you have not crossed that *Lakshman Rekha*. What is that *Lakshman Rekha*? You have promised all your alliance partners that you are going to abide by the National Agenda of Governance. But you have crossed the *Lakshman Rekha* now and the trouble has started. The trouble has started because you have violated your own promise made to the nation on the floor of this House. You made the promise to the NDA partners who are suffering today. I know about their agony and anger. I have worked with them. So, as I told earlier you have crossed the *Lakshman Rekha*. You want to destroy the very democratic institutions.

We cannot tolerate this situation. When you banned the SIMI, I issued a very strong press note. I also wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. If you have banned SIMI, why can you not ban the *Bajrang Dal*? If the Prime Minister is honest—of course, he has condemned the incident and expressed his views about this ugly incident in Orissa—if he is true to his conscience, he should take steps to ban this organisation which is going to be a threat to the democratic institutions.

It is going to be a threat to the people who are going to fight for the cause of secularism.

With these words, I would like to conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we listened to him very patiently...(Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what happened in Orissa Legislative Assembly is condemnable. It should be condemned. Deve Gowdaji has rightly stated that hon'ble Prime Minister has condemned this incident. We all condemn this. During discussion in your chamber it was pointed out that the whole House can condemn this incident but it will be better if this issue is confined to Orissa. Forcible entry of someone in Orissa Legislative Assembly and breaking of glasses etc., such an incident is a blow to democracy and totally goes against the democratic system.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Late Balyogiji convened a meeting and Members of various political parties participated in that. A proposal was approved unanimously in that meeting that dharna, agitation and slogans with in the premises of Parliament should be banned. This proposal came from the Congress and Communist Party. It was approved unanimously. In Orissa the memorandum was to be given collectively but the manner in which people entered the Assembly forcibly and raised slogan is really condemnable. The whole House condemn this incident...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: We demand that such things should be banned...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The persons involved in this act should be punished. It has been stated and also published in newspapers that 19 persons have been suspended and 60 persons have been arrested in this regard. Actions should be taken against other persons who were involved in this act. Vishwa Hindu Praishad has stated that those were not their workers. They have denied that...(Interruptions) They deny it or not but action

[Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

should be taken against the persons involved in this act. I would like to emphasize that the Members who are comparing this incident with the incident of 13th December or attack by terrorists on Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir may be having perversion of mind. ...*(Interruptions)* They should not say so. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Dr. Malhotra, if you yield, I have a question to ask. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you yielding to him?

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than 40 persons were killed in bomb explosion in attack on Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistani terrorists were involved in attack on Parliament and it is being compared to the attack on Legislative Assembly of Orissa. The attack on Legislative Assembly of Orissa is an evidence of growing tendency of impudence. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the logic? He cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)* The matter is very grave and serious. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

They were not outsiders but people associated with the ruling party.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the terrorists who attacked Parliament are controlled by Pakistan, but here, in this case, the Ruling Party controls Bajrang Dal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that action should be taken and severe punishment should be given to guilty persons in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri J.S. Brar, he is not yielding. How can I give you the floor?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already states that the incident of attack on Legislative Assembly of Orissa should be condemned in the House, if the matter is confined to only that incident but time and again the issue is being raised that RSS has passed a resolution. ...*(Interruptions)* I condemn that. A mosque was demolished in Haryana, it is condemnable. Demolition of a mosque is wrong but can this issue be debated here? Hundred temples were demolished in Kashmir, temples were demolished at other places also. If the previous issue is raised or discussed here then this issue will also be raised. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, wherever. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, please resume your seat. You are a senior Member. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will ask him to withdraw that. He is not yielding to you. You cannot just stand up and speak like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Simranjit Singh Mann, I cannot help now. Unless he yields to you, nothing will go on record. That is the procedure in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra are you yielding to him?

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why such incidents are taking place, its background is being discussed here for the last 20 days. This matter is being discussed for last 40 years and

today it is being raised here, hatred is being spread. Shri Shivraj Patil has said that poisonous environment is being created. Who is doing so? This poisonous environment is being created by workers of Samajwadi Party and Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Do not accuse Congress. You are doing it. You are destroying the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

They started spreading hatred. ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister of Home Affairs is sitting quiet. ...*(Interruptions)* They are playing double standards. They are anti-national, anti-Constitution and anti-secularism. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: These people are behind creating disturbance...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we listened to Shri Shivraj Patil and Shri Deve Gowdaji very patiently...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): They are conspiring to create riots in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your leader has to speak yet and you also want to speak on this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Deputy leader of Congress party Shri Shivraj Patil said so many things and demanded resignation of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister. We listened to him patiently. But it is not fair that we are not given the chance to give reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)* He said "You have to go otherwise we will send you back". We are not elected with your favour, public has elected us. Neither we are here due to your favour nor we will go at your command.

[*English*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Solapur): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is 'Zero Hour'. During 'Zero Hour', there is no point of order.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: The Deputy Leader of our Party has never asked the Prime Minister to resign.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He has said so. It is on record. ...*(Interruptions)* He has said: "You have to go."

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: He has not said it. You please go through the records. He has never demanded the resignation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, he has not asked for any resignation. All right; you proceed.

[*Translation*]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are denying it and that is good if these words are not uttered. Several issues including the Godhra incident have been raised here. May I ask that Haji Bilal, who has been arrested today and has links with ISI is a Member of Congress party, what action has been taken by them in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is not true.

[*Translation*]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Godhra...*(Interruptions)*, all issues from Haryana to the entire country and Resolution of Bangalore etc are being connected with the issues of Orissa. It would have been alright if things would have been confined to that extent only, four Members of the Congress have been caught to be involved in the Godhra incident, but the Congress has not expelled even one of them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This is not true...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Not even a single person was removed...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, action should be taken against those spreading communalism or casteism or feeling of hatred in the

[Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

country and in fact the NDA is firm on its agenda. And that is why taking the advantage of the situation, an effort was made to create rift between the NDA partners in the Orissa Assembly. These people are yearning for power. I once again wish to say that if you do selective condemnation, then you would be responsible for the results yielded therefrom in the country, a feeling is being created in the minds of the majority community that it is sin or crime to be a Hindu in this country. Hatred is being spread in the country only because of this feeling, I have already told you that you may condemn the Orissa incident as much as you can, we are also with you, and the guilty will also be punished. But at the same time you also think about the incidents of Punjab and the 3000 Sikhs were killed in Delhi. People who were involved in these incidents, are today trying to vitiate the atmosphere by raising such issues. We had requested you to take up the matter relating to Orissa only and the entire House may condemn it and talk about the punishment to those found guilty, this would send a good message there, but it is not appropriate to link it with Kashmir issue which spread a feeling of hatred in the country. I request that we may not deviate from our discussion on the Orissa issue.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Saturday's attack on the Orissa Legislative Assembly is a barbaric act and a very heinous crime. My party totally condemns this incident. This was an attack on the temple of Indian democracy. We have condemned the incidents of attack on Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly and even the 13th December attack on our Indian Parliament. The whole House has unanimously condemned those incidents.

The whole House, all parties, passed a resolution and condemned those incidents. We have sent a message to this country that it should not happen in the future. According to the media and print media reports that have reached me and other organisations, while we are blaming the terrorists for the attack on the Jammu & Kashmir Assembly and on our Indian Parliament, the attack on Orissa Assembly was by our own young men and women. It is a shameful incident.

So, we have to protect our Indian democracy at any cost. The State Legislative Assembly is the supreme authority in a particular State. In the morning I wanted to talk to the Chief Minister of Orissa but I did not get the line; so I could not talk to him. But the culprits should be punished. At any cost, we have to punish those culprits. We have to protect our democracy and we have to protect our Indian Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the attack on the Orissa Assembly last Saturday, is not only condemnable but is also a deep rooted conspiracy to destroy our democratic and secular fabric and it was a pre-planned conspiracy. My colleagues have already said so many things. I do not want to repeat them. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs may kindly tell in his reply that in which Saraswati Shishu Mandir the children were given instructions—one or two days before to bring food from their homes, the people who were to come there.

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, who were those people, for whom children brought food from their homes, they were fed there and prepared to make attack on the Orissa Assembly? Who was running the Shishu Mandir there, and to whom they were supporting? Then why not the name of Karnataka is uttered, where the RSS Conference was organised. Who are those persons who came as guests in the Shishu Mandir or Orissa, or who attacked on the Orissa Assembly, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs may kindly throw light on this.

Sir, this attack was made on the lines of a plan prepared by the Minister of Urban Development in Orissa, I would not utter his name, although we have been told about it. Why such incidents of attacks are taking place? Why the Mosque in Haryana was burnt and attacked. People, there were raising slogans in the name of the Prime Minister and Jai Shri Ram. A motion was passed in Karnataka that the Muslims shall have to live in submission if they wish to live in Hindustan—and if such news is published in the newspapers then it is said that the newspapers, the media is giving wrong news. If the media writes in their favour, it is impartial and if it writes the right thing then it is discriminatory...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): Who runs the newspapers 'Halla Bol', we do not run it. The way terrorism was spread in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, you should not forget it who was responsible for it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Now you have become Minister. Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ashok Pradhanji, you are Minister. Please do not speak like this without seeking permission.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, the 13th December attack on Parliament or the attack on Jammu-Kashmir Legislative Assembly was very dangerous, but we take the attack on the Orissa Assembly is more dangerous because the attack on Parliament or Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was made by our enemies but the attack on the Orissa Assembly was made by our own people who are in power and this attack was made at the behest of the Union Government in Delhi and those who are in the power there, that is why the Delhi Government and the Ministers of Orissa Government are sponsoring it, are responsible for this. I, therefore, wish to say...(Interruptions). You choose your leader, we have no objection, we would not even know it. The hon. Member was there, but he also got isolated, you would also get isolated. Please take lesson, as to what was your number and now what it is, and in the future it would remain only to 15...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please address the Chair.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are also instructing me. Please stop them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No I am saying so, because you are directly talking to him. You address the Chair.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The way your member has decreased from 178 to 88 and we hope that if you do not show any improvement, your number would decrease to 14 or 15...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order-order please.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a serious issue and the way these people have been repeatedly saying as to who are these people responsible for attacking the composite culture of India. Our country is very big and great comprising different kinds of castes and religions and there is a feeling here that every religion should be honoured and flourished, who is hatching a conspiracy to destroy this system—is it not the Bajrang Dal or the Vishwa Hindu Parishad? I want to ask that what is this Vishwa Hindu Parishad. I repeatedly ask this question. The Minister of Home Affairs may kindly tell whether the VHP is not BJP? Or whether the Bajrang Dal is actually not the BJP? Whether Shri Vinay Katiyar, who is M.P. from BJP in Lok Sabha, has not won the elections on the BJP symbol of the Lotus? Whether Shri Chinmayanand Swami, Member of Lok Sabha, who called a man of Vishwa

Hindu Parishad, does not belong to the BJP? I am saying that the BJP is involved in it. Entire ruling party is BJP. Hence when you talk about banning the organisation then, why there is no ban on Bajrang Dal and BHP? It is so because they are BJP. Now it is like banning BJP.

I am happy that the speech given by Yerrannaidu will have a far reaching impact. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotraji, I am not fully acquainted as to what this Rashtriya Jana is but I know that a fascist programme has come to the fore. My friend is sitting here. He is the ally of this coalition NDA Government and I do not say that we will not create the difference of opinion. We do not want to create the differences of opinion but these will emerge themselves. If he wants to continue with you i.e. with fascism, it is up to him to decide. We are not a party to alliance and we will not create such differences of opinion but he will have to think whether he is along with the fascists, or the protectors of democracy and secularities who respect all religions. It is him who will have to think and introspect his political lief, he had led in the name of farmers, poor labourers, unity and integrity equality and removing the discrimination to find out as to from where he started his journey and towards what he has been lead to.

I openly say that today the masses of the country will have to be made aware. The call to the public will be made through the Parliament. I know that there is no other alternative other than the power of the people because everyone is aware as to what took place in Germany. The same was done by Hitler in Germany and today the same role is being played by the allied parties of the Government. Whether they were communists or the socialists in Germany who had landed support similarly, were made the initial target by the Hitler. Hence the allied parties of the Government must become alert in time. I do not want to repeat what they have done but those people will have to check whose thought and destructive attitude of dividing the country in the name of religion. If the Minister of Urban Development is involved in it, he should be dismissed and sent to jail.

Now it has become clear that the children of Sishu Mandir were asked to bring the food in the name of guests, whose conspiracy is it to make the children bring the food in the name of guests? I demand that during his reply the Home Minister first of all announce ban on Bajrang Dal and VHP. I do not think that you are against the Pakistan sponsored terrorism because it is you who are encouraging it curiously or subconsciously or directly or indirectly through your actions. You do not have any moral courage to fight against terrorism. How and on what basis will you combat with terrorism? How will you

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

do so before this country or the world? Whatever is happening in Orissa is being witnessed by the entire world. The Motion passed by the Sangh Parivar in Bangalore was also seen by the entire world and the entire world is also witnessing as to how Masjids are being burnt in Haryana owing to that. Today the world has shrunk a lot. Hence you cannot have any moral courage to fight against terrorism and that is why you are not able to do so firmly. Rather you are encouraging terrorism yourselves. Devegowdaji has rightly said that training is being given. What for this lathi wielding is being taught to the members of Sangh Parivar and against whom this preparation is being made? If this is being done to protect the country and defend its borders then why were the Sangh Parivar and Bajrang Dal not sent in Kargil War? The country cannot be protected in this way. It is a conspiracy to divide the country. You want to do it by threatening. Will you threaten in the House? We are not to yield to your threats. Your threats will prove as hollow as the howl of the monkey. You are not to remain in majority for long. We have also proved our majority in the past but it lost. Your majority is not a majority. It has been attained through patchwork. Hence, they will also have to think over it. Shri Yerrannaidu is asking for time to speak further. We would never try to create factions but I would certainly say that if you intend to fight against terrorism and Pakistan it is necessary to ban the extremism of your party first. I am also aware that the forces of fascism and terrorism have never been successful in the world. Hence you also cannot be successful. Hence I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to announce for taking stringent action today itself. Hence it is not a question of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa or Orissa but the question of the unity and integrity of the country. In this hour of national crisis when the army is deployed on the borders of the country and terrorism is prevailing, instead of keeping the country united, efforts are being made to divide it. This is not an attack on the democracy of the country merely but an attack on the country. Hence hon. Home Minister, Sir, I would urge upon you to make an announcement of banning the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balua, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to deliver any speech. But it is with a very heavy heart that I rise to speak. Some 10-20 Members from the Opposition insisted me to say something on Godhra incident. I had prepared a resolution of four lines and had shown it to the then hon. Speaker, Shri Balayogiji. You were also present at that time. I was of the opinion that all the people should collectively condemn the Godhra incident and appeal the countrymen to maintain peace. However, with due apology I would like to reply as to why no one rose to speak on Godhra.

It was because the time was not given to speak. You were in majority and made a hue and cry from this side. Despite my best efforts, even my best of friends did not exercise any restraint so as to allow some other to speak on the Godhra. Perhaps you were of the opinion that you alone are responsible for protecting the lives be it Hindu, Muslim or other religions. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to our friend Vijay Kumar Malhotra who is a very learned and thoughtful person. I would like to cite a story from our scriptures before him. It goes like it that once upon a time a carpenter daily used to visit the forest with an axes without butt. The oldest tree in the forest used to encourage other trees by saying that there is no need to be afraid because nothing untoward is going to happen. After sometimes when the carpenter came with a axes with butt, the oldest tree warned his fellow trees that the forest is soon to meet its doom now because someone from their own community has aligned with the carpenter. It is against this background to understand that the Orissa incident is more dangerous. Do not take it as if comparison is being made. We can certainly accuse the foreign powers of conspiring in whatever happened in Srinagar and in Delhi at the Parliament but we do not take the support of such pretext in case of Orissa incident. It is a dangerous game. You should ponder over it and feel its gravity and inherent danger. Another ill-omen indication has been received from Orissa that the personnels of armed forces and police have been suspended there. Such conviction is sitting deep inside the psyche of the people that those who are responsible for protecting them and upholding the Constitution are themselves turning into aggressors and are evading to fulfil their responsibility and are transgressing their limits. The danger of disintegration is looming over us.

[Translation]

I do not know that encouragement they would have got but the aged persons of 83, 85 or 90 years, who had formed the Vishwa Hindu Parishad in Gujarat, are making statements and saying that the killings, which took place there, are retaliatory acts to Godhra incident. Here also some Members were saying why they did not speak over Godhra incident. The Godhra incident was an inhuman act and killing hundreds of people in retaliation cannot be a sacred act. As far as my knowledge about Indian Culture and Hindutva is concerned, we do not find an example of such a brutal act. I would request the hon'ble Home Minister to pay attention to this aspect so that our security forces and armed forces do not take it otherwise. You have seen how much hesitant our people are, who are responsible for maintaining security. I don't want to give rise to controversy by saying all those things here.

But hon'ble Home Minister, Sir, it is your and the Prime Minister's responsibility to check all these things which Shri Mulayam Singhji has mentioned. At Bangalore, a responsible person, who is a spokesman of a big organisation, has said that the security of a person belonging to a particular class or religion depends on how much respect he shows to the sentiments of the majority people. Atleast one should respect sentiments but if anyone don't respect sentiments then the Ministry of Home Affairs has the right to give punishment. However, his protection, is also the responsibility of Ministry of Home Affairs. Both the things are not inter-related.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would humbly request my friends, who are in power today, that Orissa like danger is also looming large on them. The speech by Shri Yerrannaaidu may look to you as the expression of sentiments alone but you must remember that if a person among you persists with the same sentiment then N.D.A. may collapse. He is raising the voice and his voice is becoming the voice of the people. I don't want that this country should move towards disintegration, violence and mutual hatred among the people. Hence, by taking these things into consideration, I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to take some steps so as to ensure feeling of mutual trust among various sections of society. I would further submit that the Government should perform its duty.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, as a Member from Orissa, I am thankful that you have at last given me an opportunity so that I can make some clarification.

I very strongly condemn the incident that took place in the Orissa Assembly day before yesterday. It is a very shameful incident that has been perpetrated on the Orissa State Legislative Assembly. Whosoever has done it should be punished and this should not have happened. Already, about 100 people have been arrested. Their bail petitions have been rejected and they are now in jail. Nineteen policemen have been suspended. Out of them, two are Deputy Superintendents of Police. They have been suspended from their jobs for dereliction of duty. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, why should he say all these things? The Home Minister should inform the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain comes from that State. So, he is now sharing with the House whatever information he has.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): That is right but whatever it might be the hon. Home Minister should clarify the position. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the Special Branch of Police has been asked to investigate into the matter.

One hon. Member said that the Urban Affairs Minister who belongs to the BJP was involved in this. When the attack was made, the BJP Legislature Party was meeting in the same Assembly, on the first floor of the Assembly House. All the MLAs and all the Ministers of the Bharatiya Janata Party were present there. The same Urban Affairs Minister was also present there when the attack was made. The room, which had taken the brunt of the attack, belonged to Shri Ved Prakash Agarwala, a Minister from the BJP. His room had been devastated. So, to say that the BJP was behind this is totally a false and malicious allegation.

The third thing is that after this incident took place, seven MLAs sat on *Dhama* in front of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi just to ask the Government to take action against anybody who has perpetrated this heinous crime. Out of these seven MLAs, three MLAs were belonging to the Bharatiya Janata Party, and one of them was the Deputy Chief Whip of the BJP who also sat there and who has strongly condemned the incident. I am also, as a member of this Bharatiya Janata Party, strongly condemning this incident. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I will now come to the final point. To say that this incident also has some relevance or some comparison can be drawn to the terrorist attack on Parliament—I strongly object to it. I will give you only two examples. Generally the security arrangements in the Orissa Legislative Assembly were lax. It is not for the first time that this is happening. This type of incident happened for the first time in 1964 at the peak of the Students' movement. Then the students not only entered into the Assembly premises but they entered into the Hall, the Chamber of the Assembly and one of the student leaders sat on the Speakers' chair and another student leader sat on the Chief Minister's chair and they held a mock Assembly and declared that the 'Congress Chief Minister has been dismissed and he had been driven out of Government.'...*(Interruptions)* At that time the Congress Party was in power in the Centre. Did they discuss it then?

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

Hon. Member Shri Shivraj Patil shrieked, ranted and shouted at the top of his voice now. Did they, did his Party discuss this incident in this House at that time? Did they say then that this incident was also a terrorist attack on the Orissa Assembly? This is the first incident.

The second incident happened in 1978 when Shri Neelamani Routroy was the Janata Dal Chief Minister of Orissa. At that time the teachers, at the instigation of the Communist Party entered into the House. One of them, sat on the Chief Minister's chair. The Communist Party instigated these teachers and they entered into the House. They sat on the Chief Minister's chair. ...*(Interruptions)* Was it not an attack on the Assembly at that time, on the temple of democracy? At that time, why did not hon. Member like Shri Somnath Chatterjee demand for banning of the Communist Party of India? This is the second question I am asking.

With these words, I conclude...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with all agony and anguish I condemn, in no uncertain terms, the attack on the Legislative Assembly of Orissa which took place on 16th of March. It was a black day, yet another black day in the annals of the parliamentary democracy of India. It was nothing but vandalism; it was nothing but hooliganism.

When the devastating cyclone attacked Orissa many precious lives were lost. This attack on the citadel of democracy was an onslaught, an assault to strike at the very roots of democracy, to annihilate the spirit of democracy.

We always take pride raising our heads high that we belong to the tallest democracy of the world. Now we have to make an introspection in our conscience. When such shameful incidents take place we have to hang our heads in shame. Whoever is responsible or whoever is behind this dastardly attack should be taken to task, prosecuted and put behind the bars.

Our hon. Prime Minister has rightly condemned this incident. Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who had suffered in the dark dungeon cells of prison in his crusade fighting against the authoritarian, fascist forces to oppose the spirit of democracy, will be second to none to condemn this thing.

Therefore, Sir, at this juncture, let us all confine to this aspect, let us all come to a conclusion, forgetting about the party lines, that we should not nurture any such kind of jingoism in this country. I condemn it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Samata Party I condemn the incident that took place in the Orissa Legislative Assembly. The more the incident is condemned the lesser it is. We all are accusing each other. Incidents are taking place continuously in the country. The Deputy leader of the Congress Party hon'ble Patilji said that the incidents which took place in Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Orissa Legislative Assembly are identical. It is very sad that in true sense we are not discussing about the people who were responsible for attack on Kashmir Legislative Assembly and the Parliament and creating continuous anarchy in the country. Instead we discuss about getting majority in next Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly elections and acquiring power. Now the issue of discussion in the Parliament is this and not the country.

Therefore, I would like to tell the leader of opposition and all Members of the ruling party and opposition party that problems of the country are rising and for the solution of these problems, we should sit together and consider unitedly over this and if we accuse each other and waste time then the condition of country will further deteriorate. We will also lose power, for which we are fighting among ourselves. I am saying all this because such big incidents cannot occur just because the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Christian or their organisations want these things to happen. Hon'ble Patilji has mentioned about democracy, philosophy and introspection—all these things should be talked about in the Parliament, but only one party should not mention all these things. Not one person instead entire parliament should discuss about introspection but what we are doing, this is what I would like to tell before you. Why we are not discussing about a solution to this problem. We never discuss such things. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the leader of Opposition and since we are in NDA, I would also like to tell the home Minister that we should sit together and discuss about the lawlessness, which is prevailing in the entire country. This is not the issue of any single party and the people of administration alone cannot control this situation. Such incidents occur in the country when people instigate each other and the country then disintegrates. For this no single party is responsible. We all are responsible. Please listen to points I am making. I am expressing my sentiments....*(Interruptions)* We have been discussing and criticising since the attack took place on Kashmir Legislative Assembly. After the attack on Kashmir Legislative Assembly, the incident like attack on Parliament and after the incident of killing from Godhra to Ahmedabad and other places are taking place. We are confronting

ourselves and making the people also confront each other and the enemy of our country is getting the benefit...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, I have also given notice on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The leader of your party only is speaking.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I would like to say that now we should discuss as to what action our Government should take...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get a chance to speak, now please sit down.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: The incidents that took place in Orissa...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you that the leader of your party only is speaking, now you please sit down.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Action should be taken against those who were involved in Orissa incident, besides I also want a reply as to what action the Government would take against those who were responsible for the incident in Kashmir and that took place here. I can give my opinion, Shri Dasmunsi is in an angry mood. Members of the Congress Party have spoken in an angry mood...*(Interruptions)* Our colleagues have also raised the issues and placed their points very well. But by anger he can quarrel by raising sentiments, but cannot create unity....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I did not at all get angry...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Athawaleji, you will get a chance to speak, don't get up like this.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I would like to tell only one thing that if you have not discussed the reasons then you should discuss it and after knowing the reasons, remedial measures should be taken. If you want to ask or like to know something from me then as per my understanding I can say that you are wasting time. Pakistan is a small country. Its economic condition is very weak but in spite of that it is a position to compel India, which is a vast and strong country, to do whatever it likes. It makes us quarrel against one another and we quarrel among ourselves.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask you, hon. Home Minister and the leader of the Opposition to chalk out a consensus on how to tackle Pakistan...*(Interruptions)*. You will have to spell out the strategy you want to follow...*(Interruptions)*. Will your policy be just to continue quarrelling with one another and facing the incidents which go on occurring one after another...*(Interruptions)*. You talk about the nation...*(Interruptions)*. In this way you will destroy it. Therefore, there is just one working solution—take a decision by consensus—everything cannot be done by negotiations and compromises. Therefore, if Pakistan wants war, we will have to give it to them. We have other way...*(Interruptions)*. The whole socialist block of the world collapsed due to this...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mandal, to whom are you talking to? You resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mandal, would you please resume your seat now?

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I want to say that the country needs us to have a consensus view on such incidents. The country needs that. With these words, I conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Parliamentary institutions of the country are under attack. Building was damaged and MLA was beaten up, properties were damaged and rioting took place. Everybody is condemning the incident but my submission is that the House should pass a unanimous resolution on it. The organisations responsible for the incident, such as Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal should be banned. Why this is not being done? Shri Chandra Shekhar was appealing to the hon. Home Minister for action but I feel that no action is going to be taken.

There was a Ramila party at my place. In it the same person used to wear the Mask of Hanuman, Kumbhakaran and Ravana. Similarly the Sangh Parivar and the BJP are the same and are cheating the nation and engineering riots. They just change their masks. Recently they have passed a resolution in Bangalore. It creates an impression that these people are now bent upon engineering riots. As long as there is a single rioter in the country, it cannot be saved. Therefore, the

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

communal organisations, such as Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad should be banned. They say that they won't follow any law, any court order or anything. They are able to express such views because they are all united. On the one hand we demand for action, while on the other they incite those parties and they are flexing their muscle only because they are supported by the ruling party. The threat of communal forces is endangering the survival of the country itself. Therefore, the communal forces need to be crushed. Just as an opinion has been created in the world against terrorism, we may also have to be united to crush the communal and the rioting forces. Their ally, the DMK appears to have got the taste of power. On the one hand they speak against riots and the other they protect them. Therefore, it should now become clear as to how are saving the country and who are engineering riots and the latter should be punished. As long as this Ramlila party is in the country, and the same person continues to wear mask, peace cannot be established. Therefore, the Sangh Parivar and the Bajrang Dal should be banned.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I condemn the incident of Orissa along with the House and action should be taken against the persons involved. But the incident that happened in Orissa has happened earlier also in other legislative assemblies of the country.

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Therefore, more such incidents are justified...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Suman, it is the opinion of Shri Anant Geete. He is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Slogans have been raised in this House too...*(Interruptions)*. Acts of indiscipline have been committed here too.

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: The slogans that have been raised here are 'Jo Hindu Hit ki Baat Karega, Wohi Desh Par Raj Karega.' Such slogans have been raised.

(English)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do not have much time. We have to adjourn for lunch for at least half an hour.

(Translation)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nobody will support such an incident. We also do not support the incident...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, will you please keep quiet.

(Translation)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am surprised as also regret that this incident is being compared with the attack on Parliament and Srinagar Legislative Assembly. I fail to understand the link...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA (Jhabua): An attack is an attack. Do you not believe that the incident at Jammu-Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Orissa Assembly were attacks?...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please!

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I had yielded and given them an opportunity to intervene. He is saying something. If he yields, I would like to ask him a question and then he can enlighten me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

(Translation)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can understand if such statements are given in Pakistani Parliament, but making such statements here is not right...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it necessary that everybody should speak at once? He will only create problem by speaking. He is just speaking nonsense...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Nobody had connected it with the attack on Indian Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, do not make insinuations.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): His speech should be expunged from the proceedings.

(Translation)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not saying anything wrong. The attack

on Parliament was the handiwork of Pakistan...*(Interruptions)*. The attack on Srinagar Legislative Assembly was also staged with the help of Pakistan. It gave encouragement to the terrorists. Those terrorists were equipped with AK-47 and Hand-grenades...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Was the attack on Orissa Legislative Assembly made by the Pakistan followers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The message oppositions is trying to give to the public by relating the attack on Parliament with the Orissa episode will certainly not be in the interest of the country...*(Interruptions)* I also condemn the Orissa incident. I did not rise to support it but I would like to submit to those who are demanding to take action against them, that neither any foreign power support provided nor weapons to them. The attack on Parliament by the foreign powers...*(Interruptions)* By associating that to it you intend to extend one sided support to that act. Are you supporting that? Was the attack on Parliament justified? We can fight against terrorism within the country but the terrorism being perpetrated and sponsored by the foreign powers in the country should never be supported. Hence we can speak against it.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: You do not have the courage to fight against terrorism.

SHRI ANANT GANGRAM GEETE: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the juncture at which the country is today and the situation that prevails at present is not the consequence of the events of one or two years but it is outcome of the wrong policies adopted by Congress during the past 50 years....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You are bent upon destroying the democracy which was strengthened by our party in the last 50 years.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: It was with the aim of deserving political mileage that you never allowed the minorities to come into the mainstream of the country, the consequences of which are being faced by the country. Are you talking about democracy? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nobody wants the disintegration of the country but these people have repeatedly talks in a tone promoting the cause of disintegration. Opposition bears as much responsibility as the Government to ensure that the country is not disintegrated. These people are repeatedly engaged in rhetorics...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is the leaders of your party who indulge in rhetorics most.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our leaders speak whatever is in the national interest and whatever they have said have proved true. It was our leaders who said first of all that Pakistan is our enemy and friendship will be offered to the enemy only when it takes the initiative in this regard. Whatever has been said by our leaders is in the national interest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is justified that the Orissa incident should be condemned but trying to break NDA on the pretext of this incident is not proper. Shri K. Yerrannaidu had pointed out that these people are more interested in saving their Government than the country. I condemn the Orissa incident but it is the responsibility of everyone. To maintain the unity of the country, protecting the interests of the majority is as much our responsibility as of minority.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the attack on Legislative Assembly of Orissa is being discussed in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Sir, we should be called now. We are the second largest party. This is wrong...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I call you only, Shri Palanimanickam. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, I called Shri Palanimanickam, After that, I will call you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have called me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadavji, he has objection that he is from the second largest party. You speak after him.

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. We are all shocked when we came to know that the Legislative Assembly of Orissa was attacked by those who are having no faith in our democracy and Constitution. Our beloved leader Dr. Kalaingar had condemned this attack very strongly. No

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

right-thinking people will accept this action. Legislative Assemblies and the Parliament are the highest symbols of our democracy.

Therefore, the attack on the Legislative Assembly is nothing but an attack on democracy. We, the DMK Party, strongly condemn this irresponsible act of attack which took place on the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the assault on the building of Orissa Legislature is the attack on democracy. It is an insult to the people of Orissa and also to India. The Legislature is the creation of the Constitution. It is called the temple of democracy as it has to fulfil the aspirations of the people. After this assault on the temple of Orissa Legislature, the mirror of democracy has cracked. I would say that there was an attack on the Indian Parliament by extremists, ISI agents coming from outside India but the State and the Central administrations should protect the legislature buildings. We can and we are going to fight terrorism. Any fundamentalist attitude, either in Parliament or in Legislature, should not be the cause of such an insult on the temple of democracy. Sir, I strongly condemn the attack on the building of the Orissa Legislature and there should not be recurrence of such an attack in future on any of the legislature. It was the third time that this building was attacked. So, the State administration and the Central Government should take precautionary measures to protect the monuments of the temple of democracy.

If there is a challenge to democracy there is no substitute for this democracy...*(Interruptions)* We will not allow it. It will not happen...*(Interruptions)* We will look after ourselves. Our Chief Minister will look after our legislature building. I would like to say that she is administering the State well, controlling not only the terrorists but the corrupt elements also.

So, the temple of democracy should be preserved. I, on behalf of my party, condemn the ghastly attack on the building of Orissa Legislature. The culprits, whoever or wherever they may be, should be brought to book and punished.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire House is concerned today over the attack made on the Orissa Legislative Assembly. The most serve, of condemnation will fall short as far as the incident of this kind is concerned. We strongly condemn and criticize it. We are not condemning it only to fulfil

the formality. I was listening attentively when our friend Anant Gangaram Geete ji was speaking. He said that the kind of incidents like the attack on Parliament of the country on 13th, the attack on the red fort and the attack on the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir is a great cause of concern and so it should be. But how can we fight against it firmly when the law and order in the country is challenged, the Legislative Assembly in Orissa is attacked, judiciary is not respected and its orders are not complied with and the directions of the Prime Ministers are not followed. How can the country be run in such a scenes. Will there by any law and order in the country or not is the biggest question before the country today. When there is foreign sponsored terrorism in the country we can fight against it only when there is communal harmony and cultural diversity in the country. We can only fight against terrorism when all of us adopt and accept the resolution passed unanimously in the House in last December. Hence I want to say that our friend should not be angry. You are saying that it is the result of the policies of the last 50 years. Now when these 50 years have passed and those who have done wrong are facing the consequences but if you commit any wrong now, when will you bear the consequences? I do not want to dwell on the matters like appeasement and silyanoyas etc. It will be discussed in detail when these subjects are brought for discussion but now the discussion should be held on the efforts being made to divide the country by arousing the sentiments of people. The hon. Home Minister should take stern action in this regard and he should decimate and crush both the Hindu communalism and the Muslim fanaticism alike and he should strike at them with equal force. These kinds of communal organizations should also be bound because we cannot maintain the unity and integrity of the country by adopting liberal attitude towards such organizations and thus promoting their ideology. The unity and integrity of the paramount. Hence hon. Home Minister should take measures without delay to maintain the communal harmony, fraternity in the country and to make that more powerful. Action should certainly be taken with regard to the incident that took place in Orissa. Lastly, I would like to say one more thing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nobody should be given the right to tamper with and distort the history. History is not the legacy of a particular community. Whether it is the Orissa Assembly, Red Fort, the Parliament House in Delhi, Taj at Agra or whatever structure no one has the right to distort history. The Government will have to be run as per the law. History does not belong to any particular community whether it is Hindu or Muslim. It is the legacy of the country, it is the culture and sequence of incidents of our country. Hence no one should be

given the right to tamper with history and the Government should crush such forces. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we feel proud to say that India is the longest democracy in the World and we are marching ahead by strengthening it in our country. However, it seems that this will be an eventful year whether it is Godhra incident, Gujarat incident, Ayodhya incident or the incident of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. I would like that measures should be taken to ensure that this year is not repeat with such incidents.

We were very concerned when the attack on Parliament took place. This concern was not about our life or death for it is an inevitable phenomenon but because an attack on the sacred temple of democracy which is the apex body of representatives, was made by the foreign powers. We were concerned, we discussed it and also took decision so as to stop the recurrence of such incidents. However, nothing can be more unfortunate than to play politics even on the issue of attack on the biggest temple of democracy and that also from within the country. I would like to say that through the people from both the sides have severely condemned this incident as was expected and required as even the most severe of the condemnation is not enough, however I would like to ask as to why permission to possess weapons is given? What is Trishul if not a weapon?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that why anyone is permitted to carry arms and is trishul not an arm. A person is considered criminal for carrying A.K. 47 without any licence then why a person carrying trishul is considered gentleman. Through you, I would like to make a submission that why one is permitted to carry trishul in this country and why it is not considered an arm. Such type of atmosphere should not be created in the country.

Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, the laws like POTO exist, is it there just as a show piece and if it is not so, then I would like to ask that why people involved in such acts are not arrested under POTO? Media has clearly reported that workers of VHP and Bajrang Dal are involved in this act. I request that inquiry should be conducted into it and action should be taken under POTO against the activists of these organisations if they are involved.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is demand of democracy that we should accommodate the views of all whether they agree or disagree to the views expressed by someone.

Generally, on several issues our viewpoints are different but on some issues our views cannot differ at all. The attack on Legislative Assembly of Orissa on Saturday, the manner in which dignity of the temple of democracy was hurt by this act of vandalism there, can be termed only an incident of shamelessness and vandalism by all the sensible persons.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, why such incident occurred there. We should consider its background. Legislative Assembly of Orissa discussed various communal activities that have taken place recently in the country and during discussion as per their knowledge and information the hon'ble Members of Legislative Assembly expressed their views and presented the facts regarding the persons trying to spread communalism in the country. Some people and organisation could not tolerate it and as reaction thereto, no Saturday large number of people gathered and reached to the building of Legislative Assembly. They raised slogans, organised demonstration and dharna and when they found an opportunity. Under a conspiracy suddenly they entered the building of Legislative Assembly. Glasses of the room of Chief Minister were broken, women were insulted and MLAs were manhandled. About 500-700 persons carrying arms, lathis and trishuls kept on creating chaos in the House for 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, no word is sufficient to condemn this act. I would like to draw the attention of the House that what happened in Legislative Assembly of Orissa, cannot be considered an ordinary crime. Along with a criminal case this incident is breach of privilege and lowering the dignity of the House and people of Orissa who elected those MLAs as their representatives. Not only that but recently the issue of terrorism has been discussed here in detail. Today in the whole world from UNO to our own nation the prescribed definition of terrorism is that use of arms and terror in the name of religion or for some political cause and organizations doing so are considered terrorists organizations. The same definition has been given by the Government in POTO which is being implemented. I would like to know that as per this definition other organizations can be declared terrorists organizations then why VHP and Bajrang Dal are not considered terrorists organizations which are similar in acts and qualities. This reveals the distorted and sick mentality. Intolerance is the main reason behind what has happened. We consider only our views, opinion and philosophy a truth and there is no propriety of any other view of philosophy and we cannot bear that. This situation has emerged out of this mentality today. Our several Members have termed it surprising but I was not surprised at all. The organizations being mentioned here are being supported and patronised by Bhartiya Janata

[Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi]

Party. They dare not to separate themselves from these organizations and these organizations have this mentality. Nothing is surprising in this regard. They have taken oath of the Constitution but they do not have any faith in the Constitution. Efforts are being made to change that. Dignity of Central Vigilance Commission and other such institutions provided in the Constitution has been lowered. Moreover, the Ministers of this Government have publically lowered the dignity of office and post of Auditor and Comptroller General. Not only that, but organizations like Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal have publically taken a stand to violate the orders of hon'ble Supreme Court. Later on, on Saturday Legislative Assembly of Orissa was attacked. Under deep rooted conspiracy dignity and existence of all the constitutional institutions are being hurt continuously. This is dangerous for the country. Our several friends and Geeteji from Shiv Sena has asked that how this incident can be compared with that of attacks by Pakistani terrorists. It is correct also. We cannot compare this incident with attack by Pakistanis because those attacks were by an enemy country. In context of history, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact that this incident can be compared with the acts of traitors like Jaichand or Mir Jaffer. Those who know the secrets only they have tried to ruin the history of the country and played a role to make the country slave. Today, these parties are doing the similar things. I would like to say that we all should forget our differences. Whether we are on the side of Ruling Party or Opposition but the main question before us is to save the country. We all cannot be saved if the country is not safe. We are continuously making hole in the boat in which we are sailing and then we make hollow claims of patriotism and love for the Nation. It is not patriotism. In my childhood, I heard about an incident. I conclude after narrating this. A boy was arrested in a theft case and the king awarded him death sentence when the last desire of the boy was asked, he said that he wanted to talk to his mother. His mother was called there. He said that he wanted to talk to her closely. When she went near to her son, he opened his mouth to say something and then bit her ear. The mother screamed that what he has done. The boy said to his mother that he would have not reached to that stage if she had beaten him at the first instance when he theft a pencil. Today this is the need of the hour. The organizations like Vishwa Hindu Parishad, R.S.S. and Bajrang Dal should be made understand this. These organizations do not know as to in which directions they are moving. Probably they are aware or not, but if they are not stopped in the direction they are heading. They will not get time even to regret. I would like to make this submission.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the views expressed by all my senior colleagues on the attack carried out by Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal on Orissa Vidhan Sabha, MLAs were stopped, Ministers had to run for their life, the Government vehicles were set on fire.

The matter to debate is not the nature of the attack carried out on Kashmir Vidhan Sabha, Lok Sabha or Orissa Vidhan Sabha. If we accept that the attack on Kashmir Vidhan Sabha or Lok Sabha was the work of outside terrorism, there is no doubt that the attack carried out on Orissa Vidhan Sabha by Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad can be termed as internal terrorism. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would humbly submit that as Orissa Vidhan Sabha was attacked, peace has still not been restored in Gujarat, violence is still going on in Gujarat and it appears that some people are encouraging all these things in an organized way. I do not want that bitterness or differences should exist among alliance/partners of National Democratic Alliance, but in the existing circumstances, there are no good indications. A day before yesterday, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had appreciated his very capable colleague Shri Vinay Katiyar for making efforts in restoring peace in Ayodhya. But this Member had given the statement that the holy hair of Hajrat Bal...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You should not speak such things, it provokes, the people.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: What are you talking? You should ask him to refute it. When journalists asked you about it, Malhotra ji, you were not having any answer. What are you talking...*(Interruptions)*? What he said, what he has not, he is an hon'ble Member of the House. He shall speak in the House. I am not saying this, even your alliance partners, the Chief Minister of Kashmir, Shri Farooq Abdullah has also referred to Shri Katiyar's arrest...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You should not provoke the people by saying such things.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: We are provoking, you are trying to pacify them. Only we people are creating unrest, you are the gods...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He said that he had not given the statement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: This statement is given by Shri Vinay Katiyar...*(Interruptions)*, you should sit down. I understand it very well. I have seen many people like you. This is true...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Malhotra ji, you may continue to provoke, but we will make all efforts to restore peace.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the overall situation in the entire country is not good. Ram Chandra Paramhansa has given his blessings to Shri Atalji, and after 15th his statement was published. He says, the way we had demolished the mosque, we will forcibly construct temple also. This is a very serious matter. The conspiracy is being hatched in very organized way to create tension in the entire country. Advaniji, everybody is aware of your relations with RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal. All of them are your followers. You do not control them, but they control you. You have double standards. This cannot go for long and in real terms if peace is to be restored in the country, then you have to take a firm decision till you do not take stringent measures against these elements, it will be assumed that riots are not being created by these elements, but by the Home Ministers of India. This is my submission.

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what has happened in Orissa is extremely regretful. I do not find any words strong enough to condemn what has happened.

There is a BJD-BJP coalition in Orissa, and in Centre, there is a NDA coalition going on. Those who have claimed to do it, they claimed in the name of VHP and Bajrang Dal. The Prime Minister has unreservedly condemned as to what has happened. Many other leaders have done the same, including the leader of our party, Kumari Banerjee. But there is no word of condemnation yet from the leadership of VHP or Bajrang Dal. It is making it quite clear that they are conniving at whatever had gone wrong. If that is the position, I think, we should pass a Resolution, sensing the mood of the House. Everybody had condemned this entire unfortunate episode. What were they trying to say?

Day before that, I was talking about what has happened in Ayodhya. I consider that whatever has happened in Ayodhya is a commendable damage control exercise by the Central Government. But things did not happen as they perhaps would have liked to happen. That is why, they are registering their protest. What were the Orissa police force and the magistracy doing at that time? Assembly area must be a prohibited area. How so many people carrying *Trishul* were allowed to enter? According to the reports, the police force fled from the

scene. They openly go to the Chief Minister's house and do all kinds of activities. No word is strong enough to condemn this. This House should pass a Resolution. Unless the VHP and Bajrang Dal leadership condemns whatever has happened and disowns them from the activities carried on by these people in their name, I think, the Government should really think in terms of stronger action against them.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, everybody is condemning the attack made on Orissa Assembly. This incident demands that the Government should open its eyes and understand the gravity of the situation. This incident took place because there was a demand that Government should allow construction of Ram Mandir on the disputed land of Ayodhya Masjid. I would say that all assemblies in our country are in danger if such is the demand and such is the way to get it accepted. When this issue is being raised in this way and such demand is being made, there is a danger for our Parliament also. Such incident has occurred at one place only hence it is not sufficient to condemn the incident or to punish a few people but action should also be taken against all the persons who are behind this agitation. Appropriate action should also be taken against the institutions involved in it. Government should understand that the attacks similar to that of Orissa can take place on other assemblies also on the same issue of construction of Ram Temple on the disputed land in Ayodhya. Government should carefully watch the situation. Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal which are spear heading this movement should be banned. It is very necessary. They are hatching a conspiracy to destroy the secular fabric of the country. They are conspiring to destabilize the secular set up of the country. Therefore, there should be a ban on all those organisations and institutions which are involved in launching this agitation. Government should understand it we should face them openly. It is a matter of concern that R.S.S. has also been involved in it and is compelling Muslims to accept the decision of majority.

Muslims are of the view that rule of law should prevail and the Ayodhya Babri Masjid dispute should be solved as per the judgement given by the Court. It is neither fundamentalism nor extremism. Is it the attitude of terrorism if they want rule of law to be prevailed? It seems today that de-facto Hindu Nation has been established, if not de jure. It appears that this issue is destabilizing secular fabric of India. Therefore, there should be no laxity on the part of the Government to resolve this dispute...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to reply, I should also be given the opportunity to speak...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what the fascist and communalist forces of our country wanted to do on 14th March, after the Supreme Court's order, they did in Orissa Assembly on last Saturday. Their demands were that the VHP leader Shri Acharya Giriraj Kishore, who was arrested near Lucknow on his way to Ayodhya should be released, the disputed land at Ayodhya should be handed over to *Ram Bhoomi Nyas* and the anti-BJP remarks made by some legislators on the floor of Orissa Assembly should be withdrawn.

Sir, there is no word to condemn such a barbaric act committed by *Bajrang Dal* and *Vishwa Hindu Parishad*. Everyone in this country knows which party is controlling these fascist forces. If these fascist forces are not controlled, then out only Orissa Assembly which was the target of attack by these forces with *Trishul*, but Parliament may also be attacked. We know that Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was attacked with RDX and Parliament House was attacked with AK-47 and other weapons on 13th December, 2001. Hundreds of activities of *Bajrang Dal* and *Vishwa Hindu Parishad* entered the premises of Orissa Assembly with *Trishul* and arms. What was their purpose? Was it to present a Memorandum to the Speaker or was it to attack the Assembly, which is one of the temples of democracy of our country?

Sir, I was rather surprised when Shri Kharabela Swain referred to two incidents, about student movement and teachers' movement while speaking about the barbaric act committed by these two fundamentalist and fascist forces, namely the *Vishwa Hindu Parishad* and *Bajrang Dal* who are under the control of the *Bharatiya Janata Party*. Mere condemnation is not enough. We demand that this House should pass a Resolution condemning this barbaric attack on Orissa Assembly. We also demand that these two fascist forces should be banned.

Sir, our Parliament was attacked by terrorists who were from a foreign country, but Orissa Assembly was attacked by terrorists from our own country. So, there is no difference between the attack on Jammu and Kashmir Assembly, the attack on Parliament and what happened in Orissa Assembly on Saturday.

We condemn it. We demand that these two fascist organisations should be banned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Prabodh Panda. You have given a notice. Therefore, I am calling you. We have already taken two-and-a-half hours.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much. I would not take much time. I rise in anguish and pain to condemn the incidents that happened in Orissa on 16th March. I think, only condemnation is not sufficient. There should be some sort of effective steps against the miscreants who have done all sorts of anti-social and anti-national activities there.

In this august House, some hon. Member mentioned that these incidents should not be compared with the incidents that took place in this august House on 13th December or in the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. They are telling that these people came there with *trishuls*. It does not seem to me that killing a person with a knife is different from killing that person with a bullet or AK-47. They have committed heinous crimes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I would like to make only two points here. Another hon. Member here referred to some incident that took place in 1964. A day before, he said something about reviewing the events that happened 500 years earlier. I do not know why he had not referred to the incidents that took place in the primitive years. I do not know why he is referring to all sorts of things...*(Interruptions)* He has asked the Government to declare a war against Pakistan. I do not know what is the relationship of the incident that took place in Orissa with Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Panda, conclude now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: My party condemns it. I also condemn it. I demand that these—*Vishwa Hindu Parishad* and the *Bajrang Dal*—should be banned.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire House is concerned and is condemning the incident happened in Orissa Legislative Assembly. I also associate myself with them. Besides, I would like to say that it is totally incorrect that this nation has become a Hindu nation; as Banatwalla ji has said. I would say that *Vishwa Hindu Parishad* has accepted the verdict of the Court. I would like to remind him that Supreme Court had given its judgement against the graveyard of Banaras and ordered to shift it some other place. At that time, Congress was in power which failed to maintain law and

order in the area and the order of Supreme Court could not be implemented. My second submission is that law and order situation deteriorated at that time also in the country when the lock of Ram Janam Bhoomi was opened. Hundreds of temples were demolished. At that time also they did not honour Court's verdict. In the same way when Supreme Court gave its verdict in Shahbano Case, I was also present in the House, these members challenged that matter and the Government had to amend the Constitution. Vishwa Hindu Parishad has condemned the matter.

So far as the matter of trishul is concerned, I would like to ask you to cite any of such incident in which anyone has been killed by trishul. I tell you that no one has been killed by trishul. Trishul is for worship only.

It is not for killing...*(Interruptions)*. Here, it is being stated repeatedly that Ram temple would not construct in Ayodhya...*(Interruptions)* Will it construct in Arab if it is not construct in Ayodhya? You please give the verdict. Our Ayodhya is a pious place like their Mecca. Now this House has to settle this dispute...*(Interruptions)* The problem can not be solved till the Ram temple is constructed and Hindu-Muslim unity is established. Therefore, the House should consider this issue very seriously.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Thank You Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This deplorable incident at the Orissa Assembly, day before yesterday, is a reality. I do not have to refer to any newspaper reports here. This is another shameful act, in the chequered history of our culture, other ethics and in our ethos. Certain people have shown intolerance and arrogance towards the rule of law.

Now, the Orissa Government, which is supposed to be looking after the entire security of the Assembly, has totally failed to do so, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the Home Ministry would like to come to their aid as to whether they require some help because for months people are not getting their salary. May be the Orissa Government was not in a position to defend itself, but I would like to make this request. It is condemnable and condemnation is not enough, strictest deterrent punishment must be given to those who are involved in this incident.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, PMK is very happy to note that our hon. Prime Minister has condemned this incident in no

uncertain terms. The PMK joins this House to condemn the incident that happened in Orissa Assembly in whatever manner it was. We should not hang on to the past but we should learn a lesson from the past. We should take all action for the future that nothing of that sort should happen and this should never be allowed to happen again. The guilty should, whoever it was, be brought to Book and be punished by the law of the land.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I belong to the same constituency where it happened. I represent the capital of Orissa. It happened not for the first time, but it has happened so many times for all these years. I do not want to repeat what the hon. Member, Shri Swain has submitted. But I think, one should not compare it with Kashmir incident or the incident that happened in Parliament because our Parliament has not taken any action so far. We should now strike an attack on Pakistan. We are not discussing that here and we are only trying to delay it. What I know about the particular incident of Orissa is that the building is not cracked. One can go and see and have an enquiry that the building is not cracked. It happened many times.

[Translation]

many times distruction took place,

[English]

it has not happened now.

Our hon. Chief Minister has been moving from urban to rural areas and the massive mandate is in his favour. The rural votes in Panchayat and Zila Parishad elections are examples of this. So, after seeing the mandate going in our favour, the Opposition is trying to unpopulalise the present Orissa Government and that has happened in my State.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, the attack made on Orissa Assembly...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat, otherwise I will have to give chance to other Members also. There are so many Members like Shri Francis George and others who want to speak on this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Francis George, you can take part in other subjects.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, every time you stand up and start speaking. There is a limit. Do not test my patience.

Now, the hon. Home Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was not a formal discussion rather some members have moved motion to suspend Question Hour. A ruling was given that every member would be given the opportunity to speak just like Question Hour and a discussion took place on this issue. Some of the points raised during the discussion were replied also. However, I think that it is not the right time for me to make counter-allegations. I just want to say that Orissa Legislative Assembly is important for the people of Orissa as Parliament for us in the parliamentary system of democracy. The incident took place there on Saturday should be condemned strongly. No word is strong enough to condemn it. I do not want to mention about the rest of the blames made on the Government, I would just say that the culprits should be punished and person involved in it should not be spared whether he belongs to my Party. Some one has even named a Minister in it. I am saying that undoubtedly, democracy is our biggest strength. Any attack on democracy is an offence and the offender should be punished be it belong to my Party. There is certainly some difference between this incident and the attack made on Parliament? In this regard, I would like to express my feeling publicly that

[English]

When Parliament was attacked, I felt angry. But when the Orissa Assembly was attacked and allegedly by persons who were directly or indirectly.

*Not Recorded.

[Translation]

because I felt proud to be associated with RSS since my childhood. But if this offence has been committing by any other organisation related to RSS, then as I said

[English]

on the day Parliament was attacked, I felt angry. On the day I read this news about Orissa, I felt ashamed.

[Translation]

I felt ashamed of it. It is not under our jurisdiction to get in investigated. Perhaps their legislative assembly would have been discussing it. I have been informed that they are going to set up a committee in this regard.

[English]

I do not know.

[Translation]

As Minister of Home Affairs, I would like to say on this occasion that Central Government will extend full cooperation in every effort made by Orissa Legislative Assembly or their Government to find out the culprits and to take action against them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I also join the House in condemning the incident of violence and acts of vandalism in the precincts of the Orissa Legislative Assembly on Saturday, the 16th March 2002. Such incidents not only denigrate the institution of Legislatures but also tend to undermine the democratic values enshrined in our Constitution.

Now, we shall take up Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

14.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): I beg to lay on the Table—

a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1224(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2001 making certain amendments in

the Notification No. S.O. 884(E) dated the 19th December, 1996 issued under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5198/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of Shri Jag Mohan, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 1998-99.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5199/2002]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 1999-2000.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5200/2002]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5201/2002]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2000-2001.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5202/2002]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the M.P. Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Annual Report of the M.P. Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5203/2002]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Pondicherry, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Pondicherry, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5204/2002]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (6) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5205/2002]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata for the year 2000-2001.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5206/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of Shri Ved Prakash Goyal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping for the year, 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5207/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5208/2002]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year, 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5209/2002]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for the year, 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5210/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5211/2002]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5212/2002]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5213/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2000-2001.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5214/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year, 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5215/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): On behalf of Shri Arun Shourie, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Disinvestment for the year, 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5216/2002]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5217/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2000-2001.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5218/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5219/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (PROF. CHAMAN LAL GUPTA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year, 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5220/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, for the year 2002-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, for the year 2000-2001.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5221/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of Shri Shankar Prasad, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 1999-2001 (1.10.99 to 31.3.2001).
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 1999-2001 (1.10.99 to 31.3.2001) along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5222/2002]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5223/2002]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal and Mines for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5224/2002]

- (4) A copy of the Coal Mines Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2002 under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5225/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): On behalf of Shri Gingee N. Ramachandran, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5226/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5227/2002]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mill Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mill Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5228/2002]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2000-2001.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5229/2002]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, for the year 1997-1998, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, for the year 1997-1998.

Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5230/2002]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, for the year 1998-1999, along with Audited Accounts.

(14) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5235/2002]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, for the year 1998-1999.

[English]

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of External Affairs has requested that the statement listed for being made today may be postponed and re-listed for 22nd March, 2002. I have accepted the request.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5231/2002]

14.40 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

(11) A copy of the Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 198 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2002 under sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377 are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5232/2002]

(i) **Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Himachal Pradesh to save Manikaran in Kullu district from erosion caused by floods**

(12) A copy of the National Policy on Cooperatives (Hindi and English versions).

[Translation]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5233/2002]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards Manikaran in Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Besides religious place, there is also a source of boiling water with the capacity of cooking food. Due to which it is the centre of attraction of not only domestic but also foreign tourists. Hence lakhs of devotees and tourists visit this place every year.

(13) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had also visited this place on 17th June '98 and are aware of its geographical condition. This year when he had visited Manali, a delegation of Manikaran residents met him and requested that the heavy flow of river parvati and soil erosion caused by repeated flood are posing threat to this pilgrimage and they had also requested to provide the economic grant of 1 crore 92 lakhs 50 thousand 900 rupees on the basis of estimate prepared by Central water and Power Research Institute, Khadgavasla, Pune-Maharashtra for flood control.

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the West Bengal Agro Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5234/2002]

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development

*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

Through you, I request hon'ble Prime Minister to provide economic grant immediately in view of weak economic condition of Himachal Pradesh Government so as to protect this historical religious place. As per my information this issue is under consideration of planning commission.

(ii) Need to set up office of Railway Recruitment Board at Ranchi, Jharkhand

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): Sir, Railway Recruitment Boards are working in all the states except the newly constituted State Jharkhand where no Railway Recruitment Board has been set up so far. The work of recruitment for Railways of Jharkhand State is being carried out by Railway Recruitment Board, Patna. Though office of Railway Recruitment Board is working there for tribal youth but that is not for the other categories. The youth of Jharkhand state are facing lot of difficulties in coming and going to Patna and many of them could not reach there in time. A Railway Recruitment Board should be set up at Ranchi for smoothly and efficiently completion of recruitment procedure. It is the most backward state and poor people live in this area.

Through this House, I would like to make a submission to the Government for setting up of a Railway Recruitment Board for people belonging to other categories at Ranchi, the capital of newly constituted state Jharkhand so that people could get an opportunity of recruitment.

[English]

(iii) Need to safeguard the interests of SCs/STs by effectively implementing law

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY (Tirupati): Untouchability was removed in the Constitution and in concurrence with the provisions of the Constitution, the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were brought into force to see that people belong to SCs/STs community are given social status and also to bring them into mainstream of national life. Huge amounts are being spent on police and judiciary to implement these acts, but the results do not reflect the amounts spent on them.

Sir, because of the failure to implementation stage, the objectives with which these two Acts were passed are not achieved fully so far.

Sir, the main problem lies in the periodic review of the cases by various Committees set up the State, District and Block levels for quarterly review of cases under these two Acts, where District Collectors, Block Development Officers, Social Welfare Minister including Chief Minister

of the State are involved. But never did these committees meet nor do they take effective measures.

I, therefore, humbly request the Union Government that persons who are having strong commitment towards welfare of the SCs/STs, be chosen by considering their background, social responsibility and approach to strengthen the administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery, publicity and relief and rehabilitation of the affected people.

(iv) Need to set up Food Processing Industries in Lohardaga Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

[Translation]

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT (Lohardaga): Sir, Vegetables grow in large quantity in my Parliamentary Constituency Lohardaga of Jharkhand. But vegetables produced by tribals in this area get rotten as cold storage and food processing industries are not there and thus people are not encouraged to produce more vegetables. Better quality capsicum; ginger, bitter gourd, tomato and potato are produced in this region which can be sent to other cities after processing. In view of the quality of vegetables there is immense potential for its export. A few months back large quantity of potato got rotten there which is a loss for the nation.

Through this House, I request the Government to set up Food Processing Industries in Lohardaga Parliamentary Constituency of Jharkhand and cold storage should be established there so to encourage tribal people for growing vegetables.

(v) Need to involve people's representatives in implementation of centrally sponsored schemes in Chhattisgarh

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Sir, on the recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission, the union Government have allocated funds to various States including Chhattisgarh under the various schemes. The State Government is directly sanctioning the scheme of constructing middle schools, high schools, gram panchayat buildings and other works which should be stopped and administrative sanction for such projects should be given by the District Collector on recommendations of local MPs and MLAs. For 12th Finance Commission also District Collectors should be given authority to sanction and allocate funds to these Projects on recommendations of local MPs and MLAs especially the schemes like Pradhan Mantri Sarak Yojana, Rural Development Scheme, Jawahar Yojana, Assured Employment Schemes, Rajiv

Shiksha Mission Scheme, Water catchment Area Scheme, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development Scheme and other schemes. On recommendations of MPs and MLAs, the District Collector should accord administrative approval and issue funds on approval of District Panchayats, so that direct sanction by the State Government for these schemes should be checked.

(vi) Need to expedite exploration of petroleum in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts, Rajasthan

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer):

Sir, I represent Barmer and Jaisalmer districts which are situated in the middle of Thar desert and where useful oil wells have been found. But the drilling work is very slow. Pakistan's oil wells are near our oil wells and the contract of drilling from those wells have been given to the foreign firms. It has also been published in the newspaper that due to exploration of oil indiscriminately by Pakistan the level of oil in our wells is receding.

The progress of work is very slow and the budget provision is negligible. On the one hand we are importing oil and on the other our progress is very slow, which is not in the interest of our nation.

My suggestion is that wherever oil reserves are found it should be fully explored and oil refineries should be set up there on priority basis. I therefore request hon'ble Minister to interfere in this matter and take following action:—

- (1) To get the survey, of all oil wells of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalore districts conducted by national/international agencies.
- (2) Provision of additional budget should be made for all those blocks where the survey, for oil production, has been conducted.
- (3) Since in Gudamalani area, more oil reserves have been found therefore resources should be made available immediately for setting up oil refinery so that the production work could be started.

[English]

(vii) Need to expedite the construction of International Airport Terminal at Trivandrum, Kerala

SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR (Thiruvananthapuram): I would like to raise a matter regarding the construction of International Airport Terminal project at Trivandrum. The foundation stone for this project was laid in July, 2000 by the Hon'ble Civil Aviation Minister. The project envisages the construction of an expanded new terminal

at Trivandrum by Airports Authority of India due to space constraints and to meet future traffic requirements. However, in view of AAI's subsequent inability to undertake the project owing to financial constraints, the State Government had offered to take up requisite land acquisition and construction at its own cost, by mobilizing alternative sources of revenue, including State budgetary and institutional resources. The State Government has spent considerable resources on land acquisition and other preparatory works based on the sanction accorded by the Civil Aviation Ministry.

I, therefore, request the Government to give necessary instructions to Airport Authority of India to complete the project without further delay.

(viii) Need to amend the Disability Act, 1996 for providing 3% reservation to physically handicapped students seeking admission in Government and Government aided institutions

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no clear guideline in the Disability Act, 1996. All these years many educational institutions in the country are reserving 3% seats for the physically handicapped students in both Government and Government aided institutions. Some colleges like Delhi College of Engineering (DCE), Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology (NSIT), New Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi do not reserve seats for the Physically Handicapped Students.

The judgement of the Delhi High Court has come as rude shock to these students seeking admission in various educational institutions particularly in Engineering, Medical and other technical institutions. Though the Disability Act says 3% seats should be reserved for persons with disability, but the Delhi High Court says "seats" in section 39 of the Act does not categorically mean seats for students in institutions. It is for the jobs in Government bodies and not seats for the students.

The threat is that all educational institutions in the country who are providing reservations may also stop this reservation forthwith after seeing the Delhi High Court Judgement. I, therefore, urge upon the Centre to amend the above said Act.

(ix) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar to check recurring floods in Bhagalpur Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur): Sir, every year farmers and common people of Bhagalpur Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar have to face great difficulties and

[Shri Subodh Roy]

destruction due to floods in Badua, Chanan, Gerua and Kokara rivers during rainy season. The embankments built on these rivers are quite old and got damaged during last year's flood. Due to this flood alongwith the loss of crops, cattle and houses, large number of people died untimely. Loss of more than Rs. 1 crore was suffered during last year's flood. The destruction caused by flood can be checked to an extent if the desilting is undertaken in these rivers.

I, therefore, request the Government to provide adequate funds to Bihar Government for solving this problem so that flood can be checked effectively in this area.

[English]

(x) Need to sanction the project for fishing harbour at Thalai, Kannur district, Kerala

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): The Project Report for the new fishing harbour at Thalai, Kannur District was submitted to the Government of India on 15.11.1999. The estimated Project cost is Rs. 1370 lakhs. When the project report was initially submitted, the Government of India took the stand that the project could not be considered without model studies. Accordingly the model study of the project was entrusted to the Centre for Environment and Development, Thiruvananthapuram. They have already completed the study and the project report is modified on the basis of the model study. Before giving clearance to the Project, the project report is to be scrutinized by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore (CICEF). I urge upon the Government of India to examine the matter and give administrative sanction to the project for fishing harbour at Thalai, Kannur District at the earliest.

(xi) Need to declare Buckingham Canal passing through Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu as a National Water way system

DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA (Nellore): The Buckingham Canal is one of the most important inland water-way Systems prevailing in the country for several decades, linking Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh, Chennai in Tamil Nadu and passing through several important township like Nellore and others. The canal has been very important for inland transportation of agricultural produce, granite, sand, cement, food stuff etc. to the regions located along side the canal. In several places even passengers used to be ferried by steamers in this canal. This canal also provides a source of livelihood for lakhs of people from weaker sections. But the canal has been rendered unusable for transportation purposes due to heavy silting which has occurred due to floods in the

past and various other factors. Besides improving the transportation system the development of Buckingham canal as a National Water-way System would also go a long way in creating employment opportunities and in development of fisheries. A large section of population living in these regions hail from the backward scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities.

I would request the Central Government to kindly consider declaring the Buckingham canal as a National Water-way system and take necessary measures in this regard.

[English]

(xii) Need to check pollution caused by effluent released by IFFCO in Phulpur Parliamentary Constituency, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Sir, a Kuchcha Nullah near the IFFCO factory located in my constituency, Phulpur crossing Allahabad flows for two Kms. from the Jaunpur road border of Bharauti Gaon, Parsinpur, Kaluapur, Khojapur, Saraimand Dayalpur, Kanaujaka, Parestakhurd, Soodi Ka Poora Mahulia etc. Due to the release of effluents of the IFFCO factory in this Nullah, the farmers are unable to undertake cultivation on thousands of acres of land in around 10-12 villages. Thousands of domesticated and wild animals in nearby villages dies due to the drinking the water of this Nullah, which is poisonous and unsuitable the environment. Even the fishes in this water are dying due to the ash and poisonous water in the Nullah. Similarly, the crops of the farmers in the villages near the IFFCO factory are getting ruined due to the deposition of ash and water logging.

I request the Government that an enquiry be conducted by the Ministry of Fertilisers and Environment regarding losses to crops and animals due to the IFFCO factory. The Nullah originating from the IFFCO be made Pucca to prevent the damage to the crops of the farmers. Compensation may also be given for the losses suffered by the farmers so far and the dependents of the farmers may be given jobs in lieu of the land acquired from them.

[English]

(xiii) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar for construction of bridges on rivers to connect Khagaria district headquarters with Saharsa

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Sir, a stretch of merely 12 Kms. of road and three bridges are required

to be constructed for connecting Khagaria district headquarters in Bihar to Saharsa directly. The first bridge on River Sonmankhi Ghat (Bagmati), second between Dagrahi and Khajur Deva Koshi colony and the third bridge on Kamla Dhar near Suwar Kol and Gram Jheema alongwith this, 5-6 culverts are required to be made. Whereas the distance between Saharsa and Khagaria is 90 Kms., it would reduce the just 35-36 Kms. after the construction of the said road and bridges.

I request the Government that more than 15 lakh people of this area be protected from the damage caused by the rivers Koshi, Kamla and Bagmati, so that backwardness can be removed from this area.

Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government to release required funds to the Government of Bihar for this purpose.

[*English*]

(xiv) Need to take steps to provide reservation of seats for students of rural areas in professional colleges in the country

SHRI M. CHINNASAMY (Karur): The percentage of illiteracy in rural areas in our country is higher and the facilities for studies are lower in rural areas than in urban areas. Even though educational institutions have been set up in rural areas, due to the poor living conditions, they are unable to compete with the urban in getting admissions in professional colleges. In order to remove this imbalance, inequality, Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders reserving 25% of the seats for rural students in professional colleges in Tamil Nadu and accordingly students were admitted in this academic year. The Madras High Court recently has struck down the reservation orders on the petition filed by the Association of Primary and Nursery Schools. The students admitted in this academic year have become helpless because of the High Court Verdict. However, the Tamil Nadu Government is preparing for an appeal in the Supreme Court. To remove inequality and disparity among the students from both urban and rural areas, this scheme should be extended to all over the country. With a view to protect social security and to give social justice, the Government should come with the proper Constitutional Amendment. It is the only way for removing inequality and to maintain social justice.

[*English*]

(xv) Need to open a Central School in Araria district, Bihar

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government

towards district Araria in Bihar. The population of this area is around 22 lakhs. Most of the people are in Government jobs and Army. But there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in this area, due to which people have to face a lot of difficulties.

I, therefore, request the Government issue directives for setting up Kendriya Vidhyalaya in this area for providing additional assistance.

14.44 hrs.

**INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

Amendments made by Rajya Sabha

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for 'Fifty-second' substitute 'Fifty-third'

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

2. That at page 1, line 3,—
for '2001' substitute '2002'

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 4

3. That at page 2, line 13,—
for '2001' substitute '2002'

These are very small amendments and consequential in nature. These amendments may be approved by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Member has given his name.

The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for 'Fifty-second' substitute 'Fifty-third'

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

2. That at page 1, line 3,—

for '2001' substitute '2002'

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 4

3. That at page 2, line 13,—

for '2001' Substitute '2002'

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now taken up the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha one by one.

The question is:

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for 'Fifty-second' substitute 'Fifty-third'

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

2. That at page 1, line 3,—

for '2001' substitute '2002'

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 4

3. That at page 2, line 13,—

for '2001' substitute '2002'

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to meet again at 3.15 p.m.

14.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*]

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL
OF PREVENTION OF TERRORISM (SECOND)
ORDINANCE
AND
PREVENTION OF TERRORISM BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up item no. 21, Statutory Resolution.

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan-not present. Shri Ramji Lal Suman-not present. Shri Basu Deb Acharia-not present. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav-not present.

Shri Ajoy Chakraborty.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 12 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 30 December, 2001."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the prevention of, and for dealing with, terrorist activities and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil):
Sir,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turn has passed.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I was inside the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I called you. Now, I have passed on the next item.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at this point of time, I do not want to say very much except to emphasise that there is a universal appreciation of the fact in almost all democracies that terrorism is a new kind of challenge to the security of a national, a challenge for which the present legal regimes, the legislative regimes are inadequate.

It is this kind of universal realisation that was reflected even in the Security Council's Resolution adopted on 28th September, 2001 in which the Security Council asked its Member-States to proceed to legislate against terrorism, against financing of terrorism and against all the other crimes that were associated with it.

15.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So far as we are concerned, even before this kind of Security Council Resolution came, we have been dealing with the problem of terrorism for nearly two decades, slightly less, but nearly two decades, more particularly after 1980. Though our neighbour conceived of waging a war against us through this instrumentality of terrorism shortly after its 1971 defeat and planned accordingly, but it took them some time to implement it. From 1980-81 onwards, first in Punjab, and from 1989 onwards in Jammu and Kashmir, and even in other parts of India, they have been waging a war against us which we rightly described as a proxy war. If there is an open war, the Constitution itself provides suspension of fundamental rights, and emergency is imposed. In a proxy war, we do not do that, but at the same time, wherever terrorism has been there, we thought of TADA (Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act). Subsequently that TADA kept on being extended and, at one point of time, a

situation came around 1995 when we allowed it to lapse. There were several reasons. I do not want to go into it.

Ever since I had been here in this office looking after problems of internal security, at every Conference where I have had interaction with those who look after security in their respective States, whether it is the Directors-General of Police, whether it is the intelligence people or occasionally even with Chief Ministers, there has been a demand 'that we should have some substitute for TADA; TADA was not properly used, there were distortions, there were lacunae in the law. So, let us do something.'

Therefore, it is that this Government thought it proper to refer the matter to the Law Commission of India and ask the Law Commission to consider the issue in all its aspects and make a recommendation. The Law Commission in the year 2000 gave us a recommendation. It is the Hundred Seventy-third Report of the Law Commission, and it even gave us a draft bill for consideration. Now, this draft Bill has been considered in a number of fora, in not only the Consultative Committee related to my Ministry, but also in the Chief Ministers' Conference, in the various conferences of police officials and, if fact, we took into cognizance even the Supreme Court judgement on TADA in which several shortcomings had been pointed out 'that if these shortcomings had not been there, then TADA would have been absolutely impeccable, but as it is, it is a shortcoming'. We incorporated all of them.

When the Security Council passed this Resolution in September 2001, shortly after that, the Government thought it proper to bring an Ordinance, which we call POTO. That Ordinance was sought to be converted into an Act in the Winter Session of Parliament, but as all Members are aware on the 13th of December, an extraordinary event took place which only emphasised the need to have a law of this kind. However because of that incident, we could not complete the process of legislation and, therefore, that Ordinance had to be re-promulgated. Now, today, I have come to the House with a Bill which seeks to replace that Ordinance.

I appeal to all Members of the House, all parties of the House that we can differ on so many issues, like on what to do about Ayodhya; we can differ on what to do about economic liberalisation, on economic reforms or the Budget; but let us, on some issues particularly issues relating to security, particularly on issues relating to terrorism, be unanimous. Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister himself had convened a meeting of Opposition Parties where he appealed to them; 'please do not oppose this proposal in toto. Make your recommendations;

[Shri L.K. Advani]

give us your suggestions". I can only say that whether they have come formally from your side or informally from your side, so much so that even the objections raised by the Human Rights Commission have been taken cognisance of and the new Bill is a Bill in which all the shortcomings that we experienced in case of TADA—perhaps the Executive at that time in the States or at the Centre sometimes was tempted to abuse—have been sought to be eliminated. The Bill has been brought which should be effective against terrorism but gives minimal scope of abuse. If there is any abuse, then there is always the Judiciary, the courts and the other agencies to take care of it.

Sir, with these words I commend the Bill to the House. If in course of today's debate there do come up certain suggestions which may be necessary to incorporate, I can only say that we view the whole matter with an open mind. We want to be effective against terrorists. We want to be effective against terrorism and at the same time see to it that human rights are not, in any way, violated. With this objective I hope that we would be able to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 12 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 30 December, 2001."

"That the Bill to make provisions for the prevention of, and for dealing with, terrorist activities and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if you could kindly tell us as to at what time the voting on the Bill would take place, then it would facilitate the Members to be present during voting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be after six hours from now. Say, at 9.30 p.m.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I do not mind any time. But the time must be known to the hon. Members of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be at around 9 p.m.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I would require 15 minutes to reply to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the discussion would end at 8.45 p.m. Then the hon. Minister would take 15 minutes to reply to the debate and then the actual voting will take place at 9 p.m.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, if more Members want to speak on this Bill, then they should also be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But they should be brief.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, I rise to oppose the POTO not to score mere debating points but to make a last-ditch effort to dissuade the Treasury Benches. If I fail to convince the leaders of the Government to our viewpoint, then all our angst and our protest would be there on record for posterity.

Sir, we oppose it on four principal counts. First, it is destructive of the basic democratic liberties; second, it has been denonstrated empirically in our own country that this is a remedy worse than the malady; third, it has been prompted, I say this in all seriousness and in all sincerity, by malignant political motives; and fourth, it jettisons the basic established principles of criminal *jurisprudence* without a necessary protective shield.

Let me now start with my philosophical objections. Individual liberty is the supreme and sacrosanct liberty on which modern democracy is built. Any person, or any group of persons, who sacrifices individual liberty in the name of any philosophy rightist or leftist, in the name of country, race, or religion, is taking the country for a ride, or leading the country up the garden path.

I am reminded of the famous statement of a German Pastor Niemoller, who was a victim of Nazi regime, which was made after the defeat of Hitler and at the end of the Second World War. I quote. "First hey came..." Here 'they' refers to the Hitler's storm-troopers or policemen. Advani-ji! I would like you to hear. I still hope against hope to convert you. He said,

"First they came for Jews; and I did not speak out because I was not a Jew. Then they came for the Communist; and I did not speak out because I am not a Communist. Then they came for the trade unionists; and I did not speak out because I am not a trade unionist. Then they came for me; and there was none left to speak out."

This is the basis on which I propound my philosophical objections.

This law empowers the authorities to put anyone in jail without bail for one year. I personally regard Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest humanist of not the 20th century, but of the second millennium. In fact, I personally rate him on par with the prophets of yore, fathers of religions, and so on. Yet, I have no hesitation in stating that I would not trust Mahatma Gandhi with this kind of power. I say this because I am guided again by the famous dictum of Lord Acton, "Power corrupts. Absolute power corrupts absolutely".

What is the basic difference between democracy and all other forms of Government, be it monarchy, be it military dictatorship, whatever? Democracy is a form of Government which is based on healthy skepticism of the virtue of the person in office.

Sir, this law puts a frightening lot of power in the hands of policemen whom I am afraid are vying with politicians in notoriety. I am not saying that policemen are any less sacred than we are. After having stated my *a priori* objections, let me proceed to narrate my empirical problems.

Sir, there is nothing new about this law. It is a clone of TADA. A few cosmetic changes, which are claimed to have been made, have been more than offset by a number of new malevolent distortions. We had TADA for 10 years. When TADA was passed in both the Houses of Parliament in 1985, it was passed almost without any dissent because of the fact that all sections of the House wanted a strong law to deal with the situation prevailing at that time in Punjab. In those 10 years, various parties were in power both at the Centre and in the States and all those parties administered the law. It is therefore essential for us to evaluate our own collective experience and learn lessons from that experience.

What was the record of TADA during that period? The total number of detenus under TADA numbered around 76,000. Of these 25 per cent were dropped by the police without framing charges; trials were completed in only 35 per cent of the cases and 95 per cent of these trials ended in acquittals. The conviction rate was less than 1.5 per cent.

In Jammu & Kashmir where terrorism shows its ugliest face, in all, 20,000 cases were filed of which 11,000 were dropped. After preliminary investigations, 2,000 cases were dropped for lack of evidence. Around 3,000 detenus were either bailed out or freed on parole. As of today, only 778 cases are pending, involving 1,504 militants. These numbers show how TADA was totally ineffective.

If out of 76,000 only 1.5 per cent persons were convicted, what does that lead us to? It shows that 75,000 out of 76,000 persons were languishing in jail for years without bail and without conviction and perhaps many without a charge or a trial. Even in Punjab, the conviction rate was less than 1.5 per cent.

The law was used in Gujarat. In Gujarat, it was used against farmers, trade unionists and many others. In Gujarat, 19,000 people were booked under TADA.

In Assam there was a case against a 12 years' old boy for inciting trouble against the State. This was under TADA in Assam Against a 12-year old boy. Now, Advani ji is pleading for a consensus. We are not projecting his call for consensus for partisan considerations at all. We are not ideologically convinced about the utility or the efficacy of this draconian piece of legislation. What was the view of the leaders who are now Ministers in the Union Government of India? I quote Shri Yashwant Sinha speaking on May 11, 1989.

"I would like to go on record for posterity (the poor fellow was also going on record for posterity for me to quote) that if ever there was an Act which was a blot on the fair name of democracy it is this. By this Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act of 1987 we have destroyed completely perhaps for all times to come what is known as the rule of law and the tragic situation is that we have destroyed the rule of law by an Act of Parliament. If the Rowllat Act was not fit for human beings I wonder how TADA is fit for human beings. What could be a greater shock than that? What could be a greater blot on the name of democracy?"

I do not compare Rowllat Act with TADA. I say that it is much more than the Rowllat Act. You were, of course, at that time in the other Party. Let me quote a more distinguished Member of the BJP at that time, that is, in the same year 1989, Shri Jaswant Singh who is currently the Minister of External Affairs.

"I am totally opposing this legislation which my esteemed colleague Shri Yashwant Sinha has now repeated. This enactment in its origin was and how *ab initio* it was, unacceptable to me as an issue of principle. I find that this piece of legislation runs counter to every concept of civilised values. I do not think that the answer, therefore, lies in the continuous extension of this piece of legislation. Within the past two years we have not even managed to restrain it (meaning terrorism) and it runs unabated. I am not convinced it will ever serve the purpose. I oppose wholly the TADA (Amendment) Bill, 1989."

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

Now, let me quote Shri George Fernandes. He said the following in 1991.

"It has now been proved that such a law cannot abolish any kind of violence or terrorism. It is essential to learn lessons from it. There should be no State terrorism, please note. Violence is no way to solve any problem. We must choose another way. This law is not going to solve any purpose. You are using a law not to abolish terrorism but to give a blow to democracy in the niche. This is not the appropriate way to get the country integrated and remove terrorism. Therefore, we are not at all in favour of enforcing this law."

Sir, now I will come to a more docile Member of the *Sangh*, who is now the Minister for Petroleum, Shri Ram Naik. He said in 1991:

"It seems that the Police Officers favour imposition of TADA because Police find it easy to apprehend the persons under TADA. People cannot raise their voice against the Police. If TADA is misused, we cannot extend our support to it."

Well, of course, there is the speech of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. I do not want to take the time of the House in quoting it. I am aware that we are today debating with time constraint.

On 12th August, 1991 the following voted against the TADA (Amendment) Bill, 1991. Those who voted against the Bill include Shri L.K. Advani, Shri Bhuvan Chandra Khanduri, Shri Madal Lal Khurana, Shri Ram Naik and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. They all voted against it in 1991. But now all these great libertarian leaders have become POTO-compliant and also POTO-genic!

What is the record of performance of this Government? Many people have referred to Kandahar. Therefore, I do not want to take the time of the House on that. The TADA failed to convict Omar Syed Sheikh under TADA and he had to be therefore surrendered or given up to Pakistan at Kandahar. Now the case of the Government is that 'POTO is not as draconian as TADA. We opposed TADA at that time because it was draconian; POTO is now more democratic'. They also say in the same breath 'look, the situation has since become much more serious. Do you not see that?' The question that I would like to raise is: 'How can a less draconian piece of legislation succeed in dealing with a more explosive situation in the country?' I want a short answer to this question.

It was being loosely said that even Shri Advani said at the National Executive of the BJP that all those who are opposed to POTO are in fact in favour of terrorism.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): This is not correct.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: At any rate, there was this kind of tendentious propaganda. Let Shri Advani rebut it. But, his Party did toe this line all across the country. Of course, we may be found wanting in the *Hindutva* patriotism. Maybe that propaganda in their view could be applicable to us. But, I challenge this Government to show one major national newspaper in the country which has not condemned POTO in all its amended forms. Every newspaper starting from *The Indian Express*, *The Times of India*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Statesman* to *The Hindu* has condemned it.

Should their opinion count for something at all? Should tendentious propaganda alone prevail in this country? Should the weighty intellectual opinion be taken into consideration at all? Sir, Shri Advani said in the course of his speech that the Law Commission recommended it. The Human Rights Commission opposed it in its latest incarnation after all the cosmetic changes have been introduced. It is a problem with this ruling troika. They are creating what I may call an Orwellian nightmare of the rightist country. While George Orwell wrote drama in 1994, he was referring to a leftist nightmare. You are creating a rightist nightmare. Sir, I am afraid and they are also in the process of fulfilling their prophesy. It is quite unintentional. I do not attribute any motives here. I would like to state another historical truth as I see.

15.52 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

The fundamentalist philosophy and fascist laws are Siamese twins. At one time after the report of the Law Commission, Shri Advani himself said publicly that he was not contemplating this law because the Opposition was unitedly opposed to it. But after 11th September, Shri Advani being an astute politician saw an enormous opportunity in that absolutely unfortunate incident. The first thing he did was to get SIMI banned under Unlawful Provention Act of 1957. At that time, the Home Secretary said that there was no immediate provocation for the ban of SIMI but this was done by way of precaution. I am standing by what I have said any anybody can table a Privilege Motion against me. Though I am the Chairman of Privileges Committee, I can stand down. But Sir, after the SIMI was banned, it was on the 24th October, the

Ordinance was promulgated. POTO was promulgated as an Ordinance. Why did you take six weeks? Why did you get POTO promulgated on the same day when the notice for the Winter Session was being issued? What was to be lost in six weeks when the Parliament could have discussed it with an open mind? Why did you want to confront the country with a *fait accompli*? One thing good about Shri Advani is that he is both a practising politician and a running commentator.

Therefore, he said if the Parliament rejects POTO we stand to gain. If they accept POTO, we stand to gain. So, it is a win-win situation. POTO was projected as BJP's pool weapon in Uttar Pradesh. May I say, on record, that POTO was the only issue which was BJP-specific in U.P. and elsewhere. It is because they had chosen not to play upon the temple issue at that time for their own tactical reasons. What was the result? They lost in Punjab, and Uttaranchal. In Uttar Pradesh, their seats were reduced by half, they finished third. Where was this support for POTO? In three States we won. But in U.P. though we lost, BJP also lost. BJP lost in all the four States. I thought after these poll results, there would be some spiritual transmutation in the BJP because they all believe in spirituality and they swear by it. I did not think that they are unrepentant sinners.

My friend, Shri Arun Jaitley, in some articles and speeches, I also shared platform in some of the speeches he delivered, has said that 55,000 civilians and 6,000 policemen have been killed in the last fifty years due to terrorism. What we are facing is cross border terrorism and not terrorism. Of these, 55,000 civilians killed, ninety per cent of them belong to Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and the North-East. Punjab was in the grip of terrorist movement. North-East has long been infested by one kind of terrorism or the other. But outside these three regions, which are peripheral regions, how many were killed? So, what we have to face is cross border terrorism. When it comes to countering or confronting cross border terrorism, we are with you squarely. We extend our unqualified and unstinted support.

Now, I come to some of the legal problems. I want my friend, Shri Arun Jaitley, to listen to some of my problems. First of all, there is no precise definition of terrorism. What has been defined is terrorist act and not terrorism. The terrorist act has been so indiscriminately described that it is a catch-all thing. Semantic sweep is so broad that it can lend itself to terrible abuse. Here I would like to make a point. In TADA there was a provision in the definition by which anybody promoting communal disaffection could be booked. Here the definition has been so cunningly crafted that a person or an organisation

spreading disaffection would never be within the purview of POTO or POTA at all.

16.00 hrs.

I think this was a deliberate omission and not an inadvertent deletion. Since our Home Minister referred to the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council, I must tell him that the definition of terrorism in the U.K. Bill is more precise. If you are still upon-minded enough to accept our suggestion let me read out the definition. It says:

"The use or threat of action where the use or threat is designed to influence the Government or intimidate the public or a section of the public and the use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological agenda.."

This could be one safe definition of terrorism. Both the right extremists and left extremists can all be brought within the ambit of this definition. In the British statute, there is no provision for almost *de facto* reversal of burden of proof. I am using the word "*de facto*" because Shri Arun Jaitley will say that the burden of proof has not been reversed in this. Therefore, I am saying that it is *de facto* reversal. He also knows that in the British law, normal bail provisions are upheld. In Britain, in spite of this law, though the British police are famous for being smiling policemen yet many steps were taken against the policemen who were accused of having indulged in excesses under that Act. In 1995-96 alone, 495 actions were initiated against the U.K. police for alleged abuse of powers. In the same year, more than two million pounds were paid out in damages or settlements to the victims. The U.S. Law-I do not have to refer to it at all-applies only to aliens and it does not apply at all to the citizens. Even the aliens cannot be kept in jail for more than one week without a charge being framed.

I am referring to the US Patent Act, not about the Military Tribunals. In our country, there is no dearth of laws. We have any number of laws adorning our Statute Book except that they are gathering dust. We have the National Security Act already in the Statute Book. In addition, we have the Unlawful Activities Act. We have the Explosives Act. We have the Explosive Substances Act. We have the Armed Forces Act, 1958. We have the Suppression of Unlawful Activities Act. In fact, they are too many for me to enumerate. What our country requires is not a new draconian piece of legislation. What our country requires is a good Government. What we require is preventive vigilance through proper, sedulous intelligence gathering.

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

What we require is investigative diligence. What we require is prosecutorial perseverance, but after charge sheets are filed, our policemen forget though perseverance is required in the process of prosecution. Above all, what we require is effective governance. No draconian law is a substitute for effective governance. Apart from the system, what we require is inclusive politics, not exclusive politics and to practise inclusive politics, we require an integrative process, an integrative vision, and a wholistic vision. Though I am using so many expressions, I am sure the learned Members of the Treasury Benches would appreciate the points behind what I am saying. I am not elaborating on each point for the very simple reason that time would be lost.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that there are some objectionable, harsh provisions in the laws of Karnataka and Maharashtra. On behalf of the Congress Party, I take this opportunity to make an offer to the Government to eliminate all such harsh provision in those laws, provided they withdraw POTO. Let them withdraw POTO and we are prepared to eliminate all such objectionable features. We believe such laws are not good.

What is the problem with TADA? They have brought too many laws under one law. I am again tempted to use my colourful phraseology. I would call this a highly toxic legislative cocktail. It is toxic cocktail. In TADA which, according to them, was draconian, there was no provision for banning organisations. If an organisation is to be banned, it would be banned only under Unlawful Provisions Act. Now, they have brought this under this law, with the result any Member of the banned organisation or any person suspected to be from a banned organisation could be brought within the ambit of POTO and all those penal consequences would follow.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Law Minister to Section 3 (1) (B) which brings in a number of banned organisations within the purview of this catch-all, hold-all Act. Now, through Section 3 (1) (A), they have brought in 'disruptive services'. It means that all the trade union activities of my Leftist friends could be described as 'disruptive services'. That is my interpretation. I would be happy if my interpretation is wrong. Then, bail provisions under Section 48 are such that a person could be kept in jail for almost one year.

Now confessions to our police officers and maybe our Ministers should not be admissible in evidence.

My friend, Shri Arun Jaitley will say: "Look, have you not seen the great change I have brought about?" A

person can always go before the Judge and say: "Look, I have been subjected to physical torture." The Judge cannot inquire into that. He can only send him for medical examination. That is all. How does the scared fellow ever lodge a complaint with the Magistrate? Suppose he does it in one month and his charge is proved also, even then, he will languish in jail for one year. Is that a democratic provision? Whom does he want to deceive? I am sure, he is deceiving himself. They want to throw dust in the eyes of all those who are champions of civil liberties.

Now, he says, well, there is a Review Committee, not necessarily by a sitting Judge, Shri Advani, please note it. If a sitting Judge is chosen to head the Review Committee, the sitting Judge has to be chosen also by the Chief Justice of a High Court. If a State Government or the Central Government chooses a retired High Court Judge, as the Chief Minister of Gujarat did, you know what it means. All right; the retired High Court Judge also is a High Court Judge. It is fine. But the other two will be Executive nominees of the Government. The poor Judge will be outnumbered there. Who do you not say that the Review Committee will comprise a sitting Judge of the High Court with two District Judges as two other Members? The Review Committee will then have some teeth.

Take Section 30 regarding protection of witnesses. It disentitles the accused to receive the totality of statements made against him or the identity of witnesses. How does the accused defend himself when he does not know what statement you have made against him and who made those statements?

I am no champion of property. If it comes to a choice between liberty and property, my preference for liberty is instantaneous and infinite. But I believe that without some right to property, it is difficult to have liberty. Though social democrats believe, but without some right to property, there cannot be liberty. Liberty cannot be enjoyed.

Under Sections 6, 7 and 8, properties can be attached and confiscated in a very arbitrary fashion.

You are good enough to remove Section 38 because the journalists protested. I am happy they have done that. But Section 14 remains where journalists could always be interrogated and subjected to all the provisions of POTO on the ground that they have information about terrorists.

After having made all these suggestions, let me also make one last confession. This law is so flawed that it is beyond all understanding.

We have no option but to oppose it tooth and nail, lock stock and barrel.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): There is his Congress party Government in Maharashtra. Is there any different law...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak when your chance comes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with heavy heart I rise to support the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. Sir, it is really unfortunate that terrorism is increasing in our country. There has been attack on the Parliament and a discussion has already taken place in this regard in the morning...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I would request the hon. Members not to disturb him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: Today in the morning, our hon. Deputy leader of opposition had become very emotional. I have never seen him so emotional. I have never seen him so emotional. He spoke at length, but sometimes I do not understand the English words used by my friend Shri Jaipal Reddy in his speech. But please answer a small question of mine that all of us, here, wish to combat terrorism and root it out but then why do not we entrust the Government with certain powers to do so? I have not listened to a single sentence in all the speeches here, through which I could get answer of my question. And this contradiction is quite clear in the speech of Jaipal ji in which he said that he is against terrorism but at the same time he is also against the Bill introduced for fighting terrorism. There are various reasons of this contradictions. You also said and I should also say that there is a need of good governance not Ordinance. No one has objection to it, but what is the need to say this? It means TADA was passed for want of good governance its purpose could have been served by ordinance. You have all question-answers in your mind hence there is contradiction. Everyone wants to combat terrorism, and wipe it out but no one wants to give the weapon to the Government. Why such a stubborn attitude

is being adopted? What is the reason behind it? I do not understand it, not only we people are fighting against terrorism, but also the common people are fighting against it and when you say that you want to give every possible help to the para-military forces, are you really stick to your stand? You are restricting them and then you want that they should fight against terrorism. As such, we would not be able to achieve our aim. I wish to say especially to the opposition here that TADA was implemented in 1985. It was implemented for two years, but you people extended it to 10 years. It was annulled in 1995.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say that these people said this thing and before it lapsed, even for a minute they did not want that this country may remain devoid of law because the criminal amendment Bill was presented by you in Rajya Sabha before it was to lapse. It proves that you do not want that this country may remain devoid of this kind of law even for a minute. However, you do not want the Government to frame such laws, it is not acceptable to you and suddenly this law has become a draconian one for you. You want to fight against terrorism but do not want the formulation of the law. Listening the speeches delivered by you so far, I could not understand even for a while as to why you are against this law.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after making a lot of efforts to find as to what the matter is, as is being mentioned here, I do not want to score any point in it but if it is to be read then there is not much need to go back very far, I would like to quote what Shri Gulam Nabi Azad had said in the meeting of the Home Ministry dated 17th July.

[*English*]

"There is a need for a law to combat the growing menace of terrorism although TADA was misused. The Law Commission's proposed Prevention of Terrorism Bill has several good provisions for instance..."

[*Translation*]

Karn Singh ji of your party said—

[*English*]

"There has been an exponential increase in terrorism especially in border States. It is being financed in an organised manner and we need a law to deal with international terrorism."

[Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi]

[Translation]

You forget about all, your deputy leader of the opposition, Shri Shivraj Patil has said it that—

[English]

“We need changes in law to counter terrorism. The Indian Penal Code is inadequate and that was the reason why TADA was enacted. The draft POTO is inadequate.”

[Translation]

However nobody has opposed it and I think that this time...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I am sorry. I think, you are reading only half of it and not full. I have said much more than that...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: I am reading exactly what you have said. You did not oppose it in that meeting, I want to say it.

You own ally, Ms. Jayalalitha of AIADMK has welcomed it because she has the experience of it and those who have gone through this experience do not discuss in closed rooms. They assume that it is a heinous crime and this incident has taken place here in front of you. Talks in this regard have also been held with the Chief Ministers of States to find out as to why they are opposing it. After a lot of deliberations, I have reached this conclusion and Shri Jayapal ji has himself mentioned that TADA was misused. Our job is to formulate laws here and the job of the Government is to execute it and the TADA was misused maximum during the regime of the Chief Minister Shri Chiman Bhai Patel. If he did it then will you punish us. If you do so then it is quite wrong. I know that this law was misused mostly in those States in which the Congress Government was in power. I accept that the misuse of this law should be stopped in every way.

Sir, there is an anti terrorism law in Maharashtra and Karnataka and it is strange that now they say that if we withdraw POTO then they will also withdraw their anti terrorism laws. It is not a 'baniya's' shop that they start bargaining over these laws. If you have enacted these laws in Maharashtra and Karnataka, then you must have felt the need for those laws. A Government activity

has taken place and if we talk of POTO then it also involves an action on the part of the Government and arises out of the need.

Everybody will accept that the level of terrorism has been increasing everyday since 1995. Should we assume that those who had voted against it in 1995 will not allow it to be used today. If the situation worsens tomorrow then won't you bring a new law? I want the reply of this basic question. You want to eliminate terrorism but do not want the anti terrorism law to get passed, I want the reply of this contradiction. We are not saying it to you would like to ask the Left Parties as to why they want to implement POTO in West Bengal but not here. You have withheld in these so that you may oppose it here. There was no other reason for withholding it here besides this. It is quite clear that it was withheld there so that you may oppose it here. It did not happen spontaneously.

Hon. Budhadev Bhattacharya has brought it because he felt the need for it. Thereafter he postponed it these with a view to oppose POTO. We are not much disappointed over it because you are in the habit of opposing everything.

Sometimes I feel that now you have started to realise that you will never come in the power...(Interruptions) When a person adopts this view that he is never going to come in power then they don't feel any difficulty in indulging in irresponsible act...(Interruptions) You are aware that wherever you are in power efforts are being made to bring the same law there...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): There is no scope for teaching us about responsibility...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: I am of the opinion that the POTO should be supported unanimously here and we do not have any objection in your enacting POTO these also. Samajwadi Party is vehemently opposing it...(Interruptions) they do not realize the need to accommodate themselves according to the situation. Why the Samajwadi Party is opposing it? I can understand only this much. Though no Member of their party is present here, I want to ask as to why they are opposing it?

One thing I have understood is that they are repeatedly saying that this law is against a particular section/community of the society. In my opinion this propaganda is not the handwork of a political party. The perpetrators of this thing do not belong to any political party. You have become its victim. Some other has propagated it. TADA which was passed in 1985 was not

against any particular section. The same TADA which was extended every two years was not used against any particular section. However, when the bomb explosion took place in 1993, the people belonging to a particular community were nabbed, who were powerful and are powerful even today. They are vehemently opposing it...*(Interruptions)* they do not realise the need to accommodate themselves according to the situation. Why the Samajwadi Party is opposing it? I can understand only this much. Though no Member of their party is present here, I want to ask as to why they are opposing it?

One thing I have understood is that they are repeatedly saying that this law is against a particular section/community of the society. In my opinion this propaganda is not the influencing the events here by staging outside the country. It was they who gave it political colours. At that time these people said that this law is against the Muslim community. Thereafter the opposition parties fell prey to it. You are not its creates. You should not remain under this illusion that this is your creation. This thought belongs to those anti social elements who want to give it a political turn. If you pin point a single provision of this legislation which is against a particular section or community then I am ready to accept it here.

Several things have been said in that the TADA was misused and I accept that it should not be misused. It is the job of the Government to ensure that it is not misused. However it was keeping in view this thing that the definition of a terrorist has been given in this legislation and this turned out to be a subject of criticism by Shri Joipal Reddy. It is for the first time that we have such a law before us in which terrorist activity has been defined quite comprehensively. Hence it leaves no scope for the misinterpretation or misuse of the law of the definition is apt and confined and focussed on a point; there is a little chance to misuse it. It is true that the definition in TADA was so much comprehensive that it could be easily misused. This time that definition has been quoted in a very consolidated manner.

Second thing which was pointed out is that the bail can not granted for one year. It is true and if such a law which guarantees the comfortable living for five days does not make any sense because terrorist is one who creates terror and the release of one such person means that the terror may be created. As soon as he is released, it can be cause of terror without the need to his having done something if he is a terrorist. Hence there is no need to release him for a year unless he is comprehensively convicted.

Issue of the protection of the witnesses has been raised. I accept it as a weakness of this legislation and I would submit to the Minister of Home Affairs to remove it. Its another major lacuna is that entry of a foreigner in our country with illegal arms should be labelled as a crime. An amendment to remove this lacuna should be made in it because the entry of illegal weapons and the incidents of intrusion in our country will prove very witty and dangerous in our fight against our terrorism. I would once again submit to the Home Minister that he should pay a lot of attention to it. The entry of illegal arms or person should not be allowed in our country. One who enters the country with illegal weapons does not come with a purpose to entertain yourself but with the specific objective of creating terror of illegal weapons are recovered from a foreigner in our country then he should be covered under this law. There is a great need to bring this amendment in this legislation.

There are several other contradictions. Hence I do not think that the opposition will agree to pass this legislation unanimously. However no one can ignore the necessity of this legislation. Whatever activity takes place in the House gives a message outside. When our winter session began then this message was given that the opposition is against the POTO.

As this message does not augur well hence there is a need to contemplate over it. The stand of the opposition is quite contradictory and against the reason. One thing you like in one way and dislike in another way. You want that the President's rule be imposed in Gujarat where the Government is in full majority and is facing no number crisis and opposing the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh, where it has been imposed. I do not think that you have any consistency in your opinion on a particular point. However as far this legislation is concerned there is need to make an appeal or evolve a consensus over this legislation because I have realised and probably you also might have realised that the firing that took place here on 13th December had, albeit, left the parliamentarians unhurt, left many of our supporters gravely hurt and so far we have not been able to give any strong message in regard to our unified opposition against the terrorism. It will be very difficult for this parliament to reply as to why anti-terrorism law is not being supported by it.

I would like to conclude by emphasising that it is not a political issue. Neither it is merely a national issue but an international one. The point is as how much willpower one have to fight against the terrorism and can we arrest this willpower and express our solidarity for it? I would like that we have to give this message that this legislation is passed unanimously not only from here but

[Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi]

also from the Rajya Sabha. With this hope I conclude thanking you a lot.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am just on a very small point and not to contradict what Gen. Tripathi has said, but to put the record straight. I am under Rule 357 of the Rules of Procedure which says:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

I am trying to give 9 personal explanation. The hon. Member said that in the meeting of the Consultative Committee I said what was provided in the POTO is not enough. Sir, this is not the statement I made there. I had said that a law may be required to control the terrorist activities; but at the same time I had pointed out the defects in POTO, according to my understanding.

There were two points on which I had made quite a lengthy statement. One point related to the bail provision and the other point related to the confession. I had said, while speaking in the meeting of the Consultative Committee that if bail can be given or denied to an accused person by a judge, it is on the basis of three principles-one principle is that he is likely to jump the bail; the second is that he is likely to commit an offence and the third is that he is likely to influence the witnesses. Now, that provision is already there in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence law and if we use these provisions, it would not be necessary for us to say in the POTO that bail shall not be given to the accused person.

If these provisions are there, the court will certainly refuse the bail and the purpose of not allowing the accused person to go scot-free or jump the bail or influence the witnesses will be achieved. That was the point I made.

The second point was about confession. While speaking about confession, I said that the POTO provides that a confession made to the police shall be admissible. I had said that this is contrary to the criminal jurisprudence. Again POTO says that the confession made to the police shall be produced before the Magistrate and the Magistrate will certify that the confession was made voluntarily. If it has to be done in that fashion, what is the difficulty introducing the accused before the Magistrate, which is allowed by the Criminal Procedure Code? If you do that, that purpose will also be served.

I had made these statements. I had found defects, according to my understanding, in POTO and I had made the statements. I had not said that make the law more stringent. I thought that impression should not go round that I am asking for a more draconian POTO rather than saying that these things should be corrected. Moreover, Sir, what is said in the Consultative Committee and the Standing Committee is also not referred to in the discussions in the House. Had it been done, it would have been better. But then, I do not mind. I just wanted to straighten the record.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: This is not from the records of the Consultative Committee; this is from the newspaper.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You cannot refer to the record of the Consultative Committee and more so, you cannot quote to the newspaper also.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: But everybody has done like that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not insisting. We can have this in mind in future.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: But one point that....Anyway, I do not want to refer to it again because....But the impression that this has given was that...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have no objection to your saying that...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the most draconian, oppressive and inhuman piece of legislation in the history of our country with all the might at my command. The Government brought this Bill with not a very honest motive. All the Governments, when they bring draconian laws, give the same argument. They are repeating the same argument and arguing the need for such a draconian law.

Sir, they brought this Bill through the backdoor. If, at all, it was necessary and if they had done it honestly to their intentions, they could talk with all the political parties before bringing the Bill and they should not have brought that law without waiting for the Parliament Session, and through the backdoor method, through the Ordinance.

Sir, I know that the Government has deviated. They are talking of the Law Commission, but they deviated even from the Law Commission's recommendations. They have made even more stringent provisions that what the Law Commission had suggested.

Sir, you know that the Human Rights Commission— all retired Supreme Court Chief Justices and Judges are there in this Commission—made their view very clear. The Chairman of the Human Rights Commission said that there were two questions. The first was whether POTO was needed? And, if such a law was needed, what type of law was needed? He said that the unanimous opinion of the Human Rights Commission was that such an Act should not be there. This was opposed in toto. And because of that, the answer of the second question does not arise.

Sir, now the question of TADA has been raised by other Members. I would like to say that TADA was there and misuse of TADA was hilarious, condemned by all the people.

Now, a more draconian law is being presented. Who is doing that? Shri Advani was the severest opponent of TADA and, now, he is the staunchest supporter of POTO. Which face of Shri Advani is correct? Is it not double standard? Is it not political opportunism? Is it not to deceive the people? What is this, I do not know. This is the question. On TADA, even your allies unanimously passed a resolution. It says,

“The Government should take necessary steps to remove any apprehension that it can be misused against the Press, political opponents, and a specific community.”

This was the resolution passed by your allies. Still, that purpose was not served when this Bill was rewritten and placed before them. You have all the draconian provisions of TADA in this. However, you have consciously eliminated the communal factor. It is because you want to save your *Sangh Parivar*, who are burning Gujarat, who are creating divisions in the society, who are creating blood bath in this country. All communists are anti-social, all communists are against the nation, and they should be prosecuted. Communalism is a crime against the humanity. There is not much difference between communalism and terrorism; both are crimes against the humanity. In TADA, there were provisions against communalism and terrorism, but in this Bill, you have removed ‘communalism’ and kept only ‘terrorism’. This is opportunism. This is the B.J.P. agenda. They have separated these two and kept one to save the communal forces, the BJP allies, like the RSS, the VHP and the *Bajrang Dal*. This is the one deception in this Bill.

Secondly, despite POTO, the Parliament was attacked, Gujarat was burnt and so many other crimes were committed. Therefore, as TADA failed, POTO also

will fail. This is the fate of such draconian laws. I would only like to say that a draconian law is not a panacea for terrorism. For preventing terrorism, you need honest intentions, you need better administration, you need proper training for the police, and you need proper intelligence system. You need all these things. Here, you all failed. When you come to power, you become the servant of the Government servants. You forgets everything, and whatever the police officials say, with folded hands, you just implement that. These officials do not want to work. They do not want to go for better investigative methods. They are inefficient. They cannot adopt proper investigative methods, they cannot make proper charges-sheets because they are all corrupt and inefficient people. They convince the Minister that such a law is necessary because they do not want to work and they draft such laws. This is the situation. It is not the law, but the administration which failed.

My point is that all draconian laws become political weapons, and we Left Parties always become the sufferers of these draconian laws. Mere assurances will not serve purpose. All the Ministers, in the past, gave assurances, but those assurances were never respected. It was misused against the opponents, especially the political opponents, and the Left forces always became the target of that. We are not opportunists. We opposed TADA, we oppose POTO, and we oppose any such inhuman, anti-civilian acts. We will oppose them tooth and nail, and I am standing here to oppose POTO.

The Government said that there is an extreme situation and, therefore, there is need for extreme measures. That is the argument that our hon. Home Minister has put forward, but I do not agree with him. The Government seeks to have a law in the name of patriotic duty. All Governments say that they are piloting a law as a patriotic duty.

Sir, the Centre should always be dubbed as anti-national. This is the fashion of this country. We do not subscribe to this view and we think that this is a proven failure. Each of these Bills were brought in with the purpose of misusing them and they were always misused and the misuse of this Bill is also bound to happen and it would be misused by the police and by the bureaucrats who are not famous for their sincerity and independence, especially under the rule of the present Government. The Army, the police and the bureaucrats are totally subservient to the views of their political masters, not only do they subscribe to the views of their political masters but also to the communal views of the political parties. How could we expect these people to behave

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impartially? We do not believe that and because of this we are opposing this Bill.

Sir, my next point is about the human rights. The Human Rights Commission objected to it and they suggested that there are so many laws in this country. The hon. Law Minister should remember that there are so many laws in our country. There is no dearth of laws in our country. All that you need is to strengthen those existing laws. But instead of strengthening the existing laws, the Government proposes to bring in another new law. We have the Section 153(b) of the IPC for dealing with any threat to the unity, integrity, security and sovereignty of the country. We have chapter six of the IPC for dealing with offences committed against the State. We have Section 121(a) for dealing with conspiracy by criminal forces and there is a provision for life imprisonment for this under this Section. We have Section 122 of the IPC for collecting arms and ammunition with the intention of waging a war against the Government of India. We have Section 124(a) for dealing with cases of sedition. We have chapter VIII for dealing with offences against public. We have section 153 for dealing with people promoting enmity between two groups and communities.

Sir, likewise, there are many other Acts as well. We have the Arms Act of 1959, the Explosives Substances Act and the Armed Forces Special Power Act. These Acts empower the Government to take action against terrorism if the Government is honest and sincere about implementing these laws. We also have Acts like the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, the Unlawful Activities against safety of Civil Aviation Act, then there is the National Security Act, the Prevention of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and the Foreign Exchange Violation Act. Likewise, I could give you a list of so many other laws as well. Now, if these laws are suitably amended at proper places, then you need not make a cocktail of these laws and bring in a new legislation. Probably, the Government favours cocktail in the evening!

Sir, the Government has failed because of the failure of our criminal justice system. Our criminal justice system is archaic, incapable and corrupt. The Government should try and improve upon it. The investigation machinery is very weak and there has been a lot of political interference in it. If honest politicians run the Administration, then they would try to change the system and make the best use of whatever is already available.

Sir, next I come to the question of shortage of courts in our country. There is no proper infrastructure. The

Government is not concerned about the speedy trial of the under-trials. They only want a law. They cannot function without having a new law. The question of having proper infrastructure has no value to them.

Sir, the Government is talking about having adequate safeguards in this Bill. What are those safeguards? These are misleading and illusory. The Government has been talking about a review. An initial review was done by the bureaucrats and a few senior police officials who are never known for their sterling qualities of independence and specially under the present regime they have become more politicised. So, they would not do it.

Sir, secondly, the Government has been talking about the bail provision. The bail is not to be decided on a *prima facie* finding that the accused is not guilty. What is meant by this? It is a clear reversal of the normal burden of proof. Thirdly, it is widely believed that this new legislation will increase harassment and torture of the innocent people in spite of the assurance by Government to the contrary. Lastly, as in the past such black laws have been misused, this law also is bound to be misused.

The Government cannot check the misuse of certain provisions of this Bill. It has not built that power into the Bill. Even the intention to state that the Bill will not be misused is not evident from the Bill.

Hon. Law Minister has been referring to the relevant law of USA. Can we compare this Bill with the law of USA? That law too has many black provisions. It has become a fashion for our Government to follow Bush in his new *avatar*. Bush had the temerity to say, "Either with us or with terrorists." This Government is following that. They say, "Either you are with POTO, or you are condoning terrorism." It is the greatest reprehensible statement one can make. We are not going to side with imperialists; we are not going to side with terrorists; and we are not going side with these authoritarian attempts to curb individual rights.

How did the US law come into being? It took six weeks for them to make it, after the incident. Major parties there sat together, prepared the draft, and then passed it. There is no comparison between the law they have made and POTO. Will the Minister kindly enlighten the House as to whether the US law is meant to deal with its own citizens? Will he kindly enlighten the House whether the US law subjects its own citizens to detention without recourse to ordinary legal remedies? Can the Minister enlighten the House as to whether or not recourse to normal legal processes is restricted under

the US law? The Americans framed their law to strengthen their existing laws relating to surveillance, money laundering, infiltration, improving intelligence on terrorist organisations, etc. Section 11 of the American law...(*Interruptions*) I am not holding a brief for them. Many black provisions are there in that law also. It is the Minister who has been saying, "They have done it; and we have done it." Even there, the provision relating to indefinite detention of foreigners was opposed. The House and the Senate sat together and finally reduced the period of detention to seven days. This Government is talking about one year. Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi advocated the need for retaining the provision of one year.

There is the question of TADA versus POTO. Under TADA, a review was allowed every two years. There is no provision for review under POTO. The Government has cleverly made provisions saying that a Review Committee will be there 'when necessary'. Who will decide the necessity? Why should the Review Committee not be made compulsory? From these provisions, the intention of the Government becomes very clear.

This Bill is not confined to a specific territory. It is applicable to the whole of India. TADA was first implemented in Punjab and was then extended to other States. This Bill is going to be applicable to the whole of the country. It also applies to cases of murder, robbery, etc., which are covered by IPC. Why has the Government brought the things covered by IPC under the purview of this Bill? What is its purpose?

This Bill poses a threat to the freedom of press. Though the Government has changed the provision, the Bill is still going to be a threat to the freedom of press. Under the provisions of the Bill, any organisation can be declared a terrorist organisation, without any evidence, just by naming it in the Gazette. What is this? The Government has named 23 organisations as terrorist organisations, but it will not do so in the case of Bajrang Dal or VHP. They are equally anti-national as the other terrorist organisations, and they are equally the enemies of the nation.

Sometimes I do get a feeling that even Musharraf though he is a militant; a fundamentalist; an enemy of our country-had the guts to fight with the Islamic fundamentalists in his country. He had the courage to use force against Islamic fundamentalists in his country. However, our Government has surrendered before the Hindu fundamentalists. The Government lacks this minimum courage. This is the situation in the country.

Then there is the question of Special Courts. As Shri Jaipal Reddy has already mentioned, the policy of pick and choose will be followed in this. In that case, what may happen is anybody's guess. Even the concept of presumption of innocence is also not there.

17.00 hrs.

There is also a clause dealing with absence of lawyer. It says that the trials can be held without the presence of accused or his lawyer. How can you judge the case without his representatives? So, this Bill should be reviewed, if it is passed now, every year by the Parliament at least and it should not be done by the backdoor system of review, which was proposed now.

Then, there is this question of misuse. I have already told about this that DIR, NASA, MISA, etc. were misused. We are the worst sufferers. The workers of the Left Parties always were put behind the bars by the Government, whoever was there. TADA was also misused and only one per cent persons were punished. The same thing will happen here also. It will be used against a particular section of the people-the Opposition, the political opponent; and ultimately people will not be spared. Who will then organise democratic movements? It will be used against the democratic movements and that is why, we want to oppose this Bill.

Then there is another question of content. I want to draw your attention to the contents of POTO. I want to talk about the definition itself. Is it a definition? It is a novel one. It is like Rushdie's novel; it is huge; nothing is left. They have brought in all the clauses by which they could suppress all. I have not seen such a definition before. It is so huge. Everything was included in it.

I want to tell you something about the provision on 'crimes'. What is the definition of crimes here? The crime is to be not based on the actual action carried out by any person, but it will be based on the interpretation of the law-enforcers of the intent behind that action. Who will judge the intention? Intention is the deciding factor and not the actual action. Who will decide the intention? It is a dangerous weapon in the hands of the Government and that can be used against the Opposition. So, Section 3 (1) (a) (b) and the following Sections may be examined. You should also have a proper, categorical and a clear definition so that these apprehensions can be removed. It is a clear violation of the fundamental rights to equality before law.

Then Section 3(5) is contrary to all norms of criminal jurisprudence. I will request the Government to reconsider

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this Section also, which says mere membership of a terrorist organisation is punishable up to life term.

In Section 3(3), they have used very loose words like 'advocate', 'abet', 'advice', etc. These types of words should not be used in any law because they can be misused. The most reprehensible is the provision to target any person on mere suspicion that the person is withholding information that could result in the apprehension of a person accused of a Terrorist Act. This is given in Section 14(1) and Section 14(2). POTO provides for declaration of an organisation as terrorist by a mere publication of a name in the Official Gazette; and arbitrariness inherent in banning is made worse by denying all legal redress. This is given in Sections 18 and 19.

Section 32(1) states that the confession made before police officers are admissible as evidence as opposed to the ordinary procedure in which only confession in court or before a judicial magistrate is acceptable. This will lead to custodial abuse and torture. This is bound to happen and third degree methods will be used by the police.

In Chapter V, there is a provision of tapping of phones and other information; this will ultimately prove to be violative of the right to privacy upheld by the courts.

There also much care should be taken.

The provisions of bail and remand are also severely extracted and once held under this law, the accused is kept in jail without charges against him. This is nothing less than the preventive detention. Besides, this, there is the provision of summary trials and trials in the absence of the accused or its pleader. This is as per Section 29, sub-section (5). I would say that this has been done with ulterior motives. "The witness need not be disclosed". The police has organised their own witness to prove that they are right. They do not behave independently and appropriately. This is bound to be misused because there is no punishment for the violation of this section.

Even as this law defines crime first and foremost on intent, and since intent is to be judged and prosecution launched by a corrupt and malleable law enforcing machinery, the use and misuse coalesce. POTO obliterates the distinction between innocent and guilty, the social visionaries and anti-social civil libertarians and crook, poets and common, secessionist and scoundrels, peasant, revolutionaries and thieves-all coalesce into one category, that is the terrorist. So, because of that we

oppose it. I think, POTO will bring emergency through back-door and because of that we oppose it.

We are not going to learn patriotism from others. We have suffered the maximum and we know that we have to suffer more in the hands of these fascist forces but we are not going to surrender.

Lastly, Sir, it was asked as to why the Bengal Government talks of POCO. I think I should make the point clear. There is much noise about POCO. The Union Government argues that if West Bengal Government brings POCO, why are we opposing POTO. We oppose it because there is nothing common between the two for comparison. Only ignorance is the reason of comparison. POCO is absolutely case-specific. It was thought of in the context of organised crime like kidnapping. This proposed Act has a very limited purpose within the State. But it is being compared with hundreds of draconian clauses of POTO.

One newspaper, occasionally critical of the Government of West Bengal, made certain comments and I would like to quote *The Telegraph*, Kolkata, dated 8.11.2001:

"In fact he (Shri Budhadev Bhattacharya) had been discussing the idea of some such law before the September 11 terrorist attacks in US, which prompted POTO because organised crimes like kidnapping for ransom and gang battles were on the rise in the State in recent months. The abduction of the Khadim owner (Businessman) also exposed that the new crime networks are spread across several States and sometimes beyond the country's borders, the Government felt it needed wide powers not only to crack these networks but also to prevent organised crime."

So, this is the reality. Without knowing anything the Members are talking about POCO. It has absolutely case-specific proposals and no comparison of it can be made with all the hundreds of draconian anti-human, uncivilised provisions that are there in POTO. Because of all this I oppose it with all might at my command. We know it will be misused and whenever it will be misused we will fight on the streets against all sorts of misuse as we have done in the past.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are debating a very important piece of legislation. Whenever we legislate, the content of the law that we frame must always have some relationship with the problem that it seeks to address. We all know that India's struggle and

fight against terrorism, primarily cross-border terrorism as also some forms of domestic terrorism, did not start really on the 11th September of last year. We have, for the last fifteen years, been victims of this terrorism, so much so that when we frame a law it is not some ordinary crime that we are dealing with.

Sir, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy mentioned some figures which he attributed to me that this is the volume of the price that this country has had to pay as against terrorism. I have the figures updated till about three to four months ago. I will just give some comparative figures because it is normally said that terrorism is a low intensity war. This country has fought four high intensity wars and in those four high intensity wars we have lost a total number of our people numbering 5468; approximately five and a half thousand people were lost in those four high intensity wars. But in this so called low intensity war in the last fifteen years, we have already lost 61,103 civilians. In addition, we have lost security personnel numbering 8706. We have lost homes of people. Almost six lakh people in this country have become homeless to terrorism. I will give the entire details.

Outside the expenditure of our Armed Forces, merely for maintaining the entire set up to fight insurgency, to fight cross-border terrorism, the economic cost itself has been Rs. 45,000 crore. Each one of us here for our areas and localities and constituencies that we represent day in and day out ask for various facilities—we want hospitals, we want schools and we want roads, etc. But here is Rs. 45,000 crore being spent by this country, collectively by the States and the Centre, merely on account of anti-insurgency. The budgetary increase itself in the last fifteen years because of terrorism or anti-insurgency activities has been 26 times. We have no record of the explosives which have been used in various parts of the country. We have a record of crime. But the explosives which have been confiscated by our security agencies are 48,000 Kilos. If our security forces had not been vigilant enough to confiscate these 48,000 Kilos of explosives, probably it was enough to take care of every inch of Indian soil.

The hon. Member just now asked as to what are the regions which are affected. The regions which are affected are not only Kashmir, you have Punjab which has suffered, you have Kashmir which has suffered on account of cross-border insurgency. This has even affected Mumbai, Delhi and other regions of the country. You have north-east which has suffered because of insurgency. Development has suffered, economy has suffered. You have now the brand of MAOIST terrorism; People's War Group and other groups. A large part of Andhra Pradesh,

Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand right up to the Nepal border is suffering. You had insurgency and terrorism where Tamil Nadu suffered. We have lost two of our former Prime Ministers to this kind of terrorism. You have terrorism of various colours. You have a high economic cost. You have citizens of this country and our security people being killed.

What is the effect of all this? Terrorism starts undermining every political system. It undermines democratic values because people then say we must use strong measures against terrorism. It undermines the faith in the democratic process. It halts economic progress. In Andhra Pradesh, when People's War Group started striking at business establishments, all of us were concerned because here was a State which was making such great economic progress and the object was somehow try and halt it.

Investors do not invest in those areas where *jehadis* move with guns. Economy suffers. It is not only this. When counter-terrorism measures are taken, at times, these measures start resulting in alienation of a section of people. Therefore, in terms of our sovereignty, unity and integrity and our feeling of nationalism, terrorism starts striking at each one of them. This is the enormity of the problem of terrorism that we are addressing. It is not that the problem is over. I will just read three or five sentences of how there are people who encourage international and cross border and how their evil eye is targeted at us. May I just quote from President Musharraf's speech on 5th February, 2000 at Amdore Camp?

"*Jehad* is not terrorism. Mujahedeen organisations are not terrorist organisations. *Jehad* has been revived during the Afghan War and now, it is *Jehad* in Kashmir. Muslims from different parts of the world who are coming to support are oppressed brothers and sisters."

This is what he had to say.

"Fighting *jehad* against India is a beauty of such and such world. Kashmir issue cannot be resolved by any other means other than *jehad*."

This is said by Osama bin Laden on 27th August, 2000. Masood Azhar who got himself released by virtue of that hijack says:

"Our mission is not Srinagar. We have to capture New Delhi."

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This is what Jaish-e-Mohammad terrorist have to say. I would not go into this. There are enough organisations in India. Reference was made by the honourable speaker and I am not just quoting off the cuff. These are publications of organisations such as SIMI. This is July, 2000 publication.

"The ideologies of democracy, secularism and nationalism have replaced the objects of worship of the past. It is our duty to demolish these ideologies and establish a caliphate as enjoined by so and so."

This is the menace which we are seeking to fight. When we are thinking in terms of legislating today, the legislation must actually address to this problem. A very simplistic argument was given. Shri Hannan Mollah just gave it that we have enough laws and existing laws. When you said that our criminal law systems are broken down, it seems to be a sad fact to accept. But are you aware of what is the conviction rate now under the so-called ordinary laws that you have said just now? At times, we try and conceal figures and say that in India, the conviction rate is 40 per cent. But that 40 per cent is actually a camouflage because every time there is a challan and somebody pays Rs. 100 as fine, it is stated as a conviction. Every time somebody feels guilty and pays some fine under the Companies Law, we take it as a conviction and then say that the conviction rate is 40 per cent. In heinous crime like murder and above, conviction rate under the so-called normal processes has come down to 6.5 per cent. Therefore, when we commit a crime...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): What is the reason?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There are several reasons. If you want, we can have an independent debate on those several reasons. One of the reasons is that when you deal with these hardened criminals, some of our old notions of criminal law have, in fact, to change. If the hon. House agrees, we can have a debate on this issue. It is a sad reality that crime in India has become a low risk business. It is a high profit business with 93 per cent of possibility that you commit a hard crime and get away with it. But when laws have been hardened, when a replica of this law against organised crime has been implemented in Maharashtra, what is the conviction rate under MACOCA? I am aware of the fact that it has to be tried for a reasonably long period to finally have the rate settled. But in the last about two-and-half years, under Maharashtra's law which is similar, what is the conviction rate so far? It is over 75 per cent.

I will go into the reasons as to why the conviction rate is over 75 per cent under MOCA. Probably, that may address the question which an hon. Member had raised. Several issues have been raised. I will come to two major points raised by Shri Jaipal Reddy and Shri Shivraj Patil, as far as this law is concerned. One of the criticisms made is that, this law must have a definition and that the definition must be precise. It is very easy to say that make the definition precise. I would urge any hon. Member to please read and re-read the definition and please tell me which is the terrorist offence which has not been covered and which is the non-terrorist activity which can get covered. If you are specific, and if you do not sloganise, we are open to corrections. There were only two specific suggestions, which came from Shri Jaipal Reddy, about the definition. I would urge the hon. Members that this kind of reading of the law cannot really be accepted. One of the suggestions he made was that according to his reading of the law the trade union activity is affected because whoever disrupts the essential supply is going to be covered under POTO or POTA. Let me just take two minutes to read the definition to show how this is demonstratively wrong. It says:

"Whoever with the intent of threatening the unity, integrity, security and sovereignty of India or strike terror in the minds of people..."

We may agree or disagree with this. But at least our trade union leaders are nationalist leaders. No body has ever suggested that when our trade union leaders go on strike, they are threatening the unity, integrity, security and sovereignty of India...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What is history? See how many leaders have been arrested under various laws...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mollah, please do not interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I would not fall prey to this diversion. So, the first pre-condition and definition is that you must threaten the unity, integrity, security and sovereignty of India. Trade Union movement does not do that. Obviously, they are not covered...*(Interruptions)* That you must look to your right and ask your friends who put them behind the bars. We did not.

The second condition is, "...or to strike terror in the people or any section of the people does any act or thing using bombs, dynamites, explosives or other

inflammable substances." So, the second pre-condition to disturb India's unity, and integrity, you must use bombs, the kind of activity the PWG has been doing, you must use explosive substances, you must use fire arms, and you must use dynamites. By the use of these two conditions, if you do the following acts, you will be booked. One of the following acts is to disturb essential supplies. You go and bomb that power station, or you go and disturb the entire water supply to the city etc. Any terrorist group which in order to threaten unity and integrity uses bombs, and explosives and then threatens supplies would be covered under POTO. Somebody who simply goes on strike is not covered under POTO. This is a misreading of the definition. I would urge a very senior Member like Shri Jaipal Reddy to kindly correct that reading of the definition itself. The second reason given was this was the reason given in order to add communal tinge to the whole argument—that under TADA terrorism was defined. There was a good reason why we changed that definition. This is a sad reason why we have to change that definition. You do all these acts and the result of these acts must be either of the two, it must either cause terror or fear in the minds of the people or bring disaffection between the communities. So, if People's War Group bombs business establishments and says that there is no disaffection between the communities, the provision of TADA could not be attracted. All investigators under this Act said these are the major handicaps. The Supreme Court gave several judgements in this regard. The most and judgement in this regard was the judgement in the case of assassination of our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Supreme Court said that LTTE had some problems because of the Accord. They wanted to take revenge. They killed him. So, where is disaffection between the communities?

Therefore, TADA was not made out even when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. These two pre-conditions made the definition very narrow. It added unreasonable pre-conditions. In fact, when we changed this—in fact, I share this information with the House—the senior-most officers investigating the crimes in the SIT—I happened to meet them—said: "Thank God, you have changed this definition because under that definition, it was almost becoming very difficult, if not impossible, to bring anybody into TADA." Today, to create communal disaffection, if somebody starts using bombs, if he is threatening the integrity and sovereignty of India by using bombs, he is automatically covered by this. The restrictive definition has gone because the restrictive definition, even in that most important case under TADA, made it impossible to bring the accused under that case. I would request you not to bring a communal taint in this argument. It was

done because of reasons of criminal law investigation. It was done because the law compelled us to bring the definition and make these changes.

What else does this law say? If I put it in a simple language, it says that after defining terrorism, this law says that membership of a terrorist group is prohibited. If you become a member of the terrorist group, if you support terrorist activities of that group, then POTO is attracted against you. Initially, when the draft was prepared, this Chapter was not there. But, over the last ten years, not only India but also other countries, there is a considered opinion. There has been a considered international legal and judicial opinion also how to tackle terrorism. The law will punish the terrorists. But the law is now to be based on the international experience. We shared the international experience. Finally, when we looked at various Chapters internationally, we found that as far as membership of a terrorist group is concerned, the British law has an exclusive Chapter on banning terrorist organisations. Shri Jaipal Reddy wanted our laws to become like the British and the American in respect of compliance. After banning a terrorist organisation, membership of terrorist organisation, *ipso facto*, becomes an offence and that becomes a punishable act.

May I now ask myself a question? Then, there is a power against review which is given. After the Review Committee, you may have a power even to go to the High Court or the Supreme Court. We have a judicial system in India. The whole objection being raised is: "Why should the Government have a power to ban a terrorist organisation?" Our country has paid such a huge price for terrorist activity. How can there be even an argument saying that these terrorist organisations should not be banned? Why should the political system at all sympathise with them? "We do not need a ban on terrorist organisations". Britain is one of the more liberal democracies in the world which has a complete Chapter banning terrorist organisations. We have studied this Chapter. We have had it legally examined. We have felt that it is absolutely necessary. In the case of every effective anti-terrorist law, you need a Chapter which needs to ban a terrorist organisation.

The second component is this. This was not there in TADA. If you try and earn money through a crime, that is, through terrorism, there are two offences which flow out of that. Whoever funds terrorism, he is also held guilty. By funding terrorism, you are abetting terrorism. You are giving resources to terrorism. The world over the old terrorist laws never had a Chapter on funding of terrorists. But now you must create a fear and scare in the minds of those who fund terrorists.

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I ask myself a question. Every day, we are asking a question. We ask: "Why is the United States not banning the Jaish-e-Mohammad? Why are the United States and England not banning the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen? Why is the Lashkar-e-Toiba not being banned? Why are their accounts not being frozen?" Our foreign policy and our diplomacy was being put to test and trial. Have we persuaded the civilised world in banning these organisations and confiscating their assets? We succeeded in that. After succeeding, we are told: "Do you yourself also want to confiscate their assets and ban those organisations?" On the one hand, we are asking the United States, England, Germany and France to ban these organisations and confiscate their assets, punish those people and penalise them. After the 11th September incident, we were at least happy that all these accounts of these organisations started getting frozen. After the 13th December incident, two more organisations were added.

Now we are being told that, on our request, let the US do it and England do it. But in India, if we have the power to ban such organisations or confiscate their assets, then they say that this is something draconian and an unprecedented law. May I just ask hon. Members a simple question? It is based on one simple principle. The principle is, in every civilised society, when you commit a crime and earn profit out of crime, build a house or a palace out of crime, collect weapons through crime, keep monies in banks earned out of crime, no man is allowed to retain the profits earned out of crime. So, this Parliament passed a law—the Congress Party moved it when it was in power—that if you smuggle goods and earn wealth out of smuggling, the profits of smuggling would be confiscated under SOFEMFOPA. The Congress Party brought another law to the effect that if you are in drugs trade or arms racket or arms dealing or narcotics business and you earn profit out of narcotics, drugs or arms running, you cannot keep the profits of that and they would be confiscated because they belong to the State. What you earn out of crime is not your private property, it is against public interest and so, it must belong to the State. Is this the argument today? Shri Jaipal Reddy said that he is not so much in favour of property, but he does not want anybody's property to be confiscated. The UN passed a draft Money Laundering Bill about which all of us have been debating very much. The whole concept of money laundering has been that profits out of crime must be confiscated because profits out of crime cannot belong to an individual. Is this the argument today that since India is now having a provision where profits of terrorism are going to be confiscated it is a draconian provision?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has been dealing with definition. I would like to put a very simple question to him. In TADA, the definition was somewhat precise. But under the present statute, injury to property is also a terrorist activity according to the present definition. I would like to read that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if my friend wants to have a clarification on what I said, let him speak when he gets his chance.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, let the Minister hear me first...*(Interruptions)* Suppose there is a dispute between the parties, according to the present definition it can be termed as a 'terrorist act'.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let me conclude and after he speaks, I will respond. I am not yielding to him now because the question he is raising does not arise out of any point that I am immediately making.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, he is not yielding to you. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the next theme of the law is this. Let me straightway say this. You say that TADA was misused. I will refer to the argument later. Probably it was misused. I would like to mention that one of the great weaknesses in TADA—it was a structural defect—was that it was dependent on witnesses, eyewitnesses and humble citizens appearing against terrorist groups. Anybody coming from Punjab, Mumbai or Kashmir will tell that the average citizen was scared of coming and honestly deposing before these institutions. We had a case where a former Chief of the Army Staff was assassinated. When the police went and investigated, even the family members there were reluctant to come out and give evidence. They said that they had seen the consequences and that they did not want to face the consequences. This is the threat that the witnesses have against terrorist acts.

When the Law Commission prepared a draft, we circulated it to all the States. The States approved the draft, but one State Government came out with a very valuable suggestion. I must express my gratitude and thanks to the Government of Maharashtra. They said that your law is incomplete and said that people do not come

and give evidence against terrorists. They said that terrorists and mafia have become technology savvy, they carry wireless phones, satellite phones, they do all their communications through them and they have the best weapons, but under your law, your police cannot do it. So, they requested us to bring in a provision that, when terrorist gangs communicate with each other, intercepts of their communication should be allowed and these intercepts should become admissible evidence in court.

So, when you arrest those terrorists, you do not need a weak and humble citizen to come and give evidence against a terrorist group. You produce that recording of that intercept. At that moment, it becomes admissible evidence that, under normal law, is not admissible evidence.

We examined the suggestion of the Government of Maharashtra. After we examined that suggestion of that State Government, we accepted that. One of the strengths of this law is actually on the question of intercepts becoming admissible evidence. One of the reasons why in Maharashtra, the conviction rate has become 75 per cent plus under MOCA is that when the intercept and what voice stares you in the face, Judges normally will accept that than any other hostile or scared witness who is unwilling to depose.

There are two other provisions. I wish to deal with them somewhat at length because, hon. Member, Shri Shivraj Patil, has referred to it. After referring to it, he has again, in the personal clarification, said that the bail provision in this case is a very hard bail provision. You should apply the normal bail provision. Then, comparisons have been given which, in my respectful submission, are inaccurate with the law in the USA and the English law.

Shri Shivraj Patil, I can assure you that this bail provision is not an ingenious thinking of this Government. We have had the benefit of several good Governments in the past. They had good legal thinking. These Governments brought forward several laws. I can obviously get up and say: "Well, in Andhra Pradesh, you have a law against organised Mafia; in Karnataka, you have a law against organised Mafia; in Maharashtra, you have worked that law out; in West Bengal, it is at the proposal stage; I must concede that I have not seen the draft of West Bengal Government." I have got a draft of all the three States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. These laws are applicable against organised criminals-Mafia. If somebody can convince me, we are prepared to reconsider this. The argument is that when you deal with these local domestic *swadeshi*

goondas, have a very hard bail provision. So, the Maharashtra law, which is against local *goondas*, must be very hard. The Maharashtra law has it. The Andhra Pradesh law has it. The Karnataka law has it. The moment you have the same law against terrorists, my God, it becomes draconian...(Interruptions)

I am prepared to yield if you have a clarification. How can the same bail provision be good against local Mafia and become draconian when it comes to terrorists? So, the same bail provision against local Mafias of Maharashtra is good but against Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed is draconian.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not trying to say that Maharashtra law is good and this law is bad. What I am trying to say is that the ordinary law under which bail can be given or refused can also be used to refuse the bail to the terrorist. I am saying that the principle which is used, principle which is laid down by the Supreme Court or the High Court in giving and not giving the bail are these three: one, if he jumps the bail; two, if he intimidates the witnesses; and three, if he is likely to commit the same offence.

Now, if you prove in the court of law that the terrorist who is before the court is likely to get this, I think, he will. I am not saying that because it is in Maharashtra, it should be here or because it is not in Maharashtra, it should not be there. I am speaking on the principle.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am very grateful to the hon. Member. On first principle, he says that in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and possibly in future in West Bengal, a tight bail provision is required.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I did not say that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is my argument.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: No, I did not say that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am coming to your argument. You need in these three or four States. Against organised Mafias, this law of tight bail provision is correct.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That law also can be changed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Many adjectives have been used. Let me say this. We were told that your laws have to be compliant with so-and-so.

Our laws need not be compliant with the desire of the criminals because it is only the criminals who want

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such relaxed bail provisions. Let me show the contradiction. We are dealing with terrorists, we are dealing with suicide squads; and we are dealing with people who either die or kill. We saw that on the 13th of December happening here. Are we so innocent and gullible to assume that if any one of them who is ready to give his own life, has the luxury of being released on bail, he is going to come back and respect our judicial process and appear in courts? Are we so naive to think that those friends of the people who attacked us in Parliament on the 13th December, if they are released on bail...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If such persons will be refused bail by the court!

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Why not the law therefore must say so?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let the court decide.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This legislature must not abdicate its responsibility. The legislature must show that it is this problem that we are trying to face. It is this country's unity and integrity which is threatened. It is our economy which is threatened. And to this terrorism, we must say, the legislature is unwilling to legislate, we abdicate our responsibility, let the judges do the function of now saving us from terrorists because we are unable to legislate.

May I remind Shri Shivraj Patil of one fact? Please introspect. I am not reading the provisions that are there in the Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh because they are not identical. Those provisions are applicable throughout the case. In the three States the law says, there will be tough bail provisions throughout the case. POTO says, this tough bail provisions will apply only for one year. Thereafter, the normal law will apply.

Secondly, in those three States, the law says, "one of the conditions that he mentioned that he is not likely to commit the offence again." This condition, which is there in the State laws, in Kartar Singh's case, the Supreme Court made some observation about that condition. They sent back and we have removed it. So, our bail provision is also lighter than the bail provisions in the three States.

There are several investigating officers who are experts in anti-insurgency, who tells, you need not have made this. So, our bail provision is lighter than the bail provisions in those three States.

But let me tell you that when the Congress Party was in power...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not on political argument, I am on legal aspect.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: His entire argument is political and I have to respond to it politically.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He should not say that. He may say anything and I will just keep quiet. Legally, that is a different issue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: May I just remind him, this language of a bail provision, the CrPC normal bail provisions, will not apply: "That no person will be released on bail unless the public prosecutor has an opportunity or where he opposes the application, there is a reasonable opportunity of believing that the person is innocent and shall not commit an offence". This is the language under TADA. We have diluted this language under POTO. This is the language in the Andhra Pradesh Bill, in the Karnataka Bill and in the Maharashtra Bill. This language was first invented not in TADA or POTO but first invented in 1974...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It becomes political.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am speaking only of law.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): It becomes more dangerous when a legal expert uses political language as you are doing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Singh, please do not disturb him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am going to put a question which is not legal but political and his party will have to consider it politically.

In 1974, 28 years ago, under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act 1974, the same bail provision was brought. Nobody has got up and said that for drug smugglers and drug peddlers this is a draconian provision. It says: "Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, every offence

punishable shall be cognisable, no accused shall be released on bail unless the prosecutor has been given notice, he is satisfied no offence is made out and shall not commit a further offence."

The same TADA language, which is diluted language under POTO...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act also it is like that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The same language is there since 1974, in Narcotics Act; similar language is there in the Essential Commodities Act since 1989, as my colleague Shri Yerrannaidu corrects me. In the case of Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, the language is not identical in these two Sections but in the other Section it is identical to the TADA language.

They are tougher than the present POTO language. There are several other laws in the Centre and in the States which we can bring out. Today, the argument is that when the bail provision is applied against organised criminals in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, this is a valid provision, when the same tight bail provision takes place against drug smugglers, it is okay; when it is taking place against black-marketeers and hoarders under the Essential Commodities Act, they must be very toughly death with; but when it comes to terrorists, the general principle, the normal law should apply; and why should poor innocent terrorist be subjected to a hard bail provision? I know, it sounds a little ridiculous, Shri Shivraj Patil but this is...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I accept your political argument but on legal argument, I have a different position...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is an argument which your Party must politically introspect itself...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Political reply is that you are expected to improve upon the previous situation...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are also expected to learn from experiences such as Maharashtra, where in case of hardened crimes 6.5 per cent conviction rate has become 75 per cent. We are also supposed to learn from your good experiences...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am appearing to be interrupting you every now and then. But this 75 per cent is out of a very small number of cases filed...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I said that myself. Over a long period of time we will see what the estimations are.

Sir, you, then, have opposed a provision which we have again diluted in terms of Kartar Singh judgement. Under TADA, the provision was, any confession made to a police officer of the level of SP and above is an admissible confession and there was a reason for it. The reason is, let us just analyse what is the anatomy of a terrorist offence. The anatomy of a terrorist offence is this. Let us take the attack in Parliament on the 13th December. Somebody is trained, provided funds and provided arms and ammunition, indoctrinated in some other country. He has given support. He comes to India. Newspapers have reported and the investigating officers have said that some Gazi Baba helped them. They come to Delhi and some local people, professors and various people-I do not want to get individuals-helped them in the logistics. This suicide squad of five people comes and attacks Parliament. When the attack on Parliament takes place, their attempt foiled and they died. In several other terrorist offences, they have hit at various camps and then escaped. So, the suicide squad either die or killed. A very few of them are in the hands of our security forces for trial. Then the investigators start investigating. From the phone bills, they find out who their contacts were; from interrogations the entire linkage of those who gave logistic support in Delhi; they move backwards right upto Kashmir, Gazi Baba and his team and get evidence of Lashkar-e-Toiba or whichever organisation is involved. Now, the argument is, apply the normal law. Who, but members of that gang, will be aware of who trained them? Who, but members of the gang, will be aware that where they got the RDX and explosives from? Who, but members of the gang, would have told you about the identity of Gazi Baba and the links to Pakistan and where the training camps were? And who, but those people, would have told you about the training camps and the facilities which Lashkar-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed and other organisations gave them?...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Apply the National Security Act.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, you can apply the National Security Act for preventive detention for a period of one year. It is not a penal provision. This is a provision under which if you come and destroy the sovereignty and

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integrity of India, the punishment is going to be life imprisonment or even death sentence. Therefore, let us think in terms of letting them off so easily by just a preventive detention of one year and then letting them off.

Our investigating machinery, on your argument, should not be weakened that it must say that whatever these people have told us about Gazi Baba whatever these people have told us about training camps, whatever these people have told us about Lashkar-e-Toiba, my God, how can this become evidence?

Sir, the anatomy of terrorist offences is this. I hate to go back to that example but it is a well-known example. I have the judgement. Please re-read it.

Our former Prime Minister was assassinated in front of thousands of people. The killers died on the spot. When the rest of the conspirators of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination were arrested, but for Section 15 of TADA and that also after holding TADA is not applicable, it was only the IPC which was applied because of the tight definition. But saying that it was a trial under TADA, so, we are going to hold confessions as admissible, the conviction was based entirely on that. There was not a single other eye witness. Supposing your advice had been yielded to and under your advice, Section 15 of TADA was not there, and now you say Section 32 of POTO should be taken away, that should not be made admissible, then we would have looked as a weak nation where our former Prime Minister was assassinated, and where are cannot sustain a conviction because our laws were so defective.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Our investigation was so weak.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Investigation of the SIT in Shri Rajiv Gandhi's case was one of the best investigations. In fact, if we remember that, I must compliment some of the investigations, who, on day one, in 24 hours, told us that here was a lady with a human bomb around her waist, the sketches even appeared within 24 hours. That was the strength of that investigation. But I am just urging you to learn from it. Who would have told us that those who attacked Parliament have links with Gazi Baba? Who would have told us who supported them-Lashkar-e-Toiba or anybody else? It is not me, you, and not any average Indian. We only get it from admissions of these people. If your advice is to be yielded to and those statements are to be made totally inadmissible in evidence, let us then give up, at least, the legal fight as far as terrorism is concerned.

The consequences of that will be more serious. The consequences, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, will be more serious. The argument, which is given by many civil libertarians, is that if you give to the police the power then police will always misuse that power. This is a fear which everybody has. This power should not be given because this power is likely to be misused. The alternative is going to be even more dangerous. Do not give legitimate power to the police but keep putting pressure on the police to deliver. Tell the DGP, Kashmir, you have no POTO or any Act to try them. Tell the DGP, Andhra Pradesh that lawful power under any law is not being given to you, and try them under normal laws. Every time you see a PWG activist or you see a Hizbul Mujahideen Jihadi, get an eyewitness against him. If you do not give to your security forces and investigative forces the legal power, the human rights violations will be much more. Therefore, if you want, out of concern for human rights, the powers not to be misused, you cannot sustain a situation where you do not give power to the police but put pressure on the police to deliver, you will have a situation of anarchy. Therefore, let us all understand what problem: that we are now dealing with. And this problem that we are dealing with, requires various kinds of provisions. The legitimate power has to be given because this is an extraordinary situation. Extraordinary situations require extraordinary remedies.

Shri Jaipal Reddy quoted us. I do not know since when on each subject speeches delivered by some of our colleagues have become the gospel. But keep one fact in mind. In 1989-1991, the worst in Kashmir was yet to be seen. We had the serious problem of Punjab, and a lot of people said that Punjab is capable of a political settlement. But the last 15 years' experience has made us wiser day by day. I can also do the same. It is always good to borrow wisdom even when it comes from sources which were not otherwise considering authorities on the subject. So, when TADA was discussed, what did my friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar have to say?

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): You should not be interrupted. But please tell me that TADA was applied for more times in Kashmir, Punjab, Maharashtra or Gujarat.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mulayam Singhji, I am grateful to you for raising this question. TADA was misused.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Congress Party has admitted that it was misused. I would like to know from

you that TADA was applied more in Kashmir or Punjab for which it was brought or in Maharashtra or Gujarat.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mulayam Singhji, I have discussed various provisions of TADA when you were not here because I felt that there were lacunae in that. I will tell about those lacunae. These two sentences are always repeated that TADA was misused and out of 76000 cases filed under TADA in how many cases punishment was awarded to guilty person. Who gives that argument? If this argument is placed by you, I will respect that but the political party which has misused TADA and now gives figures that when our Party was in power 19,000 farmers were arrested in Gujarat under this Law.

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): If the hon. Law Minister yields for a moment, I would like to respond to it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me complete. I will just take five to seven minutes and then you can reply. I am told, you are going to participate in this debate.

[Translation]

Mulayam Singhji, if 19000 farmers are arrested in Gujarat, some people are arrested in Mumbai-some of them for terrorism activities and others for non-terrorist activities and when there is no safeguard in TADA how a judge can say that the accused should not be given bail. I remember that an hon'ble Member of this House, Kalpnathji was arrested and penalized under TADA, later on he was acquitted by the Supreme Court. There are several such examples of misuse of this law. I will respect this argument if it is made by you but the persons who are responsible for this misuse cannot give such arguments. It is not proper to say that terrorism may increase but we will oppose this act because we misused that. A law should be enacted to prevent terrorism. Most of the people arrested under TADA were acquitted...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Both of us were arrested under MISA.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I, therefore regard your question. This reply was not for you but someone else. If out of 76,000 people arrested under TADA 70,000 have no connection with terrorist activities, they will be acquitted by judge. It is not proper to say that there is no use of

Terrorism Preventive Act because judge has acquitted them. On the basis of experiences of TADA, Supreme Court gave a judgement and we have not only followed that but moved further. We suggested some provision in this law. Now this has been done.

[English]

Here it is said: "Confessions could be made admissible evidence". In respect of confessions, we have given the facility of video recording. After that, within 48 hours, the person should be produced before the Magistrate. The Magistrate would ask him whether it was voluntary or not. If the accused said that it was not voluntary and that he had been assaulted and coerced, the Magistrate would have a medical examination done. So, a safeguard has been put in.

I have already explained the bail provision. It is a tight bail provision, which applies for only one year. There is no condition in the bail provision that if there were a likelihood of committing offence in future it would go.

You have raised a question-I have read it somewhere in a newspaper too-whether we have changed the onus of proof. In TADA, there were several provisions designed like if a weapon was found there was a presumption of guilt and the presumption had to be rebutted. We have brought that presumption down to a lower level of proof. There is now only an inference.

[Translation]

If any weapon is recovered from anyone there would be no presumption and that presumption can be rebutted by producing evidences.

[English]

We have said that there would be a review committee headed by a sitting or a retired Judge. At times, sitting Judges are not available. Therefore, there could be a sitting or a retired Judge. In TADA, there was no review committee. In the three States where it has been legislated, the review committee is headed by the Chief Secretary. In Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the review committee is headed by the Chief Secretary. Here, if the power is misused, we have a review committee headed by a sitting or a retired Judge of a High Court. If a wrong organisation is banned or if somebody's property is unfairly taken away, there is an inner review and then a review before a Court, if you go to a Court to challenge it.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Shri Jaipal Reddy gave a very correct illustration that in England they not only had prosecution of police officers but they had compensation too.

18.00 hrs.

We have put a provision here that in case any police officer misuses this law for his own personal purposes or for collateral reasons, he is going to be prosecuted under POTO itself. There is a provision which has been created if he misuses this provision. We have studied the international experiences. This argument is repeated. I was reading one speech. I may just say it here. Hon. Member Shri Syed Shahabuddin has asked a question on 12th August, 1991: "Why do you need such a law? For how long do you need such a law?" To this, my friend hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said:

"Shri Syed Shahabuddin has asked as to how long it would be necessary for us to have such a repeated extension of such an Act. I can only reply that we will have to continue extending it so long as terrorism raises its ugly head in such a sensitive border State. The problem in Kashmir in regard to terrorism is one which has its origins in the actions of terrorists. It is also a State where the actions are backed by hostile foreign powers. It is, therefore, essential to understand that the integrity of the Indian Union is under challenge; the unity of our country is under challenge; our secular values are under challenge; the law and order is under challenge; the peace of the nation is under challenge. So, as long as these exceptional circumstances prevail, it will be necessary for us to have recourse to exceptional powers to continue these unfortunate Acts."

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Therefore, you confine it to Jammu and Kashmir...(Interruptions) We will accept it. Come on, you confine it to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As long as you can assure us that there will be no terrorism outside Jammu and Kashmir, we will be willing to consider such a suggestion...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): You have to do it. You are part of the Government...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Khagen Das, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not obtained my permission. Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, an argument was raised, which has again been raised today to use the ordinary law. Our ordinary law says and I can just quote one sentence from a Supreme Court judgment by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer who said: "The rule is bail and not jail." Under the ordinary law, the rule is bail. In the context of terrorism, the rule is jail; it should be jail. Therefore, ordinary laws do not apply.

When somebody raised this question, one of our distinguished colleagues, the then Minister of Home Affairs Shri S.B. Chavan replied:

"We have to concede that this is a harsh law which will be out of place in a normal situation. But hon. Members will agree that terrorism cannot be tackled with velvet gloves. The law has to be availed as long as terrorism shows its ugly face."

Please do not advise us to use velvet gloves. Terrorism has several consequences and these several consequences have to be faced with in the context of the growing threat to the country. References have repeatedly been made to laws in other countries. It is very-very dangerous to quote selectively. The United States brought a Patriot Act in the year 2001 after the 11th September incidents. I have found this argument being repeatedly given that under the Patriot Act citizens cannot be detained and aliens can be detained and that also for a maximum of seven days. The Patriot Act is only one Act. The language it uses is to be seen. I am carrying a copy of it. I will try to pass it on to you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have one copy with me.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Then, Sir, please read it. The Patriot Act is in addition to the normal anti-terrorist laws. In the United States, if Patriot Act was the only law which dealt with terrorism, then everybody arrested on 11th September should have been released by the 18th September. But in the U.S. they do not wear velvet gloves. They do not wear kid gloves. In the U.S. we still do not know the number of people arrested.

We still do not know the kind of tribunals they have constituted under their normal anti-terrorist laws.

*Not Recorded.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: They are all applicable to aliens.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please check up. If a citizen of America, if an American passport holder is involved in the blasting of the World Trade Centre, please do not suggest that he cannot be arrested and terrorism in his case may be condoned. No civilised society will ever do that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Then, the charge would be filed against him.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, you are right, but you are not coming to the point.

The point is that in India, we have a law that if you are arrested, you must be produced before the judge within 24 hours. There is a period up to which police remand can be there; there is a period up to which judicial remand can be there; there is a period up to which denial of bail can take place. In America also, you have laws dealing with terrorism which are much harsher. Power to detain for seven days under the Patriot Act is only a power to detain without any charge while in the police stations in India, you can do it only for 24 hours. In America, after seven days, you have to go and take him before the judge and say that this is the charge under which we have arrested him. In India, you have to do it on the expiry of 24 hours.

Let us not selectively take our lessons from America. With all due respects to those great countries, when 3,000 people very sadly died in the World Trade Centre, the US President said that a war had been launched on America. When 61,000 people and 8,000 security persons have died here, we are advised to show restraint. We are advised here that this is the remedy, that we should deal with it under the normal procedure.

Sir, he mentioned the definition of terrorism under the British law. I have the definition here. These are not relevant, but I can tell you that not only it is wider but it is much wider than what our definitions are.

Sir, a criticism is always made that we have brought this Bill in a hurry when the Parliament Session was being convened. Sir, the Law Commission made its draft proposal a year and a half ago. It was widely circulated. It was taken to the Consultative Committee of Parliament. It was discussed there and thereafter, copies were sent to every State Government. When you make a charge that the introduction of the law is political, I must tell you

that all the State Governments, including the State Governments headed by the Congress Party, who knew where the shoe pinches, were consulted. Almost every State Government of the Congress Party not only supported this law but also gave very valuable suggestions to say that this is the manner to improve upon this law. Initially, the first proposal from the West Bengal Government was also supporting the law. It was only when the then Chief Minister made a speech that the State Government wrote another letter saying that they were withdrawing their suggestions.

The charge made was whether we had consulted. We spent one year in consulting every State Government. We have genuine federalism in action today where you have one party or the other in power in every State. We consulted each one of them. We consulted the State Governments. We consulted the Consultative Committee of Parliament. When the complaint was still made that we still had not wider consultations, we had the second meeting of the Consultative Committee. We had a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States. We had a meeting with all Opposition leaders. Sir, having done these wide-scale consultations, today, very little value remains of the issue. We have the international experience; we have the experience of our State Legislatures which have been effective in tackling this menace. There are different facets of terrorism which have to be tackled.

Sir, learning from this experience, I would urge the hon. Members who are opposing this law to once again consider their stand because posterity eventually will decide that this country, for its integrity, does certainly need this law.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing today the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002, which seeks to replace the Ordinance that is already in force.

The country has witnessed terrorism, including cross-border terrorism, since two decades. In the terrorist acts, we lost nearly 60,000 people. Now, terrorism exists not only in Jammu and Kashmir, but also in the entire country. Blasts occurred in Mumbai in 1982, blasts occurred in Andhra Pradesh, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was attacked, the Indian Parliament was attacked, and there was an attack on the American Centre in Kolkata. These are all examples of terrorist activities and cross-border terrorism.

We have so many legislations. Even then, we enacted a legislation like TADA in the year 1985. If we have so

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

many legislations, why have they enacted the TADA? That is my question to all political parties. At that time, the TADA was necessary to curb terrorism. That is why, we enacted it. It was extended in 1987 till 1995. From 1995 to 2001, there was no similar legislation in our country. Even after the enactment of this legislation, it will be implemented by the States only and not by the Centre...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Centre can also implement it.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: You tell me where is the machinery for it. A major portion of it will be implemented by the States only. Am I correct?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I think, the Law Minister should not be confused on this. Both the Centre and the States can concurrently implement this. Shri Yerrannaidu can be confused, but how can the Law Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, be confused?

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: This subject is in the Concurrent List. Moreover, the States have the administrative machinery and, that is why, a majority portion of it will be implemented by the States.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the emergency was declared in the year 1975, I was an Intermediate student. At that time, MISA was misused all over the country, except in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, the then Chief Minister, Shri Vengala Rao, has not misused MISA. Only some people were taken to task, as compared to thousands of people who were arrested in other parts of the country. It depends on the will and pleasure of the State Governments. If the State Government is genuine, if they are perfect, this legislation will not be misused. That is my point of view.

Karnataka enacted a legislation to curb the Mafia; Maharashtra also enacted a legislation, and the Andhra Pradesh Government has also enacted a legislation. Other States are also planning to enact similar legislations to control the Mafia and organised *goondas*.

The hon. Prime Minister convened an all-Party meeting on this Prevention of Terrorism Bill. At that time, the Telugu Desam Party has given its consent to support the Bill, while suggesting some amendments. As per the original provision, this Act would continue to be in force till five years. We asked the Government of India to reduce it from five years to three years. To protect the fundamental rights and the freedom of speech, we asked

the Government to remove clause 3(8) so that it will not affect the media and journalists. In the next Cabinet meeting, they have reduced the period from five years to three years and also removed this provision, that is, section 3(8). We are thankful to the Government of India for obliging these two amendments that we have suggested.

Even now, in Jammu and Kashmir, there is no development due to terrorism. There is no development in Telangana due to PWG. Due to insurgency, though one hundred per cent grant is being given by the Government of India, there is no development in the North-Eastern areas. We are launching so many projects, but they are not giving the desired results due to insurgency and terrorism. Due to these activities, there is no peace and harmony in the country. If there is no law and order, then there is no development and there is no progress.

That is why this law is most essential for curbing not only terrorists and the terrorists organisations in India but even outside India. The hon. Law Minister has explained the provisions in detail and I need not explain them here again. The Government has made in-built provisions against the misuse of POTO. If you compare TADA and POTO you would find that there are a lot of in-built safeguards against the mis-utilisation of POTO. We appreciate the safeguards that have been put in this Bill. The hon. Law Minister has section-wise dealt with the various safeguards that have been incorporated in this Bill and also has explained how TADA had been mis-utilised. The punishment rate in case of TADA was only 15 percent. The hon. Law Minister admitted that TADA was mis-utilised. But this Act should not be mis-utilised. The Government has to give directions to all the State Governments that it should not be mis-utilised and that the provisions of this Bill should be implemented in its true spirit and to be used only for the purpose of curbing terrorism and not for any political motive.

Sir, this is the stand of my party. The Ordinance is already in force and we are supporting all the provisions that have been proposed in the legislation.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no need of the anti-terrorism ordinance, POTO. We have provisions in the IPC and C.R.P.C. to deal with all types of crimes. When the leadership of the country is in weak hands, they are compelled to bring such laws instead of taking recourse

to laws already prevailing. An example can be cited in this regard. When the stick is in the hands of a robber, it creates terror, but when it is in the hands of a saint, it provides us confidence and succour. It creates a sense of security, similarly POTO or TADA can be a bookish law for preventing crime, but success of such a law depends upon the person who would enforce it. On the basis of discussion held by the treasury benches and the opposition, I can say that around 76,000 persons were arrested under TADA and the Government admitted chargesheets against 780 persons only. Rest of the persons remained in jails under TADA for years together, despite being innocent even in the knowledge of the Government. Who is responsible for the pain and agony suffered by these persons in jails during this period and whether we have not violated Human Rights by imprisoning these 76,000 people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have just received the report of Shri Ajay Raj Sharma, the Police Commissioner of Delhi that there has been a decline in the number of criminal cases in Delhi and he has said two things in this regard. First that the police have speeded up their action and second that they have augmented their activities in sensitive areas. It is, thus very clear that skill, one's commitment to duty, work capabilities and common sense can help control crime. But the present Government do not want to learn anything from these capable and experienced officers. Besides, it has also been mentioned in the report of the Police Commissioner that 60 percent of the arrests in the country are not required, and 43.2 percent of the budget allocated to jails is spent on these uncalled for arrests. Former Additional Solicitor General Shri Abhishek Singhvi and the Police Commissioner have said that the police are cruel and corrupt, it would create a problem for the helpless people if more powers are given to them. On the issue of POTO, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that history is the witness to the fact that all the preventive detention laws introduced in the country since independence, have been misused. Even persons like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri Raj Narain, Shri Ramanand Tiwari, Shri Janeshwar Mishra and Shri Karpoori Thakur had to bear the brunt of such Preventive Detention Laws. Even during the time of emergency, right from the national leadership to ordinary workers—all experienced the brunt and the hon. Member has also been a victim of the same. In 1977 when their party came to power, they annulled all those Preventive Detention Laws by getting the Motion adopted by this august House. I would like to know, then why things are being repeated now.

I would like to say that the type of terrorism our country is facing, is cross-border terrorism and this can be rooted out not through your Law, but through the will power of the Government, highly and well equipped Army and vigilance of intelligence Agencies. The number of cross-border terrorists is growing day in and day out, we cannot challenge them by laws, but we shall have to root them out. The Government are hesitating as also afraid of rooting them out. Let me say it clearly that the Government are hesitating to strike them at the root due to the American pressure which was firm against these terrorists after terrorist attack on it. I, therefore, in all humility, would like to say that we can not crush cross-border terrorism, if we do not crush the very strength of the same. Today, the words fanaticism and terrorism have become synonymous and fanaticism has to be checked which is spreading like wild fire. Afghanistan became a victim of this fanaticism and many other country's also suffered at its hands even then it could not be finished completely. And therefore, not only the Government, but the entire country and the Parliament will have to think afresh so as to eliminate terrorism completely. Religious fanaticism never produced good results, be it in Catholicism or Islam or the Sanatan Dharma. I therefore request you to put a check on those persons who are spreading fanaticism. POTO seems to be more dangerous than all other preventive detention laws, snatches the freedom and infringes fundamental rights of a common man.

I would like to tell you that the Government have put a ban on terrorist organisations and have declared the members of such organisations as terrorists, Do the Government have a list of Members of such organisation? If it is there, then it should be released. The Government have put a ban on 'SIMI', but I would like to know whether those terrorist organisations which are encouraging terrorism and taking the lives of thousands of innocent people do not fall within the ambit of terrorism. If you do not define fanaticism properly, it would definitely take the entire society and the country within its grip.

I would like to say that it has very clearly been mentioned in the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India that no person can be compelled to give evidence against himself, but the most unconstitutional thing in this ordinance is that the statement written by the police shall have to be accepted by the culprit and would be considered as the statement of the culprit. Besides the common people, this law is also a danger for the freedom of Press which would definitely lead to anarchy in the country. As per the principles of law, no person can be put behind the bars merely on the basis of apprehension,

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

but such a provision has been made in the law. If the licence holder, incurs the wrath of the police he would fall a victim of this law. The hon. Minister said that a Board has been constituted for the review of its misuse. A Review Board had also been constituted for the NSA and the TADA. It has been our experience as also the experience of majority of the people that there has always been the influence of the Government on such Review Boards since the days of independence. The Review Boards work at the instance of the Government and have never worked prudently. Therefore, there is no use of these Review Boards. Some organisations have been banned by Government, whereas some have been left out. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards People's War Group. This group has killed Ministers, M.Ps. and the MLAs but the Government did not put a ban on it. Ban has been put on a few organisations only. Such a double standard is wrong.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, do not the persons come under the definition of terrorism who are destroying the monuments of our national heritage. Tajmahal is one of the seven wonders of the world. Are you not aware that efforts were made to cause harm to Tajmahal also in the recent past? Not only this, I would like to ask as to whether the unrest created in the whole country on Ayodhya issue not a kind of terrorist. Though, Congress had enacted TADA and MISA but having seen their misuse of these Acts, they refused to extend them further.

Sir, we are not opposing POTO just because ruling party has introduced it rather our direct allegation is that the Government will use POTO Ordinance which has been brought here in the form of a bill to make an Act, against its opponents instead of using it for combating terrorism. TADA is one of the examples. TADA which was enacted to check the terrorism spreading in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab that time was used mostly in other parts of the country instead of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

Sir, it is not that only we are opposing it rather former Chief Justice of India hon'ble Shri Mishraji, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court Shri Rajendra Sachhar and Justice G.S. Verma of Human Right Commission are also of the view that this ordinance may not be helpful in catching terrorists but it would affect that innocent people including journalists. I am having a simple question for the Government that under which circumstances it was compelled to bring such type of bill though TADA has been repealed for six years.

Sir, terrorism in our country is sponsored from across the border and I do not think this bill would be effective

to control cross border terrorism. The incident of 13th December is a proof of it. POTO was in force at that time also but it failed to curb the terrorism. We all have suffered that shock. Therefore, we would like to urge the Government that it should reconsider this bill. Government should show a full determination to check terrorism.

Sir, Government should keep itself fully aware of the fact that what are the reasons behind the infiltrations of terrorists from across the border. Government should see whether the defence personnels deployed on borders are discharging their duties properly. The way cross-border terrorism is spreading in Jammu and Kashmir and terrorists are strengthening their bases, it seems that there are some laxities in our security arrangements at border. ESMA and COFEPOSA are already there to check economic offences, then what is the need of such type of law?

Sir, Law Commission had suggested to replace TADA by a new law. However, I am of the view that such a law is not required. Such laws will be implemented against political activities. I would like to submit that leader of the ruling party and founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee had also opposed Preventive Detention Act. POTO was also opposed in the meeting of our National Executive Committee held at Amritsar and Prime Minister had said that this law will be enacted with the consensus of all. However, the Government have ignored that proposal also.

Sir, I want to submit that several criminals are operating in the country but the Government have failed to catch them. Veerappan is still at large. What are the hindrances in arresting Veerappan? Dadua Gang is spreading terror in Uttar Pradesh. They kidnap the people in broad day light but the Government have failed either to control this gang or to arrest Veerappan. Still the Government says that law will be enacted to counter terrorism.

Sir, during the end of the year 1999 after the constitution of 13th Lok Sabha, an aeroplane of Indian airline was hijacked from Kathmandu. The same Government had released some dreaded terrorists from jails. It was the External Affairs Minister of the present Government who escorted those terrorists to Kandhar. Those terrorists were given special treatment. What more can be shameful than this? It was an act of destroying self-respect and dignity of the country. I want to submit that this Government should also observe the activities going on in our neighbouring countries if it intends to check cross border terrorism. ULFA in Assam was

generated from Bhutan which is getting aid from our country.

Royal Family of Nepal was brutally murdered but the Government remained a mute spectator. Bangladesh is our neighbouring country which emerged as new nation in the world because of us. However, Bangladesh is provoking us. Now and then it is killing our soldiers. I would like to state in clear terms that we can not safeguard our country by enacting these laws till we maintain cordial relations with our neighbouring countries, proper surveillance on border and to keep a check on the defence personnels deployed on borders. Kwatrochi is still absconding. I want to ask why the criminals like Kwatrochi, Dadua and Veerappan are still moving freely?

The Government is ready to have a dialogue with terrorist groups out of the country. I would like to know whether it will not raise the terrorist activities in the country.

the Government released the terrorist of Jammu and Kashmir from jails who are being projected them as heroes before the society. Later through the President Address you say that we should maintain a distance from those who do not have faith in democracy and give shelter to the terrorist groups. This is the dual policy of the Government. Terrorism cannot be curbed till the Government maintain these double standards.

Once again, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that POTO will be used against the innocent and weaker sections of the society. It would definitely be misused. You may remain in power or not but POTO will be used against political opponents, Government of different parties are in power in States. They can also misuse POTO as an instrument of revenge.

Therefore, I want that Government should withdraw this bill in national interest. I hope that Government would show its determination to check terrorism by providing modern and state-of-art weapons to our army and by active surveillance no border through intelligence agencies. Only then the terrorism can be curbed from the root. Samajwadi Party will remain ever ready to support the Government in this task. However, if the Government continues to snub a particular community and misuse this law against them to create a terror among them, we will oppose this law and will continue to do so.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldhana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, Shiv Sena I rise to

support the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. The country has been facing fighting and cross-border terrorism for the last 20 years. So far 61,000 innocent civilians and 8,000 security personnel have died in terrorist related activities. During last one year, terrorists have attacked Red-Fort, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, the Parliament of India and Kolkata based American Center. These are the latest incidents, yet why the hon. Members of opposition parties are opposing this Bill, I cannot understand that. The Congress party is in power in Maharashtra and a law similar to that of POTO has been enforced there. Even then the Members of the Congress party are opposing this bill. The Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Home Affairs of Maharashtra state Shri Chhagan Bhujbal initially supported this Bill.*

It is really surprising that while criticizing the attack on Legislative Assembly of Orissa, the Members of the Congress party raised the demand that the persons involved in this act should be charged under POTO. I could not understand this politics of the Congress party.

Yesterday, we all saw on T.V. that a terrorist was arrested in Lucknow and on the basis of information provided by him the CBI arrested six persons in Mumbai when they were planning to blast Uran Oil Terminal located near Mumbai. A major accident was averted in this manner. After attack on American World Trade Centre, all the countries of world were united against terrorism and proposed to enact a separate law against terrorism and such a law is existing in several countries.

So far as the incident of 13th December is concerned, we all had a providential escape by the prompt action of our security personnel. The Members who are sitting here would not have been here, had the terrorists would have entered. We have forgotten this. I would not understand the politics of opposing even a good point if a Member is in opposition party.

The Minister of Home Affairs hon. L.K. Advaniji tried to bring this Bill during last session but it was opposed at that time. Some suggestions were made while returning the Bill. The Bill was withdrawn and now incorporating to those suggestions a new Bill has been brought which is also being opposed today.

The Minister of Law, Shri Arun Jaitley has rightly explained as to what this Act is and what is the necessity of bringing this law. It will be unfortunate for the country and people of this country if we deliberately refuse to

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul]

understand the necessity of this law. Some people say that this Bill has been brought for certain castes, some say that it will be used against opposition parties. It is wrong. After listening to Shri Jaitely's speech I felt that there is no need of speaking further on this issue. I rose to support this Bill. We were supporting this Bill, we are supporting this Bill and will support this. Either we are ruling party or opposition, we do not care for that we care for the country...*(Interruptions)* Anything can happen tomorrow. There is no need for a patriot to be worried or afraid of the law enacted for traitors and terrorists. Whatever legislation is enacted, it should be implemented properly and strictly, we all expect this.

With these words, while supporting this Bill, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill mainly on the ground that Government is not having any genuine reason to bring this Act. The Government is not genuine in implementing this Ordinance. It uses the law to threaten the people and uses it only for the purpose of satisfying the obligation given by the Security Council and USA. That is why, this very Bill is not having any definition regarding terrorism. Definition of terrorism is given in clause 3(1). That means the person who does the act is alone punished. That is, a person who is deciding to have terrorist activities is not punished. He is not covered in this Act and left scot-free. The person who decides that particular terrorist activity should be punished but is not covered in this particular Act. But there is another provision given for the purpose of punishing the persons who conspires or attempts to commit or advocates, abets, advises or incites or knowingly facilitates the commission of a terrorist act or any act preparatory to a terrorist act but he gets less punishment rather than the person who is actually activated and who is actually used as a tool in the terrorist act. The person who is actually managing and commanding is going to get less punishment but a person who is working as a tool in the hands of the commander is going to be hanged and given death penalty. This shows that the Government is not intending to eradicate terrorism totally but just wants to satisfy somebody or some organisation or the Security Council obligation or just for the sake of bringing the Act, it has come forward with it. It is not having a holistic attitude and find out how best we can fight and eradicate terrorism because the name itself says "Prevention of Terrorism". Where is the act to prevent it? There is nothing to prevent it. According to the Law Minister, only after terrorist activity

is committed, something will happen and only for that purpose, this legislation is enacted. Why then should we have it as Prevention of Terrorism Act? You may have to put it as the Terrorism Bill. You have to say as to in which way it will help in preventing terrorism from being committed in this country. It seems that many of the clauses given previously in a similar legislation like the TADA are put here verbatim. TADA was having 30 sections but now, this is having 64 sections and much more explanations are there. But regarding the procedure alone, they have given explanations. Actually, they are taking away the powers of the court. They want to give more powers to the executive and prosecution. For example, the Law Minister has said that bail provision is there under normal law and it is very much flexible. But at the same time, this enactment gives more teeth to the bail provision so that bail can be rejected for an year. I would like to suggest that this Act gives more power to the prosecutor and not to the court. This is what I want to clarify here. This is the power given to the prosecutor and empowering the prosecutor to give bail when it is pending before the court. The court's hands are tied by allowing the entire provision in the hands of the prosecutor. I would like to read that particular provision alone which gives more power to the prosecutor than the court.

"Where the Public Prosecutor opposes the application of the accused to release on bail, no person accused of an offence punishable under this Act or any rule made thereunder shall be released on bail until the Court is satisfied that there are grounds for believing that he is not guilty of committing such offence."

Here, the prosecutor is given total powers for one year. If the prosecutor does not accept, then they cannot get the bail. But at the same time it says:

"...Until the Court is satisfied that there are grounds for believing that he is not guilty of committing such offence."

The chargesheet will not be given to the accused because it would be delayed. There is a provision which enables them to keep the person under police custody for 180 days and afterwards within 48 hours they can come with the confession and they can come with the accused before the court and get the consent of the court. Therefore, this provision of giving more powers to the Executive, especially to the prosecutor and prosecution

agency creates a fear in the minds of the innocent. Clause 3(5) says:

"Any person who is a member of a terrorist gang or a terrorist organisation, which is involved in terrorist acts, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to imprisonment for life or with fine which may extend to rupees ten lakh or with both."

So, any innocent person can be made to show that he is part of the organisation. He would have contributed genuinely, like in the case of VHP, people donate money for building temple. Suppose, tomorrow the Government takes the stand that VHP should be banned, will those people also be punished under this provision? Can they be punished like that? This provision can very easily be misused by the ordinary policemen. That is why I would like to read the portion of the judgement which was given by the Supreme Court in Kartar Singh's case. I will read that portion alone which gives the entire picture. That was an important case wherein three judges went in favour of the confession which was made under the TADA Act. In Nalini's case also the confession was fortunately accepted by the court which alone led to conviction of six persons, but others were acquitted. In Kartar Singh case, Justice Sahay observed:

"There is a basic difference between the approach of the police officer and a judicial officer. The judicial officer is trained and tuned to reach the final goal by a fair procedure. The basis of the civilised jurisprudence is that the procedure by which the person is sent behind the bars should be fair, honest and just.

A police officer is trained to achieve result irrespective of the means and methods which is employed to achieve it. So long as the goal is achieved the means are irrelevant and this philosophy does not change by hierarchy of the officer."

This is the observation of the Supreme Court judge where he wants to say that the colonial mindset of police personnel has not changed at all even now. Under this particular provision the confession can be made before the police officer. Within 48 hours he can be produced before the court means, within that period the person can be compelled to give the confession. This is against the provision of the Constitution. Under Article 20, it is said that there should not be any compulsion. But here is a provision which gives the power to the Executive to use it against a particular person. By threat they can

easily get it, even though they might not follow the provisions of Kartar Singh case, that they should warn the person that such and such deposition will go against him etc.

That can be written very easily. But, at the same time, that will be used against the ordinary, innocent people. In the same way, I would like to show that the evidence which is given under Clause 32, is going to be used against the innocent person. There is a provision under Section 164, Cr.P.C. which gives power for the court to get the deposition from the accused. If a person confesses voluntarily, it can be recorded. Here, we are giving the powers to the police officer. The police officer very easily will get the consent of the person and he will ask the accused to depose against himself. That will be the core evidence. In the Nalini case, the Supreme Court has taken it for consideration. That type of a deposition can also be taken into consideration. Only on that basis, the conviction sustained even though TADA was not applied in that particular case. That case just escaped from acquittal. At least, for certain people, conviction was made. The other people ended in acquittal. In a law, this type of a special provision should be there very strictly. But here we see there is no provision to protect the interests of the innocent people and the people who will be in the jail for one year. They are going to get the charge-sheet only afterwards. Then, they have to agitate themselves to prove their innocence and come out.

Here, I would like to say certain things which have happened in Tamil Nadu under TADA. The case pertaining to the murder of Padmanabha is a very interesting one. Shrimati Subbulakshmi, who was an ex-Minister, was charged under TADA. I hope the DMK will know how they suffered it. The same Shrimati Subbulakshmi is now one of the office bearers of the DMK. She was imprisoned under TADA. She could not get the bail. Here case reached the level of Supreme Court and then only she could get the bail. In the same way, many people were arrested under TADA in Tamil Nadu. Many of the cases ended in acquittal. Will not the same thing happen now also? Will the DMK and the MDMK face the same situation?

Another thing I can bring to the notice of the House. One Shri Ravichandran, who is none other than Shri Vaiko's brother, was charge-sheeted under TADA. Will not the same thing happen again if POTO is implemented there? Will the DMK people and the MDMK people accept it? Therefore, these are things which can very easily show that an ordinary policeman can take vengeance. The ordinary politician can take vengeance. That is why.

[Shri E.M. Sudarshana Natchiappan]

we say that this type of a thing should not be there. The ordinary law is sufficient. Here, the only thing is that there should be the will to implement the ordinary law; the will to see the accused person, a terrorist is convicted.

I would like to say that terrorists are not living after committing terrorism. They want to do it because of some reasons. We are not opposing many state laws. Those are the laws pertaining to *goondaism* and organised criminals. These people will live after committing the crimes. But the terrorists are tutored and asked to do a particular thing just for their own philosophy or for money. It is for this that they are doing it. There is nothing in the history to show that the terrorists were caught red-handed. Mostly, the terrorists will get themselves killed. After completing the work, they will get themselves killed. Who is going to be charge-sheeted? The person, the man behind them is to be charged. But here this Bill is totally silent regarding that aspect. A person who has asked the terrorists to commit terrorist activity is not at all covered in this Bill. That is why, we say that the Government is not coming forward with a genuine Bill. It is coming forward with this Bill only for the purpose of threatening the minorities and politicians who are not coming within their fold. That is the main purpose for which they have come forward with this Bill. That is why, we oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Hon. Chairman Sir, terrorism that takes up its ugly head inside the country and cross border terrorism are both condemnable. I do not think that any hon. member in this House holds a contrary view. All the members who participated in this discussion have strongly opposed terrorism and violence. During this discussion on the Bill that seeks to enact a law for the 'Prevention of Terrorism', we have heard severe criticism against the move of the Government. This is because of the negative impact we have had with similar laws on earlier occasions. They were misused and abused earlier. That apprehension is in the minds of the people still.

We are legislating here. Whom do we entrust the responsibility with? This law must not be misused to seek revenge guided by personal enmity and political rivalry. We have seen its earlier version in the form of TADA. About 75 thousand people were put behind the bars under that Act. But how many were convicted finally? Just about 1% of them were punished under the Law.

*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

We have seen the State of Maharashtra which has its own law now, misusing TADA earlier on. It had arrested under TADA about 15 thousand agricultural workers and farmers who merely resorted to democratic agitation. We have not provided for punishing those who foist false cases under this Law. When we enact this Law, we empower the police. Who has the courage to question the misdeeds of the police? It has become a trendy thing to arrest people first and then go in for framing cases searching for evidence only then. How people can resist the mighty police force? Most of the times it ends up as diabolical drama enacted by the police force in connivance with the powers that be at the state. When they go to the courts they say that there is no case. But they arrest people on Friday evening and release them Monday morning. We find already the misuse of existing laws. If people and political parties raise their voice against the might of the State, the respective state governments and the police departments use muscle men and goons against the aggrieved who seek justice. The police departments in some states are emboldened to foist false cases to suit the whims and fancies of their political masters. They do not evince interest to pursue justice in real cases with material evidence. They take pleasure in foisting false cases to please the powers that be. They are prepared to wait for even five years. Conscientious police officials who do not give scope for misuse are either transferred or asked to proceed on leave. I would like to recall an incident that took place in my constituency. A particular DSP went to a police station on inspection. The Sub-Inspector of the station was away on duty elsewhere. The DSP broke open the locks of the SI's table-drawer under the pretext that he wanted to see the documents pertaining to the progress of investigation in some cases. On return, the SI found his drawer opened forcibly and lodged a complaint and initiated a case against the DSP for his overstepped trespass. Such duty conscious and conscientious men in police department were also there. But today we have this kind of far-reaching laws.

We have the genesis of this kind of law in England during the war years. When England was facing either the attack or the aggression by the foreign forces, a near civil war situation arose in the country with the connivance of some foreign countries. Prevention of Detention Act was conceived in 1944 during the Second World War. About 200 people were put behind the bars under the provisions of that act. It was the Secretary of Home who had to authenticate such arrests. Now in our country under the proposed law, Secretaries to the governments of various States can sign orders to foist cases. This power should be vested only with the Union

Home Secretary to avoid the misuse and its abuse. When we continue to follow the British system from the days of Macaulay there is nothing wrong in following their pattern.

We must seriously consider as to why such laws were withdrawn by the earlier governments and at times by those very governments which enacted them. Their abuse and misuse were among the causes for their withdrawal. Those governments not only failed to stem the menace they sought to curb but they also failed before the public eye and earned a bad reputation. Such laws when enacted in the past were also justified on the grounds that the then existed laws were not sufficient. But such laws seeking special powers were withdrawn later on for they proved to be a failure. Our leaders like Murasoli Maran were imprisoned under the provisions of MISA. We have had miserable experiences with such misadventures laws. Hence we are deeply concerned about the plight of innocent people who may be implicated by such governments and police officials who may misuse this law. I want a solemn assurance from the Minister that this will not be used against the political adversaries.

19.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T.M. Selvaganpathi will speak.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I have listened to the interpretation of his speech. He did not clearly say whether he was supporting the Bill or opposing it. He has only expressed his danger about this Act...(*Interruptions*) Is he opposing or supporting it?...(*Interruptions*) What is his stand?...(*Interruptions*) He has neither opposed it nor supported it...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to deliberate on an important piece of legislation. We have before us an enactment to deal with the menace of terrorism.

I rise to support this Bill wholeheartedly and out rightly. I will deal with the point why we support it. We have got laws against black-marketeer. We have got laws to deal with the hoarders. We have a special law against smugglers. We also have got a law against bootleggers. We have got laws against violators of FERA. We have got laws against each and every specific form of crime. But we do not have laws against terrorism and terrorists. The legislation that is sought to be considered today is an important piece of legislation because it concerns the dignity and integrity of The nation.

What has happened during the last 15 years? The menace of terrorism has taken valuable lives of almost 61,000 civilians, 8,000 untiring Army personnel and policemen. Almost six lakh people have been rendered homeless because of terrorism in various parts of our country.

About Rs. 45,000 crore have been spent for tackling insurgency. As the hon. Law Minister was pointing out earlier 48,000 tonnes of explosives have been recovered from the terrorist camps and terrorists, which could be sufficient to blow up the entire nation. Even then we oppose such a law being enacted in this House. It is very unfortunate, we are divided on party politics. When it comes to the question of nation's integrity, petty politics come in the way and there is opposition to this law.

Sir, there are certain misgivings, which are well founded. I do agree. We want terrorism to be contained and curbed and we do not want the Government to be armed with necessary power; we do not want to arm the Government with necessary legislation to tackle terrorism. This is the unfortunate thing. There is no stringent law in our country to tackle terrorism.

What are apprehensions we have in this legislation? Of course, as far as Opposition is concerned, it is well founded because of the previous experience we had with MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act) and TADA. Our reasons are well founded. The argument goes, one is the misuse and the other is it can be politically motivated against a particular section or community, thirdly, the fundamental rights and civil liberties will be taken away.

Sir, as far as my party is concerned, as against fundamental rights and civil liberties, the nation's integrity is paramount. I would say, a person cannot have individual rights, civil liberties as against the nation's integrity. I would say, the fundamental rights of any terrorist should be taken away and civil liberties should be given a go-bye when it comes to the question of nation's integrity and nation's interests. Therefore, we have to weigh the situation what exactly is important for the country and decide accordingly.

Sir, it is unfortunate that there is going to be a Division in this House when this legislation is put to Vote. Our enemy knows we are divided. We are dealing with a rogue State headed by Gen. Musharraf. We are not a match to the kind of cross border terrorism, the kind of sophisticated weapons they possess, the kind of sophisticated mass communication that comes to their

[Smt. T.M. Selvaganpathi]

aid. Our policemen are handling 303 rifles, whereas the terrorists are handling AK-47 assault rifles. This is the situation today. It is multi-ferocious, the gamut is so heavy, the magnitude of terrorism is spread throughout the country and each and every incident that occurs in this country we blame ISI. We accuse the foreign hand in it. We accuse the Pakistani Government aiding such terrorism, but such is the situation. Should we not have a piece of legislation which should be draconian against terrorism and not against ordinary citizens?

It would draconian against those who wanted to divide this country and break this country. Sir, why was I worried about the division on this legislation? If we are united, I would rather say that his legislation would not have gone into the discussion at all. The legislation should have been passed unanimously so that we would have been placed in high esteem in the eye of the international community. All the time we have been requesting the United States, "Have you blacklisted this particular organisation? Here is an organisation which possess proceeds and property to carry out terrorism." We will be ashamed if they ask us back, "What is the piece of legislation in your country to tackle the terrorists?" We have no answer. Therefore, our party is unanimous and wholeheartedly supporting this issue

A Member from the treasury Bench, while deliberating this issue, was raising eyebrow stating that even Jayalalithaji is supporting this Bill. I would tell my learned friend that our support is issue-based. This issue is concerning the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do not go to Chennai. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: And that was the reason. I would answer Mr. Somnathji that the terrorists cannot enter Chennai. Anybody can go to Chennai safely....*(Interruptions)* And those who abate terrorism, those who nurture terrorism and support them have to be kept away from Chennai. That is what our leadership has been doing right from the beginning.

Sir, I will tell you that our dynamic leader, Madam is a victim of terrorism. Sir, There were two black-marks in the history of Tamil Nadu. One was when the young and dynamic leader, Shri Rajiv ji was assassinated in that soil. The second one was when the life of the hon. Home Minister was attempted in Coimbatore, where a series of bomb blasts took place in which several hundreds of people lost their lives. In both these occasions, I would tell Mr. Somnath ji, Dr. Jayalalitha was not the Chief

Minister. If she was there as the Chief Minister, Rajiv ji could have been saved, and no such occurrence would ever occur in the State of Tamil Nadu, and that is our history...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: For your information, there was no Chief Minister at that time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: When the bomb blast was there, I would remind Shri Baalu, who was there in the Chair when the present Home Minister was attempted, and prior to Rajiv's assassination, who was ruling that State. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: What do you mean by that? When Rajiv ji was assassinated, Governor's rule was there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: I would again reiterate—please listen—that when the assassination took place, Governor's regime was there, and I ask you who was in power prior to that assassination. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: What do you mean by that? Do not impute motives. You will land in trouble. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: The root of terrorism does not crop up all of a sudden, in a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Madam Jayalalitha was not in power. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Regarding that, I want to seek one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, let us not air our problems here.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No clarification is allowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Selvaganpathi, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kuppusami, please sit down

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Baalu, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Palanimanickam, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Krishnaswamy, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the three hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Whatever the hon. Members have spoken will not come on record.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Selvaganpathi.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Palanimanickam, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: In my speech, I entirely concentrated on terrorism in Tamil Nadu. I am not making any objectionable statement to invite Shri Baalu to interfere. Now, the cat is out of the bag
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Baalu, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should we examine that in detail?
No.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This entire matter will not come on record. Except his speech, nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have expunged the whole thing. Let the speech of Shri Selvaganpathi be recorded. Other things will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will also be expunged.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Madam could have kept her cool.

MR. CHAIRMAN: please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take care of it.

SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your protection. Which part is expunged and which part is retained?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said: "there is a motive." If there is a motive, I will expunge it.

SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI: Whatever Shri Baalu says will be expunged. Whatever he says will be retained. Is it your ruling?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will examine and do it.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: When the RSS's office was attacked, bombarded, it was Ms. Jayalalitha's regime. He Should not forget that. Why is he saying that?
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have expunged everything.

please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: The remark I made was very simple. Prior to Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, who was in power? That was the only remark. I did not impute any motive
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken more time.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: I will wind up.

Madam Jayalalitha could have kept quiet considering the risk of life. But She took pains to check the LTTE menace on the soil of Tamil Nadu.

That is what is the answer to Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Therefore, There has to be an effective Government. The State governments are handicapped without the necessary piece of legislation. Therefore, this is no less serious a legislation than the ones enacted in Maharashtra. Karnataka has also enacted a similar legislation; Andhra Pradesh has also enacted a similar piece of legislation.

The people of this country will not leave any Government to continue if it misuses power. We have to arm the Government. Let the Government be armed with this legislation. It is their duty to safeguard the interests of people and see that the power is not misused or abused against any particular section. If they do it, the people of this country are not going to leave them. As it happened in the case of MISA and TADA, people in power are going to be thrown out if there is any misuse. This is the history of this country.

After having witnessed the ugly scenes of attack on this Parliament, the temple of democracy, still we keep quiet, deliberate and debate on this important piece of legislation. I am sorry for that. I support this Bill wholeheartedly and thank you for the opportunity.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a list. I am calling the names by the list. I have not prepared it; the Secretariat has prepared it, party-wise and I am calling the names.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: This Bill and its earlier edition of the two Ordinances have had a tortuous course because of the intransigence of the Opposition and I am sorry to say that this stubbornness is visible during the deliberations today also.

It is rather unfortunate that some of the opposition Members have run down the system and the innovations that are being thought of in curbing terrorism in this country. They do so with the sole purpose of glorifying themselves as role models of virtue, neutrality and impartiality. This mindset needs to be corrected immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would request Shri Jaipal Reddy to kindly remain seated for a few minutes. I would start with my response to Shri Jaipal Reddy's speech. It was quite eloquent no

doubt but elusive. I call it eloquent but elusive because he started with a hammer, to hammer the Government. When somebody has a hammer in hand, everything looks like a nail to him. That is the biblical proverb. When he started hammering the Government he looked at it intently but unfortunately he could not find any nail in the Government. Absolutely, an Ivory-coloured backdrop was visible without any nail, without any blemish or without any pockmark. Naturally, He had to go to the other Government that has been there and hammer it. He started hammering it and unfortunately the hammer has hit his thumb, that is, the Congress Party, in which he is there. It has hit the thumb of his party itself because he started with TADA.

19.24 Hrs.

[SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL *in the Chair*]

So far as TADA is concerned, I would like to remind him of a dictum in logic. The dictum is: "Whatever is compatible with the antecedent is also compatible with the consequent" The TADA had one antecedent. That is why whatever was done under TADA was according to that antecedent. When you think of the consequent at this stage, you have to think of the antecedent. The antecedent was the enactment of TADA and the deliberations that took place from time to time in extending TADA over a period of years.

Now, I go into the TADA itself on why the antecedent was bad.

In the TADA, apart from other things, there are two clauses which had created problems—one is alienate any section of people of adversely affect harmony amongst different sections of people, and second it is about disruptive activities etc. These are the two provisions which created problem. As I said, the antecedent was bad and that is why the consequent also becomes bad. Taking these facts into consideration the prevention of Terrorism bill has already eliminated these ingredients. So, the antecedents cannot be incorrect now.

On the second point of hon. Member Shri Jaipal Reddy, he wanted to find out a nail here and there; he attacked TADA. The second point is about the definition itself. He said there is no definition about terrorism and only terrorist act has been indicated. If I am not correct, kindly correct me. Now, what is terrorism? Let us go to 'terror' itself. Terror is 'to inflict fear in the minds of others'. That is terror—to set fear in the minds of others. Those persons who commit the act are called terrorists and the act itself is terrorism. There is no necessity of further definition of terrorist act or terrorism as such. That is why, as you said, the second nail that he tried to hit has

been off the mark considerable. I will not go into the other hammerings he tried to do because there are no nails and they went off here and there.

The ground realities have to be taken into consideration when we think of enacting a legislation. That is most important. When we take up the ground realities we see the lightning speed in which the terrorists and persons with disruptive activities and persons who want to create problems in this country have been operating. That is why it requires a sharp, precise and quick enforcement of legal procedures. It should be sharp and precise and it has to be very effective because these three ingredients have to be taken into account whenever we think of a new legislation; whenever we think of amending a legislation to ensure that proper work is done.

I would remind the Opposition to think of the Explosive Substances (Amendment) Act. It was taken place only very recently. We have provided maximum punishment in the Amendment Act. We have provided for presumptive evidence. We have provided for many things going away from the Evidence Act because the explosive substances or the special explosive substances have been coming into this country clandestinely or regularly with a view to create problems in this country. That is why we have amended those provisions.

Only the day before yesterday we have amended the Passport Act. In the Passport Act itself you will find it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that "because of the security reasons prevailing in this country it is necessary that the passport Act should be amended." What was the amendment? It is a transitory provision. It is transitional provision which the sole purpose of preventing people from going away after committing depredations in this country. That is why the last sentence is there. The persons who have seen this Act itself would know as to what is the scenario that is prevailing in this country at this particular moment of time.

Now, the realities are that the terrorists, the insurgents, the militants, the covert operators try to destabilise the system. They go with a lightning speed, with innovative methods and utterances. Their supporters make lots of noises. I would come to the utterances themselves. You take the case of Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid. He called the faithful to go against the country itself. He called the faithful. You take the case of Prof. Gilani relating to the 13th December incident. He had sheltered a number of people. He had given shelter to them. An amount of Rs. 22 lakh was kept by them. How did this money come to them?

I am not talking of utterances themselves of the Shahi Imam; I am not talking of the sheltering of the terrorists who come from different places; I am talking of the disruptive activities of people who are supposed to be Indian Nationals but are renegades and traitors. Shri Hannan Mollah raised a point saying why not Bajrang Dal and VHP etc. be brought under the Schedule of this Act itself. I would remind him, Sir, to go through the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Certain provisions have been provided there as to which are the associations which commit unlawful activities. I would request him to go through Section 2 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act which says, and very correctly so, that 'whichever organisation with a view to secession or cession from the country... is to be declared as unlawful organisation or association or body.' I would ask Shri Hannan Mollah whether he has an iota of doubt that VHP or Bajrang Dal does want secession or cession from this country. Kindly think of it. How can he take them to be unlawful groups or association?...*(Interruptions)* No, I cannot yield. My thought process will get disrupted...*(Interruptions)* No, I cannot yield...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, please help me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hannan Mollah, please do not interrupt him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Sir, he should think of this thing. As I said, it has to be thought of as to which are the people who have been creating problems for this country.

You have a grim reality in Jammu and Kashmir where a large number of groups are trying to either secede or to create problems for this country. I would not name all those associations or bodies. They are about eight or ten, but the grim reality remains that two of the bodies, which had been declared as unlawful in Pakistan, have now become lawful in Pakistan. They are collecting money. About 800 or 1,000 jihadis, who are members of these organisations, have been released by Pakistan. Does he not think that they would come to this country and try to destabilise us and whatever problems we have, they would be worst compounded when these organisations will get support from across the border?

Now, what is the ISI doing? They are trying to organise drug-trafficking through India. Once they get money from these organisations, from the ISI and drug-trafficking takes place, what would be the situation for this country? Are they not terrorists? Are they not the people who are helping in harbouring criminals with terrorist mentality?

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

As I said, the three things are most important in this Bill dealing with terrorist. These three things are the intent, the mode and the effect. These are the three things which have to be taken into account. What is the intent of a person who is a terrorist? What is the mode he adopts to create problems for the society? What is the effect of this type of activity? These are the three things. I am not going into the details. Shri Jaipal Reddy and Shri Arun Jaitely have gone into the details of these things. We have to keep in mind three things—the intent, the mode and the effect.

Now, what are the intentions? How do they operate? What is the effect? How to curb these three types of activities of the terrorists? In order to curb these activities, there must be certain law which has to be precise and effective. Shri Arun Jaitely was talking elaborately about how it can be precise and effective.

He was talking of confession to a police officer. I was a police officer. I was the Superintendent of Police some 25 years back. Do we not think that there are also some police officers who do good work? How can Shri Reddy castigate a rank of police officers saying that they are bad?...*(Interruptions)* No, Sir, I cannot...*(Interruptions)*

Only three days back, the Bureau of Police Research and Development, BPRD had organised a seminar and Justice Verma was also there.

My good friend, Shri L.C. Amarnathan, is the Director General of BPRD. I read in the newspaper. I was very happy when Justice Verma said: "Yes, empower the Superintendent of police to record confessions." The Law Commission has said that the probative value of confessions than to be tested. How do you test the probative value of confessions made? It has been indicated in the Bill that they will be produced before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. Chief Judicial Magistrate, within 48 hours.

Our Evidence Act was enacted some 115 years back. There are two provisions in the Indian Evidence Act—sections 25 and 27. Section 25 prohibits any confession before a police officer to be recorded, but section 27 has a rider. What have the police officers been doing for the last 115 years? We are taking recourse to section 27 of the Evidence Act to get some evidence to be placed before the court. In a way, it is a subterfuge, in a way it is a camouflage. Why the camouflage, why not give the powers to the Superintendent of police to act in a manner which is befitting for this particular Bill itself?

Shri Jaipal Reddy has gone away. He was saying that the person who is making confession, if he has been assaulted, he will be sent for medical examination, and the matter ends there, and no other follow-up action has been thought of. May I remind him Sir, the Indian Penal Code provides that if a person is tortured with a view to elicit confession from him, the police officer will be liable for prosecution. Cognizance can be taken, and it is a cognisable offence also. Now, the court, in its wisdom, can enquire into it under section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or can take cognizance and start a trial. It is not necessary that the Prevention of Terrorism Bill has to provide for it. It is not necessary at all, because it is a natural corollary.

Now, there is an argument that all the provisions in the general laws have been brought in. General laws and special laws are different. A special law is enacted with a special intent and purpose. This is a special law. It is a sunset law. For three years, it will remain. I am thankful to Shri Somnath Chatterjee, he is not here, who had raised one very good point during discussions in another forum. He has raised the point that one person was arrested in Jammu and Kashmir under POTO, but the special Court had not been set up, where does that person go? That is why clause 35 has been included in this Bill itself. We must be thankful to the Home Minister that he has taken care of this thing. The transitional provision has been provided that there will be, till a Special Court is constituted, the Sessions Court will try the matter.

Since I do not like to take much of time, I would only say what are the safeguards which have been provided in this Prevention of Terrorism Bill. The Prevention of Terrorism Bill does not encompass many other things. You will find from the British law on terrorism that they have taken up lots of things within the ambit of the definition. In the British Law which has been passed, they call it PAT, we call it POTO, they have said: "Commission, preparation, instigation are acts of terrorism," They have also indicated that the wide definition of terrorism includes, 'not only the use, but also the threat of action involving serious violence against a person or serious damage to property of design to seriously interfere or disrupt an electronic system' They have included that also. The electronic system, if it is disrepute, it is also terrorism. Their definition has taken a wide connotation, but we are confining ourselves to the grim reality that is being faced by us everyday.

Now, Sir, I will only indicate the safeguards the Bill has provided. The first and the most important is, "Investigation of cases to be made by officers of and above the rank of ACP or DSP,"

It is either the Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Metropolis or the Deputy Superintendent of Police elsewhere. That is the first safeguard that has been provided. You have certain safeguards in the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988 where it has been said that only officers of a certain rank should be the investigating Officer. This Bill has gone beyond that. An ACP or a DSP can only be the Investigating Officer. That is the first safeguard.

Secondly, the property that represents the proceeds of terrorism is to be seized by the IO not below the rank of the Superintendent of police with the prior approval of the Director-General of Police (DG). You see the kind of safeguards that have been provided for in this Bill. This property is not to be transferred except with the approval of the Designated authority and the Special Court. The Special Court thing has come in because it was thought necessary that after the designated authority, the Special Courts should also be there. Then it has been said that information of such a seizure to be sent to the designated authority or the Special Court within 48 hours. Please look at the safeguards that have been provided.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the interceptions are concerned, it is the competent authority which has to authorise for interception. I would come to that later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to your party is over now. Please conclude.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Sir, these are very important points. Please allow me another five to six minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your points quickly.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Sir, confessions before a police officer needs authentication by the Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM). As I said earlier, the probatory value has to be found out.

The next point is that the designated authorities shall have the powers of a civil court. Here the designated authority is not an Administrative Officer alone but he would also have the powers of a civil court. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have come across all these things. As an Administrator you also have exercised some powers, in a way so far as the civil courts are concerned. When one has the powers of a civil court, he or she has a lot of power. I would not like to dilate on that. Then, it may confirm or reject the order of attachment. The appeals would go from the designated authority to the Special Court.

The fifth point is about the constitution of the Special Courts. It says that the Central Special Courts shall take precedence over the State Special Courts. I think this point had been raised by Shri Jaipal Reddy. When there

are two Special Courts, one at the Central level and the other at the State level, the Central Special Court would take precedence over the State Special Court. The Supreme Court may transfer cases from one Special Court to another Special Court. That is a good protection that has been given in this Bill.

The next point is that there shall be a reviews Committee consisting of a Chairperson and not more than three other members. The Chairperson shall be a serving or a retired judge of the High Court. Appeals against the judgement or sentence shall lie to the High Court from the Special Court which shall be heard by a Bench consisting of two judges. Interceptions are to be authorised by competent authority not below the rank of a Secretary of a Joint Secretary. The competent authority shall submit a report to the Review Committee of the orders of interception within seven days. The next point is very important. It says that the annual report of the interceptions are to be placed in both the Houses of Parliament. What more protection do we need?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the next important point is the custody memo. Custody memo of persons shall be prepared and the arrested persons shall have the right to consult a legal practitioner and in case of *malafide* compensation is to be paid and normal bail provisions will apply after one year.

Sir, I now come to Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code but since you are already looking at me with frowned eyes, I would not like to go into the details of it. In this case only the time has been extended up to 180 days. But there is a provision for a summary trial. This is the most important thing. It is not necessary that the Administration would be vindictive. Here, there is a provision for a summary trial. In summary trial three months is the period of conviction but here it has been relaxed.

Sir, as per clause 62, rules are to be elaborately re-framed. It has been indicated here. Before I conclude I would request my friends from the opposition to tear an English verse. It says: "How many years must one have before he can ear people cry? How many deaths will it take till he knows that too many people have died. The answer my friends is blowing in the wind".

The answer, my friend in the Opposition, is blowing in the wind. Let the wind not become a tornado. Let us stop it here.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what the Member. who just concluded his speech, spoke

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

at the end of his speech is very relevant in the context of the recent incidents in Ahmedabad in Gujarat. I am glad that there is some sense left, in spite of all the arguments that may be placed before us.

My learned friend Shri Arun Jaitley is not here. He is a good advocate for all bad cases. Anyway, as Shri Jaipal Reddy spoke eloquently from our side, Shri Arun Jaitley spoke from the Treasury Benches. I do not want to score points on debate. I just want to make my point based on the experience we have had when TADA was in force. There was some kind of sarcastic observation made to the effect that Congress was responsible. Yes, as this Government is now contemplating to find appropriate measures, the Congress also brought certain measures into force. But what is required is experience. Lessons have to be learnt from experience. What is our experience?

It is the political will which is necessary, not a piece of legislation. I do not know whether the hon. Home Minister, who demonstrates himself to be an iron man, is lacking in that political will; and I do not know if he wants to arm himself with this piece of legislation because of that reason. You can bring any number of pieces of legislation into force. Ultimately, if you do not have the political will in the governance of the country, a piece of legislation can hardly be of any help.

As a Member of the Government, as a Member of the ruling party, I revolted against the misuse of TADA and I paid the price. I lost my job in the Government. I was implicated even in a false case in which even the hon. Home Minister was also implicated. The same Shri Arun Jaitley was the advocate for the Minister then. I had a different advocate. Laws can be well-founded. But the machinery to which we give this power is important. The gentleman who spoke last said that he was a police officer. He would be well aware of his importance. I am not questioning the record of that gentleman, although he has taken the side on which he is now. The point is, we are explaining to you the kind of abuse a law can lead to. Who is asking you to Compromise with the security of the country?

Nobody is telling you. The other day, we spoke from the same Benches asking you to fight and finish Pakistan. But in the name of Pakistan, why do you target innocent people? Can the Home Minister—whatever may be his good intentions—go and see what kind of situation is prevailing? Mr. Home Minister, I am respectfully submitting to you. You were not in the Government at that time, but we were in the Government. Whether it was Maharashtra

or Gujarat or at the Centre, we were in the Government. We found fault with that; the whole Congress Party revolted and the rest of the Members from the Opposition Benches also revolted. So, TADA was repealed. TADA did not go through—as somebody rightly pointed out—when it was to be passed in the Rajya Sabha. Then, it lapsed. It is the bitter experience, the apprehensions or the well-founded fears of the weaker sections of the society, which are to be taken note of.

We advance arguments here; we talk of safety and security of the country. Nobody is asking you to compromise; we talk about peace and law and order; nobody is asking you not to deal with the situation. They say that in a law like this which is required in the larger interest of the country, the House is divided on party lines. Nobody is divided on party lines. Arguments which were advanced from this side have never been answered by that side. What we find is that they divert, deviate and put it again to this side. Is that the answer? That is not the answer. The answer should be based on logic and the answer should be based on the experiences.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I honestly and sincerely, with all humility at my command, appeal to the Government to demonstrate the political will. The existing law has got enough teeth. If there is no teeth, then one can understand that a new legislation is required. When the existing law has got enough teeth, you can deal with the situation, provided you have a will. If you do not have a will, and if you want legislation after legislation, then one cannot help. If you do not use the laws properly, one cannot help. At this point of time, in the backdrop of what has happened in Gujarat, you will be creating apprehensions and fear in the mind of the minority community in this country. Whom do you want to silence, by passing these laws? Who is coming in your way to fight terrorism?

Many of them referred to Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. It is the Congress Party which has paid the supreme sacrifice of terrorism and none of them, from that side.

If law is required to deal with the terrorists from across the border or to deal with the people who create terror within the country, why not you bring the whole gamut into that piece of legislation? If you had done that, the weaker sections of this country, the minorities in this country would have had confidence in the Government and people—maybe from any section of the society—would feel that the Government has had this bitter experience and that the Government has demonstrated

the will to combat not only terrorism from across the border, but also the reign of terror which has been lashed out from within the country.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support 'POTO' the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. This Bill has been discussed all over the country and discussion of this Bill is still continuing. I, therefore, like to raise some points. Seven types of persons will be charged under various section of POTO. POTO seeks to punish terrorists, Members of banned terrorist organizations their financial supporters, people having information about terrorists, people providing shelter to them and people responsible for disrupting the essential services.

Under this law, there is a provision to award equal punishment to Members of terrorists organizations and their supporters. A person found guilty of supporting terrorists can be awarded punishment of ten years imprisonment but through you I would like to know from the Government as to what punishment would be given to persons who support them through their articles in newspapers and magazines. There is a provision of three years imprisonment for the persons providing financial assistance to terrorists but I would like to know as to what provisions have been made to punish those terrorists who pressurize people at gun point or kidnap people and write threatening letters and extract crores of rupees as ransom to release them. What is the punishment for those who force people to donate money. In the same manner POTO provides three years imprisonment for providing shelter to terrorists but it has not been clarified as to in what category those persons will be put who are forced by terrorists to provide shelter at gun point. Will those people be considered equally guilty under this law like those people who deliberately provide assistance and shelter to terrorists.

It is a fact that the Government have to enact laws and implement them for running the administration smoothly. Since independence apart from general laws the Congress Government enacted and enforced several stringent laws. It is really surprising that two former Prime Ministers Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the former Chief Minister of Punjab Shri Beant Singh and more than 60,000 innocent people have been killed in this country. But I am really pained to say that the party which has similar laws in their party ruled States is

opposing this new law at the Centre. Prevention of Terrorism Bill was enacted in 1950 and in 1954 the Defence of India Rule came into being. Armed Forces Special Power Act was enacted in 1962 whereby the Police in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States were empowered to arrest any person without prior permission of a magistrate. 'MISA' was enacted on 2 July, 1971 and then emergency was imposed. Thousands of leaders including Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan, Morarji Desai, Chandrashekhar and Atal Behari Vajpayee were put behind the bars by the then Congress Government and they were forced to languish in jails for no fault of theirs.

20.00 hrs.

The Janata Party came to power in 1977 and they repealed that Act. Are the people afraid because they think they too would be put behind the bars like the MISA days. Shrimati Indira Gandhi brought the National Security Act after returning to power in 1980. Disputed areas act was enacted in 1984 which provided for a punishment. Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to power in 1985 and he brought TADA to curb terrorism. It is immaterial whether it was used or misused, but he got it passed in the Parliament and enforced it. How shameful it is that the Congress ruled States like Maharashtra and Karnataka have enacted a law to tackle terrorism but the same party is opposing it here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of increasing incidents of terrorism, the country needs a law like POTO. Yesterday, during my speech, I had said that three days back one Dr. A.K. Jain was kidnapped in Khagaria Parliamentary constituency on way to his home in Patna. One can imagine what shall be plight of his family members, though I cannot describe it. Similarly, son of BJP president in Siwan district was murdered. After all, how long we can bear this state of affairs. The time is no more, when a dreaded dacoit like Angoolimal turned a *sadhu* on just seeing Mahatama Buddha. When Buddha was crossing that area, people cautioned him that he should not follow that route. He said that let him go once. He followed the same route and met dacoit Angoolimal enroute. The dacoit noticed that the Sadhu was approaching fearlessly. He went to the sadhu and asked him to stop. Mahatma Buddha told him that he had stopped but when would he stop this loot and killings and the sins he is committing. Buddha asked him to go and ask him wife and children whether they would share his sins or not? Angoolimal told him that first he would tie him up with the tree so that he cannot run away. Reaching home when Angoolimal asked his parents, wife and children whether they would share his sins, they said that they would not. He came

[Shrimati Renu Kumari]

from his home and laid down on Buddha's feet and became a sadhu. But now those days are gone. But today, several types of arms and ammunition were utilized for capturing Osama Bin Laden, but he could not be traced so far. Today, there is an urgent need of POTO in the country to ensure its security and to make it free from the grip of terrorism. With a view to banning outfits like Jais-e-Mohammad, we need POTO. It is required for ensuring security and integrity of the country.

I would like to add one more point—when every Indian is equal and everyone says that we are Indians irrespective of castes, creed and religion then where from this objection is raised that it has been enacted for a particular class, for a minority community. This fear of theirs proves that their claim that they are Indians is not right. Same law is applied to every one of us. For this fear only they have been opposing it. Through you, I urge the entire House that we should support POTO for security, integrity of the country and defence of democracy and pass it with consensus.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) Sir, as the House is sitting late today, dinner arrangement is made for the Members of Parliament, the staff members and the Press. Dinner will be ready after some time.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): They have brought POTO for enactment of POTA. It is a draconian, anti-democratic, devoid of any provision for appeal and has been brought without any justification, thus, I rise to oppose it.

Sir, the Law Minister says that it is a well-considered law and States have been consulted about it then why it was not sent to any Parliamentary Committee? Why the Government avoided repairing it to Consultative Committee or Standing Committee where clause-wise consideration takes place. TADA was enforced after a lengthy consideration in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. First the Government brought it as an Ordinance since it was doubtful of its passing in Parliament. Normally when any law is taken as doubtfully passing, the Government first brings an Ordinance. Since they brought the Ordinance first, it amounted to contempt of the House.

Sir, everyone condemned terrorist attack on America on 11 September and 13 December on Indian Parliament.

Our Government took political mileage from both these terrorist incidents. The incident of 13 December proved doubly beneficial for the Government. First it prepared grounds for bringing this law, secondly, the Government were in a mess over 'Coffin-scam' and this incident diverted the attention and this Government escaped further humiliation. The incident of 11 September helped mobilize public opinion the world over against terrorism. The Government thought it was right opportunity to bring POTO. They made it an election issue. Their Executive Body decided in Amritsar to make it an election issue. But the voters in Punjab rejected it and they faced defeat in Punjab. Then, they tried to create pro-POTO atmosphere in Uttar Pradesh There also the voters rejected them. Still, their mind is not working properly. One learns from failure, but the Government are determined not to learn anything from it. Initially, TADA was enforced for two years, then extended upto ten years. Then they realized that it was a draconian law and thus should be repealed. Various Ministers like Shri George Fernandes, Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri Yashwant Sinha were against this law. All these people opposed it and now they are going to pass it. The Government have been pressing upon and even the hon. Prime Minister has always been saying that he would go by unanimous decision and the entire country is united for combating terrorism, but unfortunately to trace political advantage of this unity and due to their vested interests they have not brought it unanimously and have not put clear picture before the people.

America had given a statement that those who in the war against terrorism are not with us, would be reconsidered as supporter of terrorism. Likewise they also gave a statement to boss-over others. They have also said that those who will oppose POTO, they would be imprisoned under the POTO. Persons against POTO would be deemed to be encouraging terrorism. During the movement launched by Lok Narayan Jai Prakash ji, we were imprisoned under DIR and MISA. In the same manner, this Government wants to suppress the voice raised in opposition of POTO, but we are here to stop its misuse.

Sir, the POTO Law would not stop terrorism but it would encourage Government's terrorism, now the Government would suppress the people through POTO when there was attack on Parliament, although POTO was there at that time also but we could not stop activities of terrorists. It was our soldiers who fired in defence and killed the terrorists. Which is the clause in POTO that says that terrorists should be killed, and despite that the terrorists were killed. Nothing is to be done with POTO but the Government, in order to conceal their inability

says that since there was no law so, a definite law has been evolved through the POTO. Whether the Government would be able to wipe out the terrorists. The Government did not adopt any preventive measure even when the Mumbai Police Commissioner stated that an attack could be made on the Parliament. They have brought in the POTO Law in order to cover their incapacibilities, this would not eliminate terrorism. But it is time that the police would get power to entrap its opponents as and when it wishes to. In fact the people are saying that POTO would be misused. Hon Arun Jaitley ji has already left after giving his statement and Arun Shourie ji has become Minister by supporting this law, he would have known the things if he had to contest for votes. He stated that many laws are being misused, so chances are there for misuse of POTO also, which means that it is there in the mind of the Government that POTO would be misused. Whether the Minister of any Government should give such statement? There are many laws which are misused. Sections 302, 307 and CrPC are misused—and so POTO would also be misuse—this is the logic being given.

Hon. Shri Anadi Sahu has left, he is the Member of Standing Committee on the Home Ministry. We would have taken the benefit of his abilities. Had the Government referred this law to the Committee, but the Government was in a hurry. Their allies were also against this law. The opposition parties spoke against this law in their meeting with the Prime Minister. Though, the allies were against this law but they were satisfied after some amendments made their demand. The Government can root out terrorism only with their willpower. Why do the Government want to pass it on the basis of majority, thereby neglecting the public sentiments. What effect it would make on the people if the Government get this law passed due to their majority in the House. Have they even thought over this aspect. How would they root out terrorism, they have no will-power to do so. They are in a mood to spread terror and continue with the so-called Government terrorism. An example of Britain, America and UNO has been given. Every country in the world has an anti-terrorism law, but the terms terrorists and terrorism have properly been defined there. Clause 3 of the terrorist Act speaks of punishment but it has not been clearly defined. The definition of terrorism given in this law is more stringent than the TADA. It has been said that such and such person would be imprisoned under such and such law.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Sahu ji has been a police officer that too on a High position. The police use third degree methods in the process of getting confession. How can we have justice by using third degree methods in getting

confession? All these things have been enshrined in the POTO. You were in the Committee. It would have been better if you would have delirated over it clause-wise and used your experience etc. I have observed that there are names of some organisations in the POTO, but the names of Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad are not there. If one intends to root out terrorism honestly, then these organisations should also have been included. These organisations, freely say that they would not abide by the law, would give our lives, put pressure and commit suicide. Is there any other terrorist organisations bigger than these ones. I doubt the intentions of the Government fear that and they would not be able to do justice. They would rather use this law to entrap their opponents. All trades Unions, launching movement, would also be included in this.

In 1991, they were in power in Himachal Pradesh. They had enforced the TADA against the Government servants who were on strike. They should now be cautious about it. I would finish my statement with my last suggestion, The tenure of the present Government is going to be completed. Please remember, we may not be compelled under circumstances to use this law against you. There is no other big issue than communalism. It is even a bigger enemy than terrorism. Communalism lead to the division of the country, Gandhi was assassinated, feeling of hatred spread in the country, especially in Gujarat. Communalism is not less venomous than terrorism, I therefore wish to say that why such organisations are not being included in it which are spreading communalism in the entire country. There is a need to suppress these organisations as they spread poison. The country should be prevented from the poison spread by communal forces, but the Government are still bringing this bill called POTO, in order to root out terrorism, which is opposed by my party. I am of firm opinion that they do not intend to root out terrorism. The Government are against terrorism but not through people's consent, but only through vote politics. Entire opposition is against this Bill. And that is why I also oppose this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been rightly said that there is a need for a comprehensive law and it has three aspects to it. The first is to deal with terrorist activities, the second is to identify and declare terrorist organisations and the third is to strike at the roots of their financial base. These are the three aspects which this Bill basically goes into and I will deal with only these three aspects now. But the point which has been repeatedly mentioned is this. As per the Resolution adopted by the United Nations on

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

the 28th September, 2001, all Member States are required to undertake comprehensive measures to deal with the problem of terrorism.

I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister one thing. When we are making examples from the United States, when the Government is referring to the Act of the United Kingdom pertaining to curbing of terrorist activities, I would like to know what Israel has done in this regard. In the whole world, Israel is one of the most affected State by terrorism. Of course, Israel is a different type of State. It is fighting against terrorism through its Armed Forces, through its enlightened citizen and through the support of the international community. Israel has a democratic set up. We would like to know what law has been enacted in Israel. I think that will help us to modulate our thought processes to come to a conclusion.

As we all know, we have two types of criminal jurisprudence in the world. The criminal jurisprudence which we have adopted is the British jurisprudence where until and unless a person is not convicted he is presumed to be not guilty. But we have adopted in certain provisions, because of the demand of the day and necessity of the society, the French jurisprudence where once somebody is accused, he has to prove that he is not guilty. That law has been enacted by this Parliament especially in the case of Anti-Dowry Act to protect the married women. In this case of terrorism also we are attempting a similar kind of enactment which is also essential for the country taking into consideration the large number of people who have laid down their lives, while maintaining law and order.

It is necessary for the nation for such an enactment. But at the same time, I would like to draw your attention to 'Disclosure of Information' regarding which a lot of clamour was expressed when the Bill of 2001 was placed before the House. The Press, especially the media, took umbrage upon itself. It is heartening to note that clause 3, sub-clause (8), has been deleted in this Bill. Yet at the same time, in clause 3, sub-clause (4), it has been mentioned.

"Whoever voluntarily harbours or conceals, or attempts to harbour or conceal any person knowing that such person is a terrorist, etc., etc."

Who will determine that the accused is in the know of things? Of course, there have been a number of incidents. It reminds me of a very grievous incident. There is a village, called Padampur, near Cuttack. Two persons were

staying there in a rented house for more than two or three years. They had been renting out truck services. Suddenly, one day, the police from Uttar Pradesh arrived at the district police Headquarters and took help of the local Police. The police personnel went and searched out that area. So, the people panicked and started asking as to what had happened and why were they inquiring about these persons. The U.P. Police came to know from some documents that they were staying in that village. They were taking the shelter of some persons who had rented out the house. That is how the things came to the notice of the local administration and the local police. So, these people had been going around the country. No state is safe. But how could a person know that he is harbouring terrorists in this house if he rents out his house?

In Orissa, because of our economic system, a number of people move out of the State to work elsewhere. How would a person residing in Mumbai or Surat survive the police query and convince his landlord that he is not a terrorist or how a particular person taking this house on rent know that the person is a terrorist or not? He could be prosecuted. Too much power lies with the prosecuting agency to determine that particular person is a terrorist. I think, this needs a bit of clarifications.

My apprehension is these. I would like to draw the attention to another clause. Of course in Chapter I, clause 1, sub-section (5), this has also been mentioned here as to who would be prosecuted by this law. Of course, it would apply to: (a) citizens of India living outside India; (b) persons in the service of the Government, wherever they may be; and (c) persons on ships and aircraft, registered in India, wherever they may be.

But there is no provision relating to foreign nationals. I would like to remind the House about arms dropping case that is still going on. Some foreign nationals dropped arms and ammunition in certain places in West Bengal. One person miraculously escaped at the Mumbai Airports. Some other persons had been apprehended. The case is still going on I do not know what is going to happen. Does this Bill take into cognisance these types of disruptive activities? And who is a foreign national.

Of course, under Section 49, sub-section 9, there has been a mention about foreign citizens and not Indian citizens. That has been mentioned. I think, it would be better if we mention this in the first clause relating to foreign nationals.

I would come to another aspect, especially my last point, relating to Section 30 where protection has been

granted to witnesses. Here under Section 30, the identity of the witness can be kept a secret putting the accused at an disadvantage in effective cross-examination. I think, this needs to be deliberated upon. This needs to be discussed and I think, when the House takes up this issue or when the rules are framed, certain provisions should be made because whatever has been mentioned in all the sub-clauses, especially in the four sub-clauses, the jurisprudence which we have adopted, it clearly puts the accused at a disadvantage. The State is empowered with absolute authority. This is not good.

Our property was taken away, confiscated by the British during the Freedom Struggle. My family was also put behind the bars during emergency in 1975-77. A number of my friends were interned, put under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, under Defence of India rules. Today, I am a part of the NDA, yet I have apprehensions. Why DMK is apprehensive today? Why I am apprehensive? We are all enlightened law knowing people and we are all law abiding persons. But at times, when exigencies happen in the country, the State takes too much power into its hands. The society gives that power to the State for the betterment of the society itself. But there are a lot of instances where the State has impounded the very nature of the citizenship. It has not protected the life and property of citizens rather it has misused its authority.

I would only request the Government to make sufficient provisions in this Bill so that it is not misused. I am very much sure that under the able guidance and leadership of our hon. Home Minister, it is not going to be misused. But we have to ensure that it is not misused in future. At times when some other person is sitting there, there is every possibility that it will be misused as it was misused in the mid-70s.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir. Every peace loving and law abiding citizen is opposed to terrorism and want an end to it. It is one of the most heinous crimes against humanity. There are no two opinions about the necessity to eliminate terrorism, wherever it is and wherever it manifests itself.

Humanity, social justice and terrorism cannot go together. Sir, India has been the victim of terrorism for near-about two decades. About 60,000 precious lives of our brothers and sisters have been lost due to terrorist strikes. The earlier Government, that is the Congress Government had passed a law called TADA in order to curb terrorist violence. At that time it was told that TADA

would be used only against terrorism and ordinary citizens would not suffer. But the reality is quite different. It turns out near-about 70,000 people were dragged into jail. The maximum number of people was from Gujarat. At that time, long arm of terrorism had not reached. Out of 70,000 people, a very few were produced in the court and still a few could be convicted. There were serious objections against TADA and it had to go.

20.36. hrs

[SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*]

Sir, Suddenly on the 11th September, The terrorists struck right at the heart of the U.S. All this time, India was targeted by the terrorist act. Not only India but also the brothers and sisters of Cuba and Palestine targeted by the terrorist act. My question is this. Has the 11th September started terrorism in the world and whether the 11th September is the first to start terrorism in the world? After the 11th September, the BJP-led Government felt to bring a powerful and draconian law. Afghanistan war has provided a golden opportunity and atmosphere to bring this draconian law. The American President, Mr. Bush told: "Who are not with America, they are supporting terrorism." Like the American President, our strong Home Minister, Shri Advani, has launched a campaign in the BJP Conclave at Amritsar and the BJP leaders told that they are starting under the leadership of Shri Advani that who are opposing POTO, they are having lack of patriotism. Has patriotism the monopoly of the BJP?

Sir, my well-founded apprehension is that POTO will be used against the political opponents. The political opponents and the members of the minority community will be preferred as special targets of POTO. When Parliament was attacked on the 13th December, at that time POTO was prevailing. What happened? I want to know whether the Government was able to prevent the terrorist attack in Parliament. In Gujarat riots...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Sir. I have just started my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are eight more Members to speak. I will give each Member three minutes

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: I will complete my speech within two or three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is 8.40 p.m.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Within five minutes, I will complete my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than five minutes. There are smaller parties also.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Sir, Gujarat is burning now. POTO is still prevailing. I would like to know whether the government is able to prevent Gujarat tragedy. Even now burning is going on in Gujarat. This will be used against the political opponents.

My personal experience is this. In 1962 when I was a student of a college, we started a movement for the kerosene oil for the students who are appearing in the examination. I was detained. I was arrested under the Defence of India Rules (DIR). I was detained in the jail. I was not even released on parole at the time of BA final examinations. This way I have the personal experience. I think this Government will use this POTO against the political opponents, the Leftist Parties, the farmers and the workers who have started a movement against the anti-people policy of the Government. The government have no other alternative but to introduce POTO against those who are against the bad governance of this Government.

They have already started a movement. The workers of the close factories and industries have already started a movement. The farmers have already started a movement throughout the country to remove their plight. This draconian law will be used against those people.

I have one another legal question. This is a substantive law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have started your speech at 8.34 p.m. Now, 10 minutes have passed.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: My question to the hon. Home Minister and to the hon. Law Minister is this. If there is a conflict between the procedural law and the substantive law, whether substantive law will prevail or procedural law will prevail? Enormous power has been given to the police. The statement made before the police will get evidentiary values. You know, Sir, applying third degree methods, the police is extracting statements from the public. I would like to know whether this provision, statement before the Magistrate, will apply against the provisions of Section 164 of Cr.P.C. I would like to know whether this will wither away the provisions of Sections

167 of Cr.P.C. This law goes against the provisions of Sections 164 & 167 of Cr.P.C.

So, according to law, this Bill is not tenable. Further, it will be used against the political opponents and the minority community people. So, in the interest of the welfare of the people, I strongly oppose this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI (Kurukshehra): Mr. Chairman, Sir I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Prevention of Terrorism ordinance. Today the country is fighting the internal and external terrorist challenges. It is not a secret for anyone that how the menace of terrorism is spreading day by day. Rather the terrorist activities have assumed such a serious proportion for the last few days that the terrorists are threatening our security system by carrying out well planned terrorist activities with the help of ultra sophisticated and state of the art weapons. The attack on red fort and the hijacking of the aircraft are the evidence of their fortified position. Their morale has become so high due to the help and support of the neighbouring country Pakistan that they have carried out attack on the Jammu Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Parliament which is the symbol of our democratic set up and dignity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Prime Minister has announced that no compromise will be made with the terrorism against our security and the national honour. All the hon. Members present in the House are well acquainted with the fact that the punitive and judicial process is grossly inadequate to combat this heinous terrorism. Hence there is a paramount need for us to pass the POTO, 2002 to crush this menace of terrorism and to defeat this kind of malafide design being perpetuated by it.

Today the entire world has become unified against the terrorism

[English]

Terrorism has become a global problem.

[Translation]

Today everywhere the need to enact such a law is being felt by which no violation of human rights may take place and the terrorism may also be dealt with firmly.

The world opinion have undergone a massive transformation after the 11th September terrorist attack

on America and several countries are of the view that terrorism is being used as a new form of war technique by some of the countries. India, right from the beginning, has maintained that its neighbouring country Pakistan has been using terrorism as a technique of warfare after facing several defects against India in direct war and especially since 1971. In today scenario it is not fair to argue that POTO is the other form of malicious and notorious. TADA because the objective of TADA was to eliminate terrorism while objective of POTO is to fight against terrorism. Many a lessons have been learnt through the failure of TADA. POTO came into existence owing to it. We should not oppose it in national interest. The argument that the enactment of law does not eliminate terrorism does not hold any water. To cite an example, murder is a punishable act still murders are taking place then should it be an interpretation that no law should be formulated to punish the murderer. Hence I would like to march forward in the path of progress by strengthening our security system because unless we feel ourselves secure can not be think to make progress in anything. Today we should support every move which is in the interest of the country.

I would also like to reiterate that we will have to rise above the party politics and to think in terms of national interest rather we will have to take decisions in the interest of the country. We will have to inhibit our maximum promptness to get a law like POTO passed so that unity, integrity and wholesomeness of the country could be protected at all costs.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the TADA law to brought in the House in form of POTO. I oppose it because it is against the freedom of democracy and it has been brought with a political motive. Law is enacted to help good administration and for security but POTO has given rise to apprehensions in the minds of people who participate in the nation building in a democratic set up. Also the amendment carried out in. POTO are inadequate. I am of the opinion that this law can be misused to curb the spirit of democratic movement in future. This law will be misused like TADA. We are aware how TADA was misused. I oppose this law owing to the fact that it has aroused a lot of apprehension in the minds of the public. The National Human Rights Commission has also opposed POTO, hence the Government should not introduce this law and withdraw it. Hence I oppose it and submit to the Government to withdraw it.

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): It was said that the reply will be given at 9 O' clock, it is already 9 O' clock, will the reply be given or not?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhalishaher): What happened of the announcement made for reply to take place at 9 O' clock ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHOWDHARY TALIB HUSSAIN (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir terrorism and violence have no religion and neither the terrorism can be confined in geographical borders. It can not be confined. In normal items the citizens of the country or state surrender source of their liberties themselves but in abnormal circumstances the State is forced to frame some stringent laws. Hence the law which is being brought to face the challenges in the country, is being discussed and debated in the House. I am of the opinion that the matter cannot be resolved by merely making stringent laws but there is a need to take some further steps in this regard if merely the enactment of stern laws had been enough to maintain peace and frequently in the country then all these laws enacted so far whether it be anti smuggling laws, laws seeking to present the atrocities against women or against the weaker sections would have been successful in obtaining their objectives, rather these have foiled to curb all these crimes. I would like to submit to the hon. Home Minister that while enacting the stren laws we should learn lessons from our past experience in that when all the stringent laws enacted in the past have failed to resolve the problems then how this law can be an effective one. I think that presently Jammu and Kashmir is passing through a critical phase and nobody is unaware of the steps and measures that our party National Conference under the leadership of Dr. Farookh Obdulah has been taking. I think that there is a need to strengthen his hands.

There is a need to provide enormous powers to those working for the welfare of the country. However alongwith it, we will have to see that such harsh laws framed in the country have not been successful in the past and if these are abused or they are not applied properly owing one or the other cause, the problem would not be resolved.

Today, more than about 60,000 people are said to have been the victims of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly the security personnels have also been killed and attained martyrdom there. However, we will have to assess as to whether this number is increasing or decreasing? If the framing of this stern law does not resolve the problem and if an yearly review regarding the death of 20-30 persons per day does not show any decline in this regard then, in my opinion, this law will not be useful. It will be very fortunate if the law achieves the objective for which it is being enacted. I would like

[Chowdhary Talib Hussain]

to assure the hon. Home Minister that our party and the people of Jammu and Kashmir want the preservation of peace and order in Kashmir state and also want to see it prosperous and secure so that it may attain heights of progress. Hence I support it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bir Singh Mahato.

Before that, I would say that we are going to finish it by 9 o' clock There are eight hon. Members who want to speak. I want to know from the House whether you want this list to be completed or we should straightway ask the minister to reply because it will take another 40 minutes if I allow the eight Members to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Please give five minutes each ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You may give two minutes to each Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Sir, Let me speak. You have called my name ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give two minutes each.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, every law abiding citizen of India is opposing this Bill The Government than brought this Bill through an ordinance and through the backdoor process. There is no reason, no case whatsoever for bypassing the Parliament through an Ordinance.

Sir, the Bill is against the national unity and integrity and it is also an assault on democracy. Sir, the basic problem of this Bill is that, I am sure, it will be misused and it will remain a permanent weapon of the Government. Sir, though the validity of this Bill has been reduced from five years to two years, we do have the experience of TADA which was enacted for two years and had been later on extended for ten years. So, our past experience has taught us that today's weapon against terrorism may be used against the law-abiding people of India.

21.00 hrs.

Therefore, Sir, there is no need to enact a special law. A solution to combat terrorism remain in the existing laws. POTO is much wider than TADA. The safeguards

are very limited and are not sufficient. The political reasons for bringing POTO are already evident. Our Home Minister has already said that those who oppose POTO are anti-nationals. Therefore, their political intentions are very clear. This is a Bill which will disturb the unity and integrity of the country. This is politically motivated and, therefore, on behalf of my Party, I oppose this Bill.

*SHRI A.K. MOORTHY (Chengalpattu): Hon. Chairman Sir. I thank the Chair for the opportunity given to me to participate in this discussion on legislating POTO Bill with needed amendments considering the viewpoints of all parties in this august House. We welcome this Bill on behalf of our Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK) ably guided by our respected leader Dr. S. Ramadoss.

Many hon. Members of this House expressed their apprehensions about the possible misuse of the provisions of this Bill to settle scores with innocent citizens and people from the opposition. The Government has amended POTO while introducing to the submissions made by hon. Members.

Provision to give information to the family members of those who are taken into custody, emphasis on avoiding cruel third-degree methods to obtain statements, provision to go in appeal before the special courts, ensuring the avoidance of arresting people just because they merely know the terrorists are some of the amendments that have been made to make POTO a comprehensive Bill and hence I urge upon the members of this House to shed their apprehensions and misgivings.

Terrorist-intrusion and the attack on our Parliament on December 13th and the attack on American Centre at Kolkata on January 22nd are nothing but an assault on our Indian democracy.

To safeguard our Nation's unity and integrity from being disrupted by the terrorists and to ensure peace in the country to make it a garden of peace maintaining law and order, an effective law for the 'Prevention of Terrorism' is essential at this juncture. Hence our Pattali Makkal Katchi-PMK extends its whole-hearted support to this legislation that seeks to prevent terrorism from the land.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in total opposition to the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance as also the Bill. the proposed law is draconian, ascist and undemocratic in nature. All the healthy

*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

principles of jurisprudence have been thrown to the winds and the due process of law has been mutilated. In short, the proposed law is nothing but a lawless law.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I submit that the proposed law reflects a defeatist mentality of surrender to the terrorists.

The terrorists are out to destroy our democratic system of life based on rights and freedom. Democracies do not respond to terrorism by dismantling the very framework of rights and freedom which the terrorists want to destroy. Therefore, I say that the Bill represents a defeatist mentality of surrender to the terrorists

Sir, the Bill is also nothing but a reflection of the perverse exploitation of the public anger against terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are all concerned with terrorism. But here we have allowed to roll the red carpet for corruption, harassment and arbitrary arrests. It would result in all kinds of harassment of the innocent people adding to the miseries of the citizens.

Sir, we are told of the foreign laws. It is better that we do not speak about those foreign laws. In the case of the Great Britain, the Prevention of Terrorism (temporary Provision) Act over there is a result of emergency declared under article 15 of the European Convention where the European Convention acts as a State monitoring agency. This is not the situation here in our country. Our law does not measure up to the British law in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I have hardly begin my speech. Please listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The CPI, the RJD, the RSP, the JC(S), the AIFB, all these parties put together were allotted 14 minutes and you alone have already taken six minutes.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I would not take more than 14 minutes ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, the provision for detention under the UK law is hardly for 48 hours, which, with the approval of the Secretary of State, can be extended up to five days. But in our case, the period of detention without showing any charge and without any trial is 90 days and can be extended up to 180 days.

Sir, in the case of the United States of America, the guarantees of the due process of law, the presumption of innocence, the right of the dependent to open, speedy trial, the right of the individual to confront the witnesses are neither suspended nor circumscribed.

But look at also the quality of the machinery that we have there. A police commission report says that 60 per cent of the arrests are arbitrary arrests. Under TADA, the conviction rate was hardly 1.5 per cent. That means, 98 per cent of the cases could not stand up to judicial scrutiny.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude by saying that terrorism breeds on human rights violation and is accentuated under a legal cover. We have sufficient laws to deal with terrorism. The need is for a political will and to rise above partisan considerations. I would like to point out to the Schedule. The Schedule has listed several organisations as illegal. To these organisations must be added the VHP and the Bajrang Dal. With these words, I oppose the Ordinance and also this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (*Arana*): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance Bill in the House. The country is facing challenge to management of internal security. Terrorism has spread in the entire world. The terrorist incident has taken place in America also.

21.10 hrs.

[*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair*]

After that an incident to this effect took place in Jammu and Kashmir. On 13th December, the best glorious and strongest democracy of the world was attacked and in real terms, it had become very important and essential to bring Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance. Whether it is Union Government or State Government, it cannot combat terrorism till a stringent law is enacted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, POTO is already there in Maharashtra. There has, so far been, no law, which is against a particular section or religion. According to a senior lawyer of Supreme Court, K.K. Sood, POTO is not only stringent, but also humanitarian in nature, therefore, it could prove more effective. Law for prevention of terrorism was also enacted after independence in 1950. This ordinance was in force till 1971, after that MISA (*Maintenance of Internal Security Act*) came in force on 2nd July, 1971. MISA and DIR were imposed at the time

[Shri Sukdeo Paswan]

of emergency, we are sufferers of it. All NDA partners except Congress—whether it is Rashtriya Janta Dal or Samajwadi Party, all of us had been imprisoned under MISA and DIR for very long time. That is why, Congress people are apprehending that the way MISA, DAR and TADA were misused, POTO will also be misused.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cautious manner, in which POTO is being introduced, I think it will not be misused. More than 60 thousand Indians have been the victims of terrorism on the border of Kashmir. Therefore, I would like to submit that in the present situation, POTO should definitely be enforced, and all hon'ble Members of the House should have consensus in this regard. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has requested all parties, and all leaders of the August House to pay consideration in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the end, I would like to say that due to fear of misuse, the future of crores of countrymen cannot be handed over to the terrorists, therefore, POTO should definitely be passed. With these words, I support the Bill.

21.15 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 18th March, 2002, from the hon. President:

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 25th of February, 2002."

21.16 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF PREVENTION OF TERRORISM (SECOND) ORDINANCE AND PREVENTION OF TERRORISM BILL—Contd.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am here to protest against POTO *in toto* because it is a Bill which is introduced not by a secular party, but a party which is seeking to divide the people of the country on the lines of community and religion.

But when we use more and more preventive detention Acts, it means that the Government in power has no faith in the common law of the country. I want a specific answer from the hon. Home Minister. Is there any offence in this country which is not covered under IPC? Is it not true that IPC is successfully being implemented during the last 150 years? Is it not true that those who fought wars against the established Government during the foreign rule were also treated under IPC and no detention law was framed even by the foreign Government?

I oppose POTO because any preventive detention Act is anti-poor, anti-working class, anti-trade union and anti-minority. So, I protest against this. I also want a specific answer from the hon. Home Minister to what is stated in the last item at page no. 3. It is stated that any person who is a member of a terrorist gang or a terrorist organisation which is involved in a terrorist act, will be punished with life imprisonment. Suppose there is a gang of 15 people and one young boy joined that gang. But after some time, he realises that the gang is doing something wrong and he is not participating in any terrorist act. But he was a member of that gang and so, the punishment under the Act is life imprisonment. I want to know, therefore, from the hon. Home Minister whether he is going to punish an innocent person who has not joined the group and not participated in any terrorist act. I want a specific answer from the hon. Home Minister.

I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the list of 25 organisations which is already prepared. I am of the considered opinion that there are certain organisations which are socio-political organisations with whose ideology, you may not agree. It is the Leftist ideology. They are fighting for certain rights. No doubt, there are certain known terrorist organisations in the list of 25 organisations. But all those organisations belong to the minority community. All those organisations belong to the left movement in this country. I do not agree with the BJP; I do not agree with VHP and I do not agree with RSS. But they are at a distance. If they can remain in existence with an ideology which is known all over the country and all over the world and the people in the organisations are responsible for what happened in Gujarat recently and what happened in other parts of the country during the last weeks, why not other organisations?...*(Interruptions)* The Ordinance was in existence at that time...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Talk about those who were killed in bomb explosion in Mumbai, were'nt they innocent?

[English]

What were you doing at that time?

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I want to know from the hon. Home Minister, how he can justify giving more powers to police instead of Judiciary? According to the established system in this country, there is a Government there is an Executive and there is a Judiciary. The job of the police is to arrest a person and produce him before the court. Whether he should be sent to jail, or whether he should be send to remand, is always decided by the court and not by the police officer. So, I strongly protest against all these provisions. We have the experience of TADA we have had PASA. I am very sorry that we have not learnt anything out of that experience. Let me inform you that the situation in Punjab was improved not because of TADA or PASA. But only when the people of Punjab decided that they do not want terrorism in Punjab. With these few words I conclude my speech and I am sure the hon. Home Minister will reply to the specific questions being asked by me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our Party, comrade Hannan Mollah has already spoken. I am not going into the merits. I only want to know one factual information form the hon. Home Minister.

Sir, from 24th of October last year POTO has been in existence. So, it is an operative law and nearly four to five months have elapsed. We are being told that it has two aspects; one is preventive and the other is easy prosecution, that is the punishment procedure. I believe the House and the country are entitled to know that during these five months how many incidents have been prevented because of application of the law to prevent the occurrence of terrorists act and how many cases of prosecutions have taken place or even initiated. I would like to know whether within these five months any special court has been constituted or not because trial has to be before the special court. These are very essential information because an impression is being created throughout he country that because of the alleged non-cooperation by the Opposition Parties such a wonderful law cannot be implemented or brought into the Statute Book. For six weeks, from 25th of February the law will be in existence if it is not passed today. For all these months it has been in full operation, not with changes that have been proposed to satisfy you. You think that your ego is satisfied because of the proposed changes. These changes have not yet come. In the new Ordinance it may come. We are happy that your ego is satisfied....(Interruptions)

We would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Home Minister how many foreign terrorists have been apprehended or proceeded with. How many internal terrorists have been apprehended and proceeded with and successfully prosecuted so that the justification for that law in fact can be established?

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe in obeying public mandate. when the alliance under the leadership of Devegowda was in power, it was said it is a coalition of government of 13 parties, but now coalition government is of 23 parties. Still I respect them. The ruling party has a great responsibility. They are accountable for combating terrorism. I would like to cite an example in this context. When Lord Ram come back to Ayodhya Sita was very happy. She give a costly necklace to Bajrang Bali. He checked all the beads of that necklace, to see whether Lord Ram is present in it or not? But he did not find Ram in it. He threw away that necklace. POTO Law is like that only. Now, the sheep is going to become the victim of lion. With these Words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is trying to bring POTO Bill through Shri Advani to combat terronsm in the country. I do not oppose the efforts to check terrorism, because out motive too has been to combat terrorism. What is the purpose of merely bringing legislation. When these people were imprisoned under MISA, they were demanding their release because MISA was a similar law. Therefore, I would like to say to Advaniji, 'Lakar POTO na Kaam Karo Khoto'. I am afraid after passing of this Ordinance if Opposition parties dare to speak against the Government they will put into the prisons. There is no scope of appeal, no law. If somebody is involved in terrorist activity, he should be arrested and penalised. But if somebody takes the name of a person, that he was also involved with him in the terrorist act, and even if that person denies it, then also he would be penalised. Injustice would be done to politicians.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that there is a need to strengthen this struggle to combat terrorism. Shri Vajpayee, we are with you in the war against terrorism initiated by you but when we speak about Pakistan, you seek our cooperation, but when we speak against Bajrang Dal, then you do not listen to us. I just want to say, if anybody in the country gets involved in terrorist activities, he should be given a lesson, and if

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

such a kind of person is born in country, he should be reformed, he should be made to realise it. I do not say, the person should be imprisoned immediately. Imprisonment cannot do anything. They should be told that here is a rule of law in the country. When there was Babar rule, Mosque would have been constructed. When there was Ram Raj, temple would have been constructed, in the Buddhism rule, Baudh Vihar would have been constructed, but at present there is democracy. Now, there is a rule of constitution, and secularism. There is a rule of Hindu, Muslim and Bodh.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Shri Vajpayee becomes the Prime Minister of the country, it would be his rule, but we also reign here. Power is in his hand. In the Democracy, sometimes the power would be in your hand, and sometimes in our hand also. Atalji, "Agar Har roj desh mein hota rahega danga, Kisi din hum kar denge, es sarkar ko nanga"

This Government has come into power to restore peace in the country. It has come to power to combat terrorism and rowdyism

'ham sab milkar dal denge NDA per panga, Jab Hamari Sarkar Ayegee to hum Khatam Karenge poora danga'

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my party opposes POTO, and we will definitely be with the Government in good work. In the end, I would like to say only this.

'Desh mein fallane vale atankwaad ki hum kar rahe hen ninda, Parliament, Jammu-Kashmir our Orissa ki ghatna se desh ho gaya hai sharminda,

Isi tarh VHP aur Bajrang Dal Ko band Karna hoga Goondagardi ka dhanda.

Aur Pakistan per ek din dalna hoga yudh ka funda."

In the end, I and my party oppose the POTO Legislation.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank all the Members who participated in today's discussion. The discussion on POTO was not heated today, but the speakers spoke in an enlightened manner. It may be so because the public discussion on POTO, be it in its favour or against, has taken out most of the heat and thus a mature discussion took place. The discussion would have been better if there had been some meaningful

suggestions. When Shri Jaipal Reddy started, I thought he would move amendments for the provisions regarding review Committee, which at present lays down that its members could be either retired judge of sitting judge. I thought he may be suggesting for the provision of sitting judge only. But when he concluded, it became clear that his party is in no mood to offer that suggestion and their stand continues to be of total opposition to POTO. Probably, on the basis of our experience we may reach to a conclusion.

I believe that the both sides of the issue came forth right in the beginning. Most of the controversy on POTO remains on the issue of its comparison with TADA. It is said that it retains all the shortcomings of TADA. Someone said that it is a clone of TADA. Shri Jaipal Reddy did not say so, but he said that we have brought TADA with a different name. I admit that we have learnt some lessons from TADA and not only that, but have also looked upon the observations of Supreme Court after TADA was challenged in Courts. Supreme Court analyzed TADA, in an impartial, unbiased manner and offered its suggestions. Especially in Kartar Singh's case of 1994, the Supreme Court offered 6 specific suggestions and said that if amendments in TADA are made in accordance with its suggestions, then TADA is OK. However, TADA was upheld by a majority verdict. All its provisions were upheld. When we start considering a new bill to root out Terrorism, we thought it only prudent to include all the suggestions given by Supreme Court in the new Bill. My colleague, Law Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, tried to explain various provisions of POTO in detail alongwith the views of the Government and the majority thereon—be it about concessions or about bail. A question was asked by Shri Somnath Chatterjee about bail. POTO will become an Act only if we pass it and the other House also passes it. At present it is an ordinance and is so since October. Hon'ble Member was right that in the last 5-6 months action under POTO have been started against 86 persons in Jammu and Kashmir and out of those only 10 were given bail. I am mentioning it to remind you that there was no provision of bail under TADA. Shri Jaipal Reddy said that POTO provides for no bail during the first year. But this is wrong. Courts could give bail in the first year inspite of its stringent provisions and after one year, normal law would prevail. It is not that bails are impossible in the first year. That's why I mentioned that out of 86 persons booked under POTO in Jammu and Kashmir, 10 have got bail.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the total figure?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: As per the information available, a total of 145 persons have been booked under POTO in the country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEJEE: Whether any arrest under POTO has been made in Gujarat?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Arrests have been made in Gujarat, in Jammu and Kashmir and in Delhi. As for the foreigners, five of them are Pakistanis.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are the rest Indians?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes. The provisions regarding confession, bail and presumption of guilty were also in TADA, which have been incorporated in POTO after modifying them in the wake of suggestions of Supreme Court and other inputs. Besides, the provision, which the media thought could be used against them, has been dropped even though it had no mention of either media or press. An additional provision regarding evidence under law of evidence has been added which has been described by Law Minister in details. On the basis of our experiences in Maharashtra, we have provided that even intercepts should be accepted as admissible evidence. I admit that reservation regarding such provisions relate to the fear of their misuse. The fear is that is such extraordinary laws are enacted and so much power is given to police and executive authorities; it will almost certainly be misused. After six months of POTO and 146 cases under it, I can say that not a single complaint regarding its misuse has been received.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please give the break up.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I will be able to give it later. Just-now you have asked for it. I have asked for the information. Earlier, I had asked only about the bail applications and I know that. I will find it. It would not be difficult.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please also tell us about the number of incidents occurring.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: A number of Members have narrated their experiences and reminded me that you were victims of laws such as MISA, someone mentioned

the speech of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee on Preventive detention and I must admit that was one of the best speeches I have heard. At that time I was in Press gallery. Probably it was one of the best speeches of that time. But as Shri Rashtrapal and some other Members said, it is a misconception to compare it to a preventive detention law.

[*English*]

This is not preventive detention law, this is a substantial law.

[*Translation*]

The laws of preventive detention are different. This is under N.S.A. Someone suggested to use N.D.A. in place of POTO.

Sir, hon. Law Minister answered this in the morning itself. I am mentioning this because the most abused article in the 55 years long history of our democracy is article 352. Because of its abuse people like Chandra Shekher ji, who has been a Prime Minister as well as I were imprisoned. Somnath ji did not go to jail but some of his colleagues did.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Jyotirmoy Basu was in jail.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aware of that. I am mentioning this here because when we came out of the jails after spending 19 months, then after the elections, Government was formed not by the Congress Party but by the Janata Party with Morarji Desai as the hon. Prime Minister and when under his leadership the question arose before the Cabinet that whether Article 352 of the Constitution, which has been misused, should be retained or not,

[*English*]

We considered it.

[*Translation*]

and after serious consideration, we came to the conclusion that it does not mean that Article 352 is not required even it has been misused against us. Article 352 was used in every war, be it the 1965 war, or proclamation of Emergency in the 1971 war.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[English]

That particular provision had been invoked and an Emergency was promulgated in the country. It was only in 1975 that this Emergency was promulgated on the basis of internal disturbance, not external aggression. Therefore, we all were punished because of that. But because we were punished, we did not seek its repeal. We did not....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You changed it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We changed it.

[Translation]

TADA has been changed so that it could not be misused. I have given this example and the ruling by the court regarding the Bail has been given because of the provisions therein, but one cannot get Bail under the law of Maharashtra.

Sir, TADA has been discussed here, so is the Gujarat issue. I remember that a conference was held by my Party, Bhartiya Jansangh in Ahmedabad, at that time farmers agitation was going on and this law was misused against them, which was then opposed to by us. We had opposed its misuse. Similarly the misuse of Article 352, on TADA or even POTO would naturally lead to dissent from all quarters, but in the present scenario, one has to accept that it is very much required if the Government makes an unusual law, it would not be misused, but due to this, can we take a stand like that of Jaipal Reddy ji.

[English]

I would not even trust Mahatma Gandhi with a law of this kind.

[Translation]

It appears good as a rhetoric, the laws about which Shri Arun Jaitley said in the morning that not only in TADA but such provisions are there in many laws like Narcotics, Drugs, Essential Commodities, Black Marketeers on the basis of which, it is said that the police have been given draconian powers and they would misuse then I would request you not to distress the police personnel to this extent. Whenever I held talks with them, they said that what they wish primarily is that if one wants to fight against terrorism, some powers should be entrusted to the police and even while concluding his speech, the

hon. Minister of Law said that in any democracy, deliberations should be on the natural aspect of the Human Rights and they should be considered while making laws. But terrorism, in this regard, is such a serious problem, which compels us to be extraordinarily cautious. If we do not give powers to our police personnel and security forces, this can lead to violation of Human rights because on the one hand we say that terrorism must be rooted out but on the other hand, we do not give them enormous powers, which is not appropriate. I feel that there should be no controversy in the said law as all safeguards have been incorporated in it—either suggested by the Supreme Court or by any of the hon. Member and it is my humble request that this law should be passed unanimously in the House

[English]

SHRI AJJOY CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that this draconian law should go *in toto* because our well-founded apprehension is that this law would be applied only against the political opponents and members of the minority community. I have also stated earlier that this is a substantive law and if there is any conflict between a substantive law and a procedural law, the procedural law will prevail. In this case, enormous powers have been given to the police. Any statement made before the Police has got evidentiary values. It goes against section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code and not only that, it also goes against Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure code. This law is bad in law, this is vexatious and not tenable according to laws therefore, I totally oppose this draconian law. I am not withdrawing the resolution and I am pressing for the vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri Ajoy Chakraborty to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That this House disapproves of the Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 12 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 30 December, 2001.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the prevention of, and for dealing with, terrorist activities and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 64 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 64 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 L.K. ADVANI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we want division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Secretary-General may now announce the procedure with regard to operation of Automatic Vote Recording System.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System. One, before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system of that seat only.

- * Two, as may kindly be seen, the 'red bulbs above display boards' on either side of hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means, the voting system has been activated.
- * Three, for voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely, one 'red' button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and also any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes — Green colour;

Nose — Red colour;

Abstain — Yellow colour.

* Four—It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are off.

* Important: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

* Please do not press the amber button (P) during Division.

* Hon. Members can actually see their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.

* In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

the Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No.1 21.57 hrs.

*A. Narendra, Shri

Abdullah, Shri Omar

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

*Corrected/recorded through slip.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha
Baal, Shri T.R.
'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat
Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh
Bainda, Shri Ramchander
Bais, Shri Ramesh
Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree
Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh
Behera, Shri Padmanava
Bhagat, Prof. Dukha
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal
Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
Chandel, Shri Suresh
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai
Chauhan, Shri Shriram
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai
Chinnasamy, Shri M.
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar
Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu
Dahal, Shri Bhim
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri
Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
Devi, Shrimati Kailasho
Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao
Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
Durai, Shri M
Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Gandhi, Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Giluwa, Shri Laxman
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohain, Shri Rajen
Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
*Hussain, Chowdhary Talib
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Jag Mohan, Shri
Jagannath, Dr. Manda
*Jai Prakash, Shri
Jain, Shri Pusp
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javiya, Shri G.J.	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.
Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Jha, Shri Raghunath	Maharia, Shri Subhash
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh C.	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar	Mahto, Shrimati Abha
Joshi, Shri Manohar	Majhi, Shri Parsuram
Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	Malaisamy, Shri K.
Kannappan, Shri M	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram	Mallik, Shri Jagannath
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai	Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand
Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Mane, Shri Shivaji
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Manjay Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Hassan	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	Maran, Shri Murasoli
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur
Khanna, Shri Vinod	Meghwal, Shri Kailash
Khunte, Shri P.R.	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti
Kriplani, Shri Shrichand	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Krishnamraju, Shri	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal
Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.	Mohite, Shri Subodh
Krishnan, Dr. C.	Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata
Krishnaswamy, Shri A	Moorthy, Shri A.K.
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	Munda, Shri Kariya
Kumar, Shri Arun	Muni Lal, Shri
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	Murmu, Shri Salkhan
Kumarasamy, Shri P.	Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.
Kuppusami, Shri C.	Murugesan, Shri S.
Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna	Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.
M. Master Mathan, Shri	

Naik, Shri Ram
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso
Nayak, Shri Ananta
Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
Nitish Kumar, Shri
Oram, Shri Jual
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Pandian, Shri P.H.
Paranjpe, Shri Prakash
Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.
Passi, Shri Raj Narain
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Paswan, Shri Ramchandra
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Patel, Dr. Ashok
Patel, Shri Chandresh
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Pathak, Shri Harin
Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad
Patil, Shri Shrinivas
Patanik, Shrimati Kumudini
Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Potai, Shri Sohan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P
Radhakishnan, Shri Pon
Raja, Shri A.
Ram, Shri Braj Mohan
Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.
Raman, Dr.
Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.
Ramshakal, Shri
Rana, Shri Kashiram
Rana, Shri Raju
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar
*Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh
Rawale, Shri Mohan
Rawat, Porf. Rasa Singh
Rawat, Shri Pradeep
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender
Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh
Reddy, Shri N.R.K.
Renu Kumari, Shrimati
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Sahu, Shri Anadi
Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
Samantray, Shri Prabhat
Sanghani, Shri Dileep
Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
Saroja, Dr. V.
Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh
Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shah, Shri Manabendra	Srikantappa, Shri D.C.
Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Shanta Kumar, Shri	Swami, Shri I.D.
Shashi Kumar, Shri	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
Sikdar, Shri Tapan	Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su
Singh, Ch. Tejveer	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Ajit	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan	Uma Bharati, Kumari
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Vaiko, Shri
*Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Digvijay	Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
Singh, Shri Maheshwar	Venkateshwartu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Venkateshwartu, Prof. Ummareddy
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Rampal	Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
Sreenivasan, Shri C.	Wanaga, Shri Chintaman
	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
Ahamed, Shri E.
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.
Athawale, Shri Ramdas
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Barman, Shri Ranen
Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.
Basu, Shri Anil
Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya
Baxla, Shri Joachim
Begum Noor Bano
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh
Bhagora, Shri Tarachand
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhaura, Shri Bhan Singh
Bhuria, Shri Kantilal
*Bind, Shri Ram Rati
Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Choudhary, Shrimati Reena
Chowdhary, Shri Adhir
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
*Chowdhury, Shri Bikash
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
*Das, Shri Khagen
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
Eden, Shri George
Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Galib, Shri G.S.
Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Gamlin, Shri Jarbom
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
George, Shri K. Francis
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
*Gogoi, Shri Dip
*Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy
Hamid, Shri Abdul
Handique, Shri Bijoy
Hansda, Shri Thomas
Hassan, Shri Moinul
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
*Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jos, Shri A.C.	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao
Kamal Nath, Shri	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
*Karunakaran, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Patil, Shri R.S.
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Khan, Shri Sunil	Pilot, Shrimati Rama
Krishnadas, Shri N.N.	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Kurup, Shri Suresh	Premajam, Prof. A.K. (Badagara)
Kyndiah, Shri P.R.	Puglia, Shri Naresh (Chandrapur)
Lahiri, Shri Samik	Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala
Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar	Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das	Rajendran, Shri P.
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
*Makwana, Shri Savshibhai	Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Rau, Shrimati Prabha
Meena, Shri Bherulal	Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana
*Mistry, Shri Madhusudan	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Mohan, Shri P.	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Roy, Shri Subodh
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Saiduzzama, Shri
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Sangtam, Shri K.A.
Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh	Sar, Shri Nikhilananda
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Sen, Shrimati Minati
Panda, Shri Prabodh	Seth, Shri Lakshman
Patel, Shri Atmaram Bhai	Shahabuddin, Mohd.
Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji	

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Sharma, Capt. Satish

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar

*Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh

Singh, Sardar Buta

Singh, Shri Balbir

Singh, Shri C.N.

Singh, Shri Khel Sai

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Rajo

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Shyama

Sivakumar, Shri V.S.

Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar

Subba, Shri M.K.

Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad

Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

Zahedi, Shri Mahboob

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, The result of the division is:

Ayes: 261

Noes: 137

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

22.02 hrs.

(Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 19th March, 2002 at 1100 hours.

22.02¹/₂ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 19, 2002/Phalguna 28, 1923 (Saka).

*Corrected/Recorded through Slip.

* Ayes—261+ Shri A Narendra, Shri Jai Prakash, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayan, Shri Chandra Vijay Singh, Chowdhary Talib Hussain corrected/recorded through slip. Shri Savshibhai Makwana and Shri Shyamacharan Shukla corrected from Ayes to Noes. 261+5–2=264

Noes—137+ Shri Ram Rati Bind, Shri Bikash Chowdhury, Shri Khagen Das, Shri Dip Gogoi, Shri G. Putta Swam Gowda, Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Shri K. Karunakaran, Shri Savshibhai Makwana, Shri Madhusudan Mistry, Shri Prakash V. Patil, Shri Shyamacharan Shukla Corrected/Recorded through Slip 137+11=148.

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