

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 25, 2003/Phalgun 6, 1924 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

RE: SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave a notice for suspending the Question Hour...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fees for treatment of patients in All India Institute of Medical Sciences have been increased considerably. I have given a notice for an Adjournment Motion on the issue. Lakhs of people go there for treatment...(Interruptions) Now the hospital is beyond the reach of common man. This is a serious matter....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave a notice for suspending the Question Hour. Allow me to make my submission as to why I gave this notice...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We are now taking up the notice of Shri P.R. Dasmunsi regarding suspension of question hour. I will allow you to speak on adjournment motion after Dasmunsi.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rashtrapal, how can you speak when your leader is already standing here to speak?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House recalls the rich tradition of this Parliament pertaining to the collective responsibility of the Government to the House under article 75(1). Kindly hear for a minute and then you give a decision.

The Supreme Court, in November, gave a direction to CBI to file the petition in the appropriate court on the issue of demolition of Babri Mosque on the charge-sheeted persons. After that advice, the CBI sat idle. It did nothing from November to February. On the review petition, the Supreme Court gave further direction to review the petition. Only then, as a tokenism, the CBI went to Rae Bareilly Court on 21st February filing a petition seeking permission to prosecute Shri L.K. Advani, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and others, who are the sitting Members of the Cabinet.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the CBI is working under the Prime Minister's direct control. The Home Minister, who is the Deputy-Prime Minister, is sitting in the Cabinet. Since, the CBI has filed the petition with all fairness and propriety, we demand, keeping in view the rich tradition of the House that the Deputy-Prime Minister and HRD Minister, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi should not continue in the Office till the prosecution is over...(Interruptions)

Besides, the Home Minister sat in the Asia Law Conference with the judges. He released booklets on the Lok Adalats. The sitting judge of the Supreme Court who will hear the review petition was also with him. I do not see anything wrong in it. But I feel and apprehend that a serious kind of manipulation is going on to suppress the whole merit of the case. Therefore, the Office of the Deputy-Prime Minister should not be misused. He should step down along with his colleague Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, you have already made your point clear.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi and Shri Advani are implicated in Ayodhya case. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Since you have not given any notice, I can't allow you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He had given a notice. I will allow you to speak on the notice that you have given, during the 'Zero Hour'. I cannot accept the demand for suspension of the Question Hour.

—————
Shri Ramjilal Suman may speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to permit you to make a submission during the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I have already given my ruling on his notice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to take up the Question Hour now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. I am going to take up the Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they should speak during Zero Hour, why are they obstructing Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am taking up Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): When the notice is for suspending the Question Hour, how can this issue be raised here? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Notice for suspension of the Question Hour is not accepted by me.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has not made out any point in his

presentation as to why the Question Hour should be suspended. ...(Interruptions) There is no point made out by him for the suspension of the Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Question Hour should be taken up first. It wan't do....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Where is the point made out for suspension of the Question Hour? Why is Question Hour to be suspended when no point is made out?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Question Hour will be taken up first. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: We are all interested in taking up the Question Hour. If the hon. Members are permitted to make submissions out of turn like this, then there would be no meaning. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will allow you in Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We will not listen to them. You gave permission to one and he expressed his views. It is not proper if all the Members speak in this manner. First Question Hour should be taken up. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suman, Please sit down. I will permit you in Zero Hour.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Please listen to me just for a moment.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman and Shri Basu Deb Acharia have given notices regarding the situation arising out of the abnormal increase in fees for treatment in All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in respect of the poor patients.

[Translation]

I will give permission to them in Zero Hour. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda has also given a notice regarding filing of petition by the CBI in the Special CBI Court to seek permission to begin prosecution against the Deputy-Prime Minister and others. I will take up that also later. Now, I am going to the Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker has already given his ruling. Please sit down. Question Hour will be taken up now. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker has already given his ruling, now Question Hour will start...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you opportunity in Zero Hour. Please speak at that time. I have told about your issue also.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am permitting you to speak in Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me for a moment. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This should not be taken on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting this to be taken on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am now going to the Question Hour. Question No. 101—Shri Padam Sen Choudhry.

11.08 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Multi-Purpose Identity Cards

+
*101. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to launch a multi-purpose National Identity Card Scheme under which every Indian citizen will get a card with an identity number and his/her finger prints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have examined all the pros and cons of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which in depth examination of all relevant issues is likely to be completed; and

(e) the names of the districts proposed to be covered initially under this scheme?

[English]

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

(b) The Multipurpose National Identity Card scheme involves creation of an identification system for more than one billion citizens, streamlining the existing machinery for the registration of births and deaths at the grass root level and choices of institutional as well as technological options for creation of a integrated database of personal identities capable of being continuously updated.

(c) to (e) Given the complexities of the task at hand, it has been decided by the Government to undertake a Pilot Project on an experimental basis in a few districts/sub-districts of 13 States and Union Territories. The Pilot Project is to be initiated in April 2003 and expected to be completed within one year. A list of districts/sub-districts, proposed to be covered under the Project, is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement*List of Areas Proposed for the Pilot Project*

Sl.No.	State	District	Sub-District
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua (All Tahsils)	Bilawar Tahsil Bashohli Tahsil Kahuta Tahsil Hiranagar Tahsil
2.	Gujarat	Kutchch	Lakhpat Taluka
3.	Uttaranchal	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh Tahsil
4.	Rajasthan	Jasialmer	Jasialmer Tahsil
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Nowtanva Tahsil
6.	Assam	Karimganj	Pathankardi Revenue Circle
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Narsapur Mandal Hathnoora Kowdipally Mandal Shivampet Mandal Jinnaram Mandal
8.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Murshidabad-Jaiganj CD Block Murshidabad MC
9.	Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala East Tahsil 1. (a) Agartala Sheet No. 13-24 Agartala West Tahsil 1. (b) Agartala Sheet No. 1-12 Lankamura Tahsil 1. Shingerbil 2. Lankamura Barjala Tahsil 1. Ramnagar 2. Barjala Indiranagar Tahsil 1. Indiranagar 2. Kunjaban
10.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Tiruvadanai Taluka
11.	Goa	North Goa	Tiswadi Taluka
12.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Karaikal Sub-Taluka
13.	Delhi	North-West District	Narela Tahsil Village Pooth Khurd (CT)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the multipurpose National Identity Card Scheme of the Government is an important scheme since that card would not only be a certificate of citizenship for the people living in India, but it would also be a document wherein all details relating to an individual citizen would be contained. Therefore this scheme needs to be implemented cautiously, lest it is acquired by those people who are not Indian citizens and living here illegally. Therefore, I would like to know as to whether the Government have made all the arrangements to ensure that only those people get the card who are really citizens of India.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious matter and in order to root out all the problems we have to evolve a system to check illegal immigration. We have been discussing the matter for the last 10-15 years. First a feasibility study was undertaken and then pilot project in selected areas has been launched with a view to observe its performance in the field. We also share the concern of hon'ble Member and our aim is to ensure that the concern raised by the hon'ble Member does not materialise. On the basis of our experience with the pilot project we will take all the legal action that is required and we would also try to make Birth and Death Acts in various states at least homogenous, if not uniform. At present such Acts prevalent in different states differ.

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the pilot project has been launched in 26 districts of 13 states and Union territories. The scheme has been sanctioned. Whether the scheme would be centrally sponsored or there would be share of the States also in it and the (b) part is that an important state such as Bihar should be included in the scheme. The Nanpara tehsil of Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh on Nepal border should also be included in the scheme.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I would ensure that all such things are included in the project. The very purpose of a pilot project is to gain some experience of it in the field, on the basis of which shortcomings are removed. As far any other part of Bihar or Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it is only a pilot project meant for the experiment. After the report is received it will be considered and implemented all over the country and not in a specific area.

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank to the Government that after 55 years of independence the Government of India have taken up Multipurpose National Identity Card scheme. If the said scheme had been launched earlier, there would not have been so much of intrusion of foreigners into the country. I would like to know from the Minister whether identity card which are provided to original citizen will be provided to those citizens also who have acquired citizenship on the basis of staying in the country? Whether the Government propose to provide information regarding the crime record of the person and the punishment given to him or her in the identity card?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, sections of Citizenship Act will be taken into consideration in this regard. However, rules which are in final stage are being formulated under the Citizenship Act. The provisions will be made therein and all these things will be taken into account.

[*English*]

SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: I would like to ask the Minister, through you, Sir, whether the Government has applied its mind to the volume of work and expenditure likely to be incurred while implementing this Scheme. If by lapse of time, by the decision of the court, the Scheme goes out of use, as it happened in the case of Voters' Identity Card, what further use of the Card is likely to be made in future? What immunity is given to the Card holder who, unfortunately, loses the Identity Card?

[*Translation*]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been estimated that about Rs. 18 crore will be spent on the said pilot project. It is expected that such amount will be spent on the pilot project, however once the rule regarding this are formulated the said process will be initiated at the local level like census and them register will be maintained at the district level, local level, subdivision level, state level and the country level and the Central level. In that all aspects will be taken into consideration. I would also like to inform you that in case Identity Card is lost then there will be provision for that also.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This very decision of the Government to introduce National Identity Cards,

on the one hand, raises confidence in the security of the country and, on the other hand, creates a lot of apprehensions.

Sir, it has been stated that, in the initial stages, this would be introduced first in the border States, and that too in the border districts, to prevent illegal migrants and to ensure the right of the citizens of the country to enjoy all the fruits of the nation. We have no objection to that. In our country, identity is defined in many ways, through Voter Identity Card, Ration Card, Land Document, Income Tax Return, Driving Licence, and Wage Slip for people who work on daily wages under the *panchayat* system, etc. I have a worry on this aspect and I hope the Government will, perhaps, clear my worry. My worry is that at the district level in the border areas which I represent, the authority will ultimately go to the police and the agents of the police will go to the people and say: 'you have to enlist yourselves as citizens; otherwise we have to use some other method.' This kind of fear has already started prevailing in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad and Uttar Dinajpur of West Bengal, a large section of which I have the privilege to represent in the House.

My question, through you, to the Government is whether in the process of disposing of the right applicants for getting the National Identity Card, the Government is involving the Executive Magistrate at every level for disposing of the matter judiciously, free from harassment. The Minister may check up today itself about this kind of harassment in Gurgaon Police Station. For the last 15 days, hundreds of people who speak in Bengali language, both Hindus and Muslims, who do not get job elsewhere and who come to Delhi, Panipat and Gurgaon, have been harassed by the police and they have been taken into custody. We are issuing letters of identity to the effect that they belong to our constituency, by producing the Ration Card, and this is sending a wrong message.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a person called Lakshman Das had been made as Lashman Khan and had been arrested.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether in the process of giving the Identity Card, the Government is adhering to Indra Gandhi-Mujib-ur-Rahman Accord which said that those people who came to India under this Accord would

be treated as Indian citizens. If these things are clarified transparently to all the people and the Members of Lok Sabha, I think, the apprehension will be removed. Otherwise, my fear is that in the name of this, serious kind of disturbances will start in many States, particularly in the border States.

So, I would like to know categorically from the Minister as to who could be applicants for this Card. I would also like to know about the identification process and whether the Government is involving the Executive Magistrate in disposing of the matter judiciously.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, primarily to meet these kind of anxieties which have cropped up due to certain methodologies being used in different States, a fool-proof method will be used. I would like to submit that not only the police is not involved in the whole process, but the Executive Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the District Magistrate are the authorities here, and like Census, the local officials, the municipal employees, the *Patwaris*, the Revenue Clerks would be going from house-to-house for this purpose. Not only that, wherever doubtful persons are there, they would be separately enlisted and after that, we would ensure that a provisional list is published on which the claims and objections of the people would be invited. They would be decided by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the District Magistrate and then only it would become final.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issuance of the Identity Card is a very important and vital function. It will not only eliminate the illegal immigrants from other countries, but it will also reshape the voting pattern by eliminating bogus voting, impersonation, etc. In Tamil Nadu, they have taken a photograph of me for the sixth time, but I am yet to get the Card. Since it is a time-consuming process, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the strategic plan and how and when this task is going to be accomplished.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, no timeframe can be set now. However, as I have already stated in my reply also, we are trying to reduce the time through computerisation and by putting more people on the job for the pilot project. We will be completing the pilot project in 40 to 45 weeks. After that only, the real exercise will start and it will certainly take, approximately, about a year more.

[*Translation*]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my parliamentary constituency Maharajanj and my Tehsil Nautanwa have also been mentioned in this pilot project. Nautanwa Tehsil is located long Indo-Nepal border and the people of Indian origin live in bordering areas of Nepal and the people of Nepali origin live along the border area of India. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any scheme has been formulated to identify the people of Indian origin living here and the people who are actually Nepali citizens but are residing in Indian territory. My second question is that if the Identity Cards are issued to the Nepali citizens who are residing in Indian territory on the basis of residing then I would like to say on the basis of my factual information that the properties of 20 percent people of our Nautanwa Tehsil are in Nepal. Similarly the properties of seven to eight percent people of Nepal are in Nautanwa Tehsil. The people belonging to Tharu caste which come under Scheduled Caste are living in Nepal...(*Interruptions*). They are also the citizens of Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER: Akilesh Ji, the question should be short, why do you ask lengthy question. Due to this other persons do not get opportunity to ask question.

...(*Interruptions*)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: It will create a state of confusion. If you give instruction to issue identity card on the basis of information of Patwari and Tahsildar, I feel that there will be political interference. Will you evolve any system, as you have appointed SSB presently there. Will the officers of SSB be involved in this work? On the basis of my confirmed information I would like to submit that the issue of dual citizenship of a Member of Parliament who remained the Member of the House for two terms has been raised in the House, however no action has been taken in this regard. Will you develop any system to solve the issue of dual citizenship?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you are giving appropriate reply in short. However, lengthy question is asked despite you please give short reply.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, the pilot project will be started to examine the difficulties and apprehensions which are being expressed in this regard. It is not based on the property or residence and SSB or police are not involved

any where in it. Only civil authority will be involved in it. The civil authority means Executive Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, District Magistrate and the local officials of the area. They would conduct house to house census. They will collect information in the field and where there is doubt—they will prepare a separate list and as per the rule the decision in this regard will be taken ultimately by the authority like District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate which would be appointed after the pilot project. Even after this they will be given opportunity to file claims and objections. If they are registered they will have opportunity to file claim and objection. It will be decided by the district magistrate and everything will be covered under the pilot project and thereafter the final shape will be given to it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay. Be very short and ask a specific question.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: This problem of National Identity Card issue is correlated with the infiltration issue. Unless a person is certified or justified as an Indian citizen, the question of issuing Identity Card should not arise as it is correlated with this.

The infiltration problem in our State now broadly involves the Government of West Bengal. They have had a late realisation and now deportation is going on. So, naturally those who are being deported, have their own ration cards, their names exist in the voter's list and they are claiming that they should be considered as Indian citizens. What should be the criteria to identify persons who are staying in States, particularly in the border districts and who are being deported, as Indian citizens?

So, I would like to know what should be the criteria for a person to be termed as an Indian citizen and whether it should be correlated with the infiltration issue.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very ambitious scheme that the Government proposes to undertake and the proposal is to give a multi-purpose Identity Card to all citizens in the country. It is something that has not taken place in any part of the world except China where we have such a large population.

Relating it only to the problem of illegal immigration would not be a right approach. That is one thing for which the Identity Cards would serve a purpose. But otherwise, you need Identity Cards for all matters including even in schools, for children, for health purposes, etc. Therefore, it should be viewed in that context.

The pilot project is intended to make the Government take decisions which would ensure that nothing wrong would be done. In fact, the only organisation in the country which has experience of undertaking it on such a large scale is the Census Office. Therefore, it has been decided that the Office of the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner, India will function as the national citizens' registration authority. The Registrar General, India will be notified as the Registrar-General of Citizens' Registration.

The Director of Census Operations in the States would discharge the duties of State Directors of Citizens' Registration. The District Magistrate would act as the District Registrar of Citizens' Registration. Unless there is complete cooperation between the Centre and the States, a gigantic operation of this kind cannot succeed.

What you have said would also be borne in mind, particularly in respect of the border States that *bona fide* Indian citizens are not, in any way, denied Citizen Cards. Those who are doubtful, at the first stage, would be kept in the doubtful list. Latter on, after examining it thoroughly, it will be decided.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after 52 years of the adoption of our Constitution, we have not provided multi-purpose identity cards to our citizens. This is a must to prevent all sorts of bad things, like infiltration or whatever it may be.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has updated all the information from house to house and from person to person. That information is available in the computer. Therefore, why is the Government of India not initiating it as a pilot project in Andhra Pradesh? In future, it will be a nodal point for everybody. Every State will replicate it on the lines of Andhra Pradesh. We have all the information. No other State is maintaining the information from house to house and from person to person. If we provide it as a pilot project, everybody will use it for multi-purpose identity cards. That is why I am asking the Government of India: Why do they not include Andhra Pradesh and take it up as a pilot project?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: It is already included. Some of the districts and some of the sub-divisions of Medak District are already included. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: I am asking about the district and the *taluka* levels. The State of Andhra Pradesh has got all the information.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: That is very good. That is why we are choosing which division, which district and which State should be taken up. We have taken into consideration that IT development and database are very well maintained in Andhra Pradesh. That is why we have included this. All the Chief Ministers were consulted. All of them welcomed this scheme. They are ready to cooperate. We are already doing it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has already stated that the nodal agency is going to be the Census Organisation—the Registrar General—and in the case of the States, the Directors, and the District Magistrates at the district level. There are a variety of identity cards existing today, like BPL, APL, PAN, voter's identity card, ration card, passport, bank account, land document, CGHS card and wage bills. In such a situation, it has been our experience that for this complex and ambitious job, a right kind of software is needed. A computer is a must. What is the agency taking it into account? There is no precedence the world over except in China.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude your question.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: What is the agency which is being entrusted the job to develop a right software with a right number of parameters and a right number of fields taking into account the limited number of fields in the case of PAN is creating a great problems.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, there is no question; it is a statement. But still you can reply.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: We will certainly keep it in mind. But ultimately the Registrar-General is taking care of it. They will develop the software also.

Ecological Impact of Sand Mining

*102. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the ecological impact of sand mining in the coastal sea beds;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of agencies with expertise to conduct such studies in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the basis of such study?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No study has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the ecological impact of sand mining in the coastal sea beds.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, recently, the Government of Kerala has signed an MoU with a foreign firm for mining sand from the sea-beds. According to that MoU, this firm can mine sand from the sea-beds. This has caused widespread anxiety among the fishermen community as well as the general public. The sea-coast comes under the purview of the Central Government. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Kerala have sought permission from the Union Government before signing this MOU?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the law passed recently in January 2003 the State Governments do not have any power for mining in the coastal sea beds. On the other hand the rules have not yet been finally framed under the said rules. As long as these said rules are not formulated, such facility will not be given to any Indian or foreign firms or joint ventures.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, the scientists at the world level point out that sand mining from the sea will adversely affect the fish breeding. The coastal area in Kerala and Cochin from Quillon to Kanyakumari is considered very rich sea-bed in the world. So, considering this thing in mind, will the Union Government intervene in this matter to stop sand mining by the Government from the sea and will the Union Government ask...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, there is no such programme...(Interruptions)

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: But an MoU has been signed.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, there is no such proposal...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Krishnadas ji, you please ask your question.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, an MOU has been signed with a foreign firm by the Government of Kerala...(Interruptions) Yes, it has been signed.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: For what? This is not true. Sir, he is misleading the House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask his question. How can you stop him from asking a question?

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: May I know from the Union Government...(Interruptions) Sir, why do they not allow me to ask my question? May I know whether the Union Government will ask the Government of Kerala to stop its move to sell the sea for sand mining?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Let me understand the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing the same.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: But Sir, there is no MoU...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. If you are not satisfied with the question being asked by some Member, I will give you a chance to ask the question and then you can refute. But let the hon. Member ask his question. The hon. Member has every right to ask the question.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, will the Union Government ask the Government of Kerala so to stop its move to sell the sea for sand mining?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I have already submitted that unless rules are made under the law, the State Governments neither have nor will be given such right. So unless the rules are formulated no one will have right to undertake mining. The Government are aware of the ill effect of mining in the sea and what can

be the consequence of mining in the coastal sea beds. Rules will be formulated keeping in view these things. Once the rules are formulated then the question will arise as to who will be permitted to undertake mining and who will not be able to do it. Presently no State Government have such power and the Kerala Government can not give any such right to anyone.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.M. Sudheeran.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.M. Sudheeran cannot shout but he should be given a chance. Please co-operate. Because he does not speak loudly, should he not be given a chance?

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that no study has been conducted so far regarding sand mining. So, this is the position. But, even without a study, there is a move in Kerala by certain private companies to seek permission from the Central Government for sand mining. This has resulted in strong protests from the people of the coastal belt. The entire population belonging to the coastal belt, irrespective of party politics, is trying its best to protest against the move of the company. So, in view of the protest, I request the Government not to give sanction or permission for sand mining if such an application comes in future also.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, will the Government convene a meeting of the MPs representing coastal areas to discuss the issues involved in sand mining threadbare? I am happy that the Government of Kerala has announced in the Assembly that the Government has no idea for proceeding with sand mining.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put your question.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: This meeting will enable the MPs to ventilate their viewpoints and the Government will be able to get the ground level information. Sir, there is an MoU. The State Government has clarified its position....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put your question.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Elaborating the question will not alter the reply and it is that no order for

any kind of mining should be given. I have submitted not to give any such order because the rules have yet to be framed and once the rules are framed they will be sent to the MP's for their consideration and then the possibility of as to what kind of amendments can be made would be explored. Once these rules come before the MP's then their suggestions would be considered. However I would like to apprise the House that there is feeling of resentment among the locals over the question of mining and the Government is in thick of all the developments and the Government is also aware about both the positive as well as negative consequences of mining. When these rules are framed by considering all these things, your queries over as to whether or not your suggestions have been included could be resolved. You can express your reaction once the rules are framed.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, while endorsing the views expressed by my learned friend, Shri V.M. Sudheeran, I would just like to make a point to put the record straight. There was a Global Investment Meet inaugurated by no less a person than the Prime Minister, in Cochin. In that Global Investment Meet, some private party has come forward for sand mining. There was, as a matter of fact, an MoU.

But when there was resentment from the people, especially the people from the coastal areas, the Government of Kerala came forward to abandon the scheme. This is not the monopoly of only a section of the people sitting here. They made it abundantly clear that no sand mining will be permitted by the State Government. Despite the fact that there was such an announcement by the Chief Minister and the Minister of Industry, this issue is being raised. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, this is not the Assembly of Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, you ask a specific question. Otherwise, I will go to the next question.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Though the reality is already stated by the State Government that there is no such proposal before them, as pointed out by my friend Shri Sudheeran, certain outsiders and businessmen are coming and double-crossing the State Government and the Government of India. We all demand from the hon. Minister that under no circumstances sand mining shall be permitted in Kerala. Will the Government please consider that?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made it clear time and again that until the rules are formulated it would not be possible to identify as to what authority does the State Government or the Union Government have in this regard. The rules would be framed keeping in view the circumstances under which the mining would take place, the site at which it would take place, the *modus operandi* that would be applied for mining alongwith keeping in view the positive and negative effects thereof and it is only often the framing of rules that your apprehensions and concern could be addressed. Hence it would not be justified for anybody to say anything in this regard right now and authority, place and the *modus operandi* of mining would only be find after the rules are framed.

[English]

Modernization of Police Force

*103. +
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to raise the Centre's contribution towards the modernization of police force of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the ratio of funds decided for the purpose;

(c) whether some States have not utilized the amount allocated to them for the modernization of police force during the last three years including 2002-2003;

(d) if so, the details of amount allocated and utilized by each State;

(e) the reasons for non-utilization of funds; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Central annual allocation under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces was enhanced to Rs. 1000 crores from the year 2000-01 onwards and it was decided that the Scheme will be reviewed after every two years of implementation. The Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs has submitted its report suggesting, *inter-alia*, that the Centre's contribution towards the modernization of police forces of the States may be increased from 50% to 75% out of which 50% should be grant and 25% should be loan. The proposal is under active consideration of the Government of India.

(c) and (d) As per reports received from the State Governments, 71.81% of the funds approved during 2000-01 and 43.87% of the funds approved during 2001-02 have been utilized by the State Governments. Details showing the funds approved and utilization as reported by the State Governments for 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 is at Annexure.

(e) At present, the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces is being operated on 50:50 matching contribution basis between the Centre and the States. Out of the Centre's share, half is in the form of grant and half in the form of loan. As per reports received, many of the State Governments have not been able to contribute their share due to financial constraints prevailing in the States.

(f) The Government of India have taken a number of steps to impress upon the State Governments to give due priority for the implementation of the scheme for modernization of their police forces in the right earnest. The Deputy Prime Minister has personally written to the Chief Ministers impressing upon them the importance of the scheme and need for full utilization of funds allocated for the purpose. It was also reiterated in the Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security which was held on 8th February, 2003 at New Delhi.

Annexure

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces—2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03-funds released/utilization position
(Rs. in crore) (Position as on 20.2.2003)

Name of State	Annual allocation (Rs. in crore)	Approved plan 2000-01 (Rs. in crore)	Release of Central Share (Rs. in crore)	Utilisation position- 2000-01 (Central and State share) (Rs. in crore)	Approved Plan 2001-02 (Rs. in Crore)	Release of Central share 2001-02 (Rs. in Crore)	Utilisation position- 2001-02 (Central and State Share) (Rs. in crore)	Approved plan 2002-03 (Rs. in Crore)	Funds put at the disposal of DCPW for POLNET in rupees)	Balance central share released. (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	82.00	144.04	72.02	142.82	154.405	77.2025	43.3945	130.35	60,26,390	64,52,31,958 @
Anunachal Pradesh	05.20	2.30	01.15	02.30	8.82917	04.41458	6.2282	10.96	17,01,478	5,02,98,522
Assam	38.70	73.15	36.575	33.39	77.18	38.59	Nil	78.59	34,50,718	16,34,99,282
Bihar	54.00	115.17	57.585	23.001	108.00	54.00	Nil	Plan received	56,64,062	Being processed
Chhattisgarh	19.00	41.15	20.575	39.25	43.94	21.97	18.69	33.38	22,78,680	16,46,27,740
Goa	02.00	4.04	02.02	03.54	4.00	02.00	2.50	8.36	6,97,828	1,93,02,172
Gujarat	50.00	119.53	59.76	111.55	100.00	50.00	42.31	108.32	36,42,768	49,63,57,232
Haryana	22.10	56.67	28.325	56.67	48,92,11,144	24,46,055	48.92	45.71	23,53,666	21,86,46,334
Himachal Pradesh	06.70	1.34	01.34	01.34	12,75,89	06,37,945	Nil	Plan considered by Empowered Committee	17,93,898	Being released
J&K	28.50	61.65	30.825	61.64	57.00	28.50	50.40	65.39	21,04,530	28,28,95,470
Jharkhand	18.00	80.30	40.15	46.59	57.87	28,935	57.87	25.46	26,93,726	12,46,51,175
Karnataka	75.00	165.70	82.85	162.51	153,95,97	76,97,985	93.34	160.001	38,93,938	74,61,06,062
Kerala	31.50	58.57	29.28	46.76	62,23,03,74	31,11,518	49.64	72.00	30,38,428	24,82,31,110
Madhya Pradesh	53.00	108.97	54.49	108.97	106,00,091	53,00,045	79.37	93.61	58,28,196	46,22,46,804 @
Maharashtra	92.10	166.20	83.10	135.88	184.20	92.10	112.90	151.73	53,96,962	67,40,03,038 @
Manipur	10.50	8.20	04.10	01.453	9,90,492	04,95,246	Nil	20.06	13,69,288	58,95,712
Meghalaya	5.50	3.08	01.54	01.09	10,38,29,168	05,19,145	Nil	10.37	12,19,640	42,30,360
Mizoram	5.50	9.91	04.95	09.91	11.00	05.50	11.00	15.41	8,18,462	5,41,81,538
Nagaland	13.50	5.68	02.84	05.68	26,88,55	13,44,275	26,94,075	12.95	13,52,294	6,34,27,550
Orissa	30.50	61.15	30.575	33.11	61.00	30.50	19.29	59.42	36,25,824	16,19,24,176
Punjab	32.10	71.51	35.76	64,345	64,19,97,940	32,09,989	24.40	47.55	29,16,910	23,48,63,602 @

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	61.10	91.05	45.525	32.342	122.20	61.10	32.343	Plan considered by Empowered Committee	51.42,370	Being released
Sikkim	03.20	3.66	01.83	00.21	5.7447	2.87235	Nil	Plan not received	9,02,292	Nil
Tamil Nadu	68.10	153.00	76.50	131.69	136.20	68.10	136.20	95.52	55,31,650	67,54,68,350
Tripura	05.60	12.79	06.39	12.79	11.20	05.60	10.31	27.55	8,48,196	5,51,51,804
Uttar Pradesh	123.52	247.94	123.97	117.45	232.099	116.0495	10.24	219.80	86,75,290	59,52,24,710
Uttaranchal	06.58	11.01	05.50	10.04	16.888	08.444	01.20	49.28	15,81,158	6,42,18,842
West Bengal	56.50	120.95	60.475	44.55	113.00	56.50	Nil	Plan received	32,38,386	Being processed
Total	1000.0	1998.0	1000.00	1434.821	2000.00	1000.000	877.48645		8,77,87,026	626,28,83,543

*During 2001-02, the State Government of Tamil Nadu forwarded a consolidated plan for Rs. 27223.919 lakhs for 2001-02 and 2002-03. Against this, the Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 06.11.2001 approved a total amount of Rs. 24482.466 lakhs for the financial years 2001-02 and 2002-03. Out of the mentioned approved amount, Rs. 13620.00 lakhs pertains to 2001-02 and the balance amount of Rs. 10862.466 lakhs pertains to 2002-03. Therefore, the balance amount of Rs. 2757.534 lakhs is the entitlement (State and Central Share) to the State Government of Tamil Nadu during 2002-03. The Government of Tamil Nadu have forwarded a proposal to a tune of Rs. 12011.29 lakhs for 2002-03 against the actual entitlement of Rs. 2757.534 lakhs (as mentioned above).

@Supplementary plans of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab are under examination.

Total funds released (as on 20.2.2003): Rs. 8,77,87,026 (POLNET) Plus Rs. 626,28,83,543 = Rs. 635,06,70,569.

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection and blessings both. It is my good fortune that for the first time, I am getting an opportunity to raise the question in the House. Hon. Advaniji is the Minister of Home Affairs of the country. I have also served as the Home Minister in Madhya Pradesh for two years. I have realised that our police administration is still running on the British pattern. My submission is that there is a need to bring in fundamental changes in this administrative framework and it can be reformed on two Counts. One, there is a need to alter the mindset of police personnels and two, we will have to streamline the police administration. I am of the view that we should in order to change the mentality of the police, change the colour of their uniform from the existing Khaki continuing since Britishers which symbolises terror, fear and repression. Alongwith it, I would like to submit that keeping in view the mentality...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make submission, ask your question straightway.

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: I would like to ask as to whether the police also would be trained to behave in

a polite manner. 50 percent of the funds proposed to be spent for the modernisation of and revamping of the police administration would be given to the states. I would like to know whether this amount would be enhanced to 75 percent from the existing 50 percent. If so, by when?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, I am replying to his later question first because it is more important. All the states share the same concern and this concern was highlighted during the Conference of the Chief Ministers, DG's and Secretaries. It was suggested in the Conference that it would be reviewed after every two years. Hence the Review Committee has recommended that this amount be enhanced to 75 percent from 50 percent. The Home Ministry has accepted the suggestion and have sent proposal to the Finance Ministry. Hence this amount would be enhanced to 75 percent from 50 percent.

Secondly the hon. Member has given suggestions on the basis of his experience. The training part is very important aspect of the modernisation scheme and the attitudnal syllabi changes have been inserted to achieve the same. Several steps are being taken and the

suggestion of the hon. Ministers that the Khaki Colour of the uniform of police force be also changed will also be considered in view of his two year's experience as Home Minister.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Minister has accepted that Khaki is symbolic of the oppression and atrocity.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: No, I haven't accepted this.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you raising impertinent issues.

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Sir, crores of rupees are allocated annually for the modernisation of the forces but the funds reach the states after January or February. In such a situation the states either try to utilise the funds till March or defer the scheme to the next year. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would ensure that the funds are given to States by July or August instead of giving it after the month of December?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, I have repeatedly insisted the State Governments to send their proposals till the month of May. The concerned Committee considers the proposals received by it in May for one or two months and then the funds are sanctioned and released. However funds are either not released or withheld till next year in case of State which send their proposals by the end of December. It is the existing provision.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the details given by hon. Minister of state of Home Affairs. The report submitted by him suggests that several states are unable to provide their share due to the existing financial constraints. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to whether this conclusion has been drawn on the basis of original report or on the basis of review done by the Government? Related to it is the mention of Bihar made in the report which states that utilisation aspect of the funds is Zero, the funds have been received in the approved scheme and the action in this regard is going on. I would like to know how they are correlated, it has been mentioned that the utilisation is nil despite the receipt of the sanctioned funds and ongoing action in this regard. I would like to know in detail the correct position in this regard. It seems that the Government becomes perturbed by the merely mention of Bihar.

I would like to ask from the Government whether the Government are contemplating over increasing the amount of contribution or not?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, the Government are considering about the states which are unable to give 50 percent of the share. So far as feed back in this regard is concerned, it has been experienced in the Conference of Chief Ministers, DG and Secretaries that the states are actually facing problem in making 50 percent contribution. And that is why the request to make it to 75 percent has been made by them as per their own will. Utilisation position in respect of Bihar has been shown as 'Nil'. We allocate funds to States out of the total one thousand crore rupees, as the proposals are received from States and since we did not receive any proposal from Bihar, so we showed it as 'Nil'. Later on they are considered when we receive proposals and then funds are released. As they cannot utilize this money the same year, so they utilise it next year.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have released funds for modernisation of the police force of various states. But there are some crimes that involve two or more states collectively e.g., intoxicating substances. They are transported from one place to another. Similar is the case with illegal weapons. These are taken from one state to different states of the country. The hon. Minister has talked about state-wise modernisation of Police Force. The Supreme Court had to issue orders in case of Veerappan, involving both the States Karnataka and Tamilandu. One state adopts a lukewarm attitude in apprehending criminals from the other state and say that the crime has not occurred in their state but in the other one. Whether the Government are contemplating over the fact that there should be inter state modernisation of Police Force so that information could immediately be transferred and such lukewarm attitude could be avoided. A hypothesis has been made for creation of collective Police Force group. Panchayati Raj System has been implemented in the country. Gram Suraksha Samitis have been constituted under the Panchayati Raj System in Madhya Pradesh, and they review the working of Villages but the economic condition of States is not good. Whether the Central Government would extend their co-operation in providing assistance to them. Gram Suraksha Samitis should be modernised and some economic help may be given to them.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the states share information as per the intelligence available with them as also the ramification of crimes in those states or in the country. Help of Police of other States is also taken. Today, we have reached a stage that one organisation of the Home Ministry is talking about Home net. Every Police station should be linked with its district Police Officer through satellite, districts would be connected with states and states would be connected with the Centre.

One police station would be able to make direct contact with the police station of any other State. We are giving separate funds to that organisation so that this system could be evolved as soon as possible and states could be given help in this direction also.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had also made request with regard to the Gram Suraksha Samitis...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you to speak. The Minister would not give reply to this.

[*English*]

Techniques for Water Harvesting

+
*104. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started a scheme to conserve water in all the villages of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to devise techniques for water harvesting to aid farming;

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

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme; and

(f) the details of the work carried out and the funds proposed to be allocated during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The Department of Land Resources is implementing three main Programmes namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis. Water conservation/water harvesting is one of the components of watershed development projects which is

to be taken up in accordance with the local situation and need. However, no separate Scheme solely for water conservation is being implemented by the Department. Various rainwater harvesting techniques have been traditionally used in different parts of the country and the Department has been supporting construction of water harvesting structures in the watershed development project under the three Programmes.

(e) and (f) During the first year of the Tenth Plan i.e. 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 450.00 crores has been earmarked for IWDP, Rs. 250.00 crores for DPAP and Rs. 185.00 crores for DDP, out of which an amount of Rs. 308.15 crores under IWDP, Rs. 227.14 crores under DPAP and Rs. 143.99 crores under DDP have been released to the programme districts for implementation of watershed projects, till 20.02.2003. These funds are being utilised for execution of development works that mainly aim at land development, soil & moisture conservation, water conservation/water harvesting and plantation/pasture development. The Department has proposed an allocation of Rs. 4765.00 crores for implementation of the aforesaid three Programmes during the 10th Plan Period. State-wise allocations are not proposed as the Programmes are implemented on watershed project basis, each project running for 5 years. Release of funds to the districts is demand driven.

[*Translation*]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply given by the Government to my question, I only wish to know in this regard whether the Government have made any state-wise arrangements for the areas where people who have extracted underground water. Whether such districts of Bihar and Jharkhand have been identified which have scarcity of underground water? Whether any such scheme is being implemented there? The name of the districts that are affected by this? Whether the Government have taken any action in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member is asking about the performance regarding the various States.

The programmes that are being implemented for wasteland development are of three kinds—IWDP, DPAP and DDP. Under these Programmes, various States are implementing the schemes that are to be implemented in each State. There was a meeting of Rural Development Ministers, which was held on 27th and 28th of January to review what are the stages and what is the

performance. Accordingly, we find that whatever the State Governments have done is not to our satisfaction. If he wants the district-wise information for the State of Bihar, we can furnish the information to him.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether the Government have made any district-wise arrangements so as to ascertain the districts in which these arrangements have been made? Union Government have proposed an allocation of Rs. 4765.00 crores during the Tenth Plan Period. This year, i.e. 2002-03 an amount of Rs. 450.00, 250.00 and 185.00 crores respectively have been earmarked. I would like to know from the Government whether states have been asked to sent the proposals for release of funds what is the share of funds earmarked for Bihar and Jharkhand? Whether these states have sent any such proposal to the Government which has not yet been approved of by the Government, whether the hon. Minister would throw some light on this?

[English]

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: The release of the amount is dependent on the performance of the implementation of the project.

As far as Bihar and Jharkhand are concerned, they have submitted the reports, which are already inspected by the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees of the States as well of the Districts. These reports are not so satisfactory. Therefore, unless and until it is satisfactory to the extent it should be, the payment is to be released, if it is not to that extent, the payment is not released. For example, 15 per cent of the first amount is disbursed at the time of the sanction of the project. If 15 per cent of the work is done according to the norms or guidelines, then the amount has to be released. Therefore, I think, whatever the report has been received, we have paid to the extent that they have asked for.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, water level is decreasing day-by-day. Government have formulated many schemes to save the water level. Main amongst these are-DPAP, DDP, IWDP and EAS. The Government have allocated rupees 4765 crores in the 10th Five Year Plan for these schemes. But the situation is that money

instead of water, is getting drowned and still the water level is lowering down. In the past, village tanks were used to make to increase the water level, but they are filled with silt in the present time. I would like to know from the Government that whether Government have formulated any scheme to de-silt the village tanks. Besides, I also wish to say that the Maharashtra Government have been provided huge amount under the E.A.S. scheme but it has been misutilised. I would like to know whether the Government are aware of this and if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Sir, his question is related to two things. One is, whether the Government would certainly help for reviewing or clearing of the silt tanks. The answer is yes.

Secondly, according to EAS, in Maharashtra, 22 districts were helped for doing the work of EAS under the watershed programme. Out of 22 districts, 12 districts have misutilised these EAS funds. It has been brought to the notice of the State Government. The State Government has been told and given in writing that this diversion of funds to the extent of Rs. 35 crore should be recovered and utilised against the proper head.

Uniform Staffing Pattern

*105. SHRI PRABODH PADNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the UGC has set up a committee to consider uniform staffing pattern, conditions of service for the employees of the central Universities;

(b) if so, whether that committee has completed its task and submitted its recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The UGC has set up a Joint Cadre Review Committee to recommend, *inter-alia*, norms for determining the number of non-teaching posts at different levels in the Central Universities and uniform conditions of service for the non-teaching employees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is not satisfactory. I would like to know what are the terms of reference of this committee and whether the Government is aware of the fact that in different parts of our country, in the colleges and universities, the contract system is being used—it is introduced—and a lot of teachers and lectures are taken on contract system. Some are being paid poor salary and discrimination is there. I want to know whether this is there under the terms and conditions of the UGC or not. This is my question.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this question needs a separate notice because it deals with contract system. We are dealing in this question about terms and conditions of those who are already employed, especially the non-teaching staff. Therefore, if there is any notice about it, I will certainly reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Drinking Water in Villages

*106. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI R.L. JALAPPA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced new guidelines to achieve the goal of providing drinking water to all the villages of the country by 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly with regard to distance and quantum of water availability to each person;

(c) the manner in which the new guidelines are likely to ensure to meet the target set within the scheduled time; and

(d) the funds allocated/released to States for drinking water during 2002-2003, state-wise especially in the drought affected districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The guidelines for implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme have been revised to achieve the goal of providing drinking water to all Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations in the country by April, 2004. As per the revised guidelines, the weightage for Not Covered (N.C.)/Partially Covered (P.C.) habitations component has been increased from 10% to 15% in the criteria for allocation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) funds to States with effect from 2002-2003. Sector Reform Projects, based on demand driven approaches with people's participation have been sanctioned in 67 pilot districts with total provisional outlay of Rs. 2060.45 crores. This programme has now been expanded as 'Swajaldhara' throughout the country which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25.12.2002. Under Swajaldhara, proposal from Not Covered and Partially Covered Gram panchayats/habitations get priority.

The norms for providing safe drinking water to rural habitations are—

- (i) 40 litres of safe drinking water per capita per day (lpcd) for human beings.
- (ii) 30 lpcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.
- (iii) One hand pump or stand post for every 250 persons.
- (iv) The water source should exist within the habitation or within 1.6 km in the plains and within 100 metres elevation in the hilly areas.

(c) The policy initiatives mentioned above are targeted to achieve coverage of all rural habitations with drinking water by April, 2004.

(d) The details of allocation and release made to States for providing drinking water to rural areas including drought affected areas during 2002-2003 are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of State	Allocation	First Instalment	Second Instalment	Total	Addl. Assistance for drought/ Flood	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13477.00	6738.50	6092.92	12831.42	0.00	12831.42
2.	Bihar	7406.00	3703.00	—	3703.00	0.00	3703.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2443.00	1221.50	1221.50	2443.00	0.00	2443.00
4.	Goa	122.00	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	6546.00	3273.00	3218.75	6491.75	453.00	6944.75
6.	Haryana	2002.00	1001.00	—	1001.00	0.00	1001.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5635.00	2817.50	2817.50	5635.00	890.00	6525.00
8.	J & K	12324.00	6162.00	—	6162.00	0.00	6162.00
9.	Jharkhand	3063.00	1531.50	—	1531.50	0.00	1531.50
10.	Karnataka	11136.00	5568.00	5568.00	11136.00	157.68	11293.68
11.	Kerala	3698.00	1899.30	—	1899.30	0.00	1899.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7159.00	3579.50	3579.50	7159.00	367.08	7526.08
13.	Maharashtra	16820.00	8414.50	—	8414.50	0.00	8414.50
14.	Orissa	6225.00	3112.50	—	3112.50	311.25	3423.75
15.	Punjab	2581.00	1290.50	1290.50	2581.00	0.00	2581.00
16.	Rajasthan	20731.00	10365.50	7259.80	17625.30	1200.00	18825.30
17.	Tamil Nadu	6358.00	3179.00	3179.00	6358.00	0.00	6358.00
18.	Uttaranchal	3083.00	1541.50	—	1541.50	0.00	1541.50
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13022.00	6511.00	—	6511.00	0.00	6511.00
20.	West Bengal	8545.00	4272.50	—	4272.50	0.00	4272.50
21.	A & N Islands	13.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	D & N Haveli	7.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total (A)	152415.00	76181.80	34227.47	110409.27	3379.01	113788.28
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	4977.00	2488.50	—	2488.50	—	2488.50
28.	Assam	8407.00	4203.50	1049.00	5252.50	—	5252.50
29.	Manipur	1826.00	913.00	—	913.00	34.00	947.00
30.	Meghalaya	1957.00	978.50	978.50	1957.00	—	1957.00
31.	Mizoram	1398.00	699.00	—	699.00	—	699.00
32.	Nagaland	1454.00	727.00	509.00	1236.00	—	1236.00
33.	Sikkim	597.00	298.50	298.50	597.00	—	597.00
34.	Tripura	1734.00	867.00	—	867.00	—	867.00
	Sub Total (B)	22350.00	11175.00	2835.00	14010.00	34.00	14044.00
	Total (A)+(B)	174765.00	87356.80	37062.47	124419.27	3413.01	127832.28

Release Position under DDP for the year 2002-2003

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1388.00	694.00	648.50	1342.50	—	1342.50
2.	Gujarat	153.00	120.00	33.00	153.00	—	153.00
3.	Haryana	944.00	472.00	—	472.00	—	472.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8.00	4.00	—	4.00	—	4.00
5.	J & K	64.00	32.00	—	32.00	—	32.00
6.	Karnataka	1177.00	588.50	—	588.50	—	588.50
7.	Rajasthan	6019.00	3009.50	1761.16	4770.66	—	4770.66
	Total	9753.00	4920.00	2442.66	7362.66	—	7362.66

Review of Prices of Drugs by NPPA

*107. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) recently reviewed the prices of certain drugs like Vitamin-C Idochlorohydroxy quinoline, etc.;

(b) if so, the revised prices of the drugs fixed as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government had earlier brought down the prices of the major multi-vitamin combinations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the impact of the reduced prices is not being felt by the consumers; and

(f) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the benefit of the reduced prices is passed on to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (f) The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) had recently reviewed the prices of bulk drug Vitamin C and drug idochlorohydroxy-quinoline (ICHQ). The prices of bulk drug Vitamin C (Plain), Vitamin C (coated) and Sodium Ascorbate were revised downward on 06.09.2002 to Rs. 423.00/kg, Rs. 419.00/kg and Rs. 466.00/kg from the then prices of Rs. 526.00/kg, Rs. 526.00/kg and Rs. 592.00/kg, respectively. The price of bulk drug Idochlorohydroxy quinoline was revised upward on 06.09.2002 to Rs. 764.00/kg from the then price of Rs. 740.00/kg. The prices of formulations containing bulk drug Vitamin C as single ingredient as well as multi-vitamin combinations were also revised. These prices were revised downward ranging between 0.16% to 51.44% on 24.12.2002. The prices of formulations containing bulk drug Idochlorohydroxy quinoline were revised upward ranging between 0.94% to 3.55% on 24.12.2002. The major formulators of the multi-vitamin formulation have submitted to NPPA the price list showing the revised price of the multi-vitamin preparations.

[Translation]

Replacement of Forces in J&K

*108. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CRPF is likely to replace BSF in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the factors contributing to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM) on Reforming the National Security System, inter-alia, recommended that Internal Security (IS/Counter Insurgency (CI) duties should be entrusted to Central Reserve Police Force and the Rashtriya Rifles and Border Guarding Forces should be reverted to their primary role. With the augmentation of Central Para Military Forces in a phased manner, it would be possible to replace BSF deployed on IS/CI duties for their primary role.

Reforms in Mining Sector

109. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have taken a decision to bring in reforms in the mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to speed up the process of reforms in the mining sector;

(d) whether the reform process would also cover scientific methods related to mining, protection of environment, education, employment generation, health care for the people living at places located near the mines on priority basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) Implementation of reform process in the mining sector is a continuous process. The National Mineral Policy (NMP) was announced in 1993 and the mining sector was thrown open for private investment including foreign investment. To give effect to the NMP and to take the reforms process forward, extensive changes were made in the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) in 1994 and 1999 and Rules framed thereunder were accordingly amended.

The reform process encompassed *inter alia* opening up of the mining sector to private investment including foreign investment, delegation of powers to the State Governments, simplification of procedures, ushering in an investor-friendly climate comparable with best global practices and ensuring systematic and scientific mining.

Under the provisions of Section 18 of the MMDR Act, 1957, Central Government have notified Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 for conservation and systematic development of minerals and protection of environment. Appropriate penalties have been provided for contravention of these Rules.

Interaction meetings with State Governments, Central Ministries/Departments and the Investors in the mining sector are held from time to time to make the policy and procedure of grant of mineral concessions investor friendly and to sensitise the various stake holders about the reform process. Last three such meetings, a Tripartite meeting of Central Government, State Governments and Investors, 27th Meeting of the Mineral Advisory Council and Conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology have been held on 12.11.2001, 21.9.2002 and 22.1.2003 respectively.

In the process of ongoing consultation with the Stakeholders, it has been decided in the Conference of State Ministers of Mining & Geology held on 22.1.2003 that for giving thrust to the mining sector reforms *inter-alia* for scientific methods related to mining, protection of environment etc., the rules framed under the MMDR Act, 1957 shall incorporate provisions relating to minimum size of mining lease, and detailed provisions regarding mine closure plans and rehabilitation of mined out areas.

Survey on Unemployment

*110. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Applied Economic Research has carried out any survey on unemployment among the rural youths in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) The National Council for Applied Economic Research has reported that they have not undertaken any study on 'unemployment'.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

General Pool of Accommodation

*111. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accommodation added to the General Pool accommodation in the country especially in

Delhi/New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise, type-wise and State-wise;

(b) the extent to which waiting period for allottees have reduced as a result thereof, type-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal for acquiring/construction of additional residential units in the General Pool of Accommodation in the country during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004; and

(d) if so, the details in terms of physical/financial parameters and time schedule fixed for the purpose, type-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) Details of General Pool Residential Accommodation completed during the last 3 years are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(b) There has been significant decrease in the waiting period as a result of these additions in certain locations such as Shimla, Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi and Gangtok. However, in cities like New Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai and reduction in waiting period is only marginal on account of the backlog of pending applications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of General Pool Residential Accommodation targeted for completion in Delhi and other States during 2002-03 are given in the Statement-II enclosed and those during 2003-04 are given in the Statement-III enclosed. The completion of the ongoing schemes as well as starting of the new schemes is dependent on the availability of funds as well as clearances from local bodies.

Statement-I

General Pool Residential Accommodation Completed during last 3 Years

Year	No. of Quarters completed	City	Type of Accommodation								Hostel	Total
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VI (Spl)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1999-2000	773	Bangalore (Kamatka)	96	200	160	40	6	3	—	—	505	
		Trivandrum (Kerala)	0	0	80	24	12	0	—	—	116	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Mysore (Karnataka)	0	0	40	0	0	—	—	—	40
		Indore (MP)	0	42	60	10	0	0	—	—	112
		Total	96	242	340	74	18	3	—	—	773
2000-2001	996	New Delhi	—	—	—	72	42	—	—	—	114
		Shimla (H.P.)	18	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		Lucknow (U.P.)	160	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
		Allahabad (U.P.)	—	24	102	18	4	2	—	—	150
		Varanasi (U.P.)	24	60	102	12	—	—	—	—	198
		Gangtok (Sikkim)	24	24	40	12	—	—	—	—	100
		Mumbai (Maharashtra)	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
		Total	22	344	244	134	46	2	—	—	996
2001-2002	316	New Delhi	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	158
		Mumbai (Maharashtra)	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		Lucknow (U.P.)	8	12	24	50	3	1	—	—	98
		Total	8	72	24	50	161	1	—	—	316
Total	2085										

Statement-II

City-wise and type-wise details of General Pool Residential Accommodation targeted for completion during the year 2002-03

Number of Quarter Type-wise

City	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI	Total No. of Qtrs.	Hostel		Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
								Double suite	Single suite	
Delhi	—	—	—	412	294	—	706	120	—	60.78
Srinagar	—	120	88	18	6	—	232	—	—	4.73
Agra	16	32	64	8	—	—	120	—	—	5.18
Lucknow	—	—	—	42	32	—	74	—	—	4.80
Jaipur	—	—	112	52	20	6	190	—	—	11.08
Mumbai/New Mumbai	—	60	112	—	28	—	200	—	—	22.90
Patna	8	8	8	—	—	—	24	—	—	1.23
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	22	10	—	32	—	—	2.50
Guwahati	24	16	72	24	—	—	136	—	—	7.06
Bangalore	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	1.40
Total	48	236	456	578	494	6	1728	120	—	121.66

Statement III

City-wise and type-wise details of General Pool Residential Accommodation targetted for completion during the year 2003-04

Number of Quarter Type-wise

City	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI	Total No. of Qtrs.	Hostel		Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
								Double suite	Single suite	
New Mumbai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	4.92
Mumbai	—	—	—	112	—	—	112	—	—	19.52
Trivandrum	—	—	54	30	—	—	84	—	—	5.16
Nagpur	45	120	90	16	12	—	283	—	—	12.82
Kolkata	—	—	—	—	72	—	72	48	48	15.97
Agartala	—	32	48	12	4	—	96	—	—	6.94
Andaman & Nicobar	—	36	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1.72
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	45	188	192	170	88	—	683	48	98	67.05

Theft of Coal from Railway Stations and Coal Depots of BCCL

*112. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of coal is being stolen from coal depots of the Bharat Cocking Coal Limited;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered in police stations regarding the theft of the coal during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) the extent of loss suffered by BCCL on account of theft of coal during the said period;

(d) whether coal is being stolen in connivance with the officers of BCCL and CISF jawans;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) to (c) Theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely and as such, it is not possible to exactly specify the location from and the quantity of coal that might have been stolen. However, as per raids carried out by Central Industrial Security Force and Security Personnel of BCCL, the total number of cases lodged, quantity and approximately value of coal recovered during the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (upto 14.2.2003)
No. of FIRs Lodged	17	60	37
Quantity recovered (in tonne)	148.54	183.8	63.54
Approximate Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	1.92	2.78	0.89

(d) The connivance of officers of BCCL and CISF jawans in theft of coal has not been established so far.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply at (d) above.

(f) Following steps have been taken by BCCL to prevent theft of coal:

- (i) Regular meetings/discussions are held at all levels to identify the theft prone areas.
- (ii) Regular raids are being conducted by the CISF to recover stolen/pilfered coal which is being handed over to management/police for further action.
- (iii) Joint raids with local police, Government Railway Police and Railway Police Force are also being conducted in theft prone areas of BCCL.
- (iv) Intensive patrolling by the CISF personnel is carried out in all the areas of BCCL.

Backward Districts

*113. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force set up to identify the Backward districts has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Backward Districts identified and declared so far, State-wise;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued to develop these districts;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith allocation of funds for the purpose;

(f) whether the Government propose to include some more Districts of Tamil Nadu and other States in the revise list of backward Districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) A Task Force was set up under the chairmanship of Minister (RD) which was also required to identify the most distressed districts of the country. The Task Force has submitted its final report. The Task Force had identified 131 districts as the most distressed in the country.

(c) The state-wise number of the districts identified by the Task Force are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) to (g) The Scheme has not been finalized.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	6
4.	Bihar	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir (*)	2
11.	Jharkhand	6
12.	Karnataka	4
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10
15.	Maharashtra	8
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Orissa	9
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	5
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25

1	2	3
27.	Uttaranchal	1
28.	West Bengal	12
29.	A & N Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Pondicherry	0
Total		131

*The Task Force has selected an extra district for the State of J&K.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*114. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not been able to achieve the target fixed for the construction of roads under the PMGSY;

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

(c) whether despite forwarding the names of selected villages by the State Governments, the Union Government

have not been granted desired funds to the State Governments for the purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the allocation made by the Union Government to State Governments for this purpose during 2002-2003, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to enhance the allocation under the scheme during the next financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Of the road works cleared in the year 2000-01, 88.58% have been completed till January, 2003. However, States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal have reported completion of less than 50% road works. The relatively slow progress has been on account of, inter alia, time taken in preparation of detailed estimates, finalisation of tenders, etc. Road works of 2001-02 are in various stages of execution and about 7% of the roads have so far been completed. The proposals were cleared in November-December, 2001 and releases made only during January-March, 2002 and execution is likely to take 9-12 months (15-18 months in case of Hill States). The incomplete works are likely to be, by and large, completed during the current working season. Details of physical and financial progress in regard to project proposals cleared during 2000-01 and 2001-02 are enclosed at Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Adequate funds have been released to the State Governments as indicated in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) State-wise allocations for the year 2003-04 would depend on the budgetary provisions of the PMGSY.

Statement I

Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY 2000-01

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Value of proposals	Amount released	No. of Road works	No. of Road Works Completed (upto 31.1.03)	% completed road works	Expenditure upto 31.1.03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	244.62	195.00	1475	1475	100	244.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	40.95	204	204	100	40.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	75.00	75.00	209	178	85	69.04
4.	Bihar	149.89	149.90	298	0	0	39.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	91.99	92.41	113	60	53	74.75
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	57	57	100	5.00
7.	Gujarat	56.76	59.81	168	161	90	51.82
8.	Haryana	20.57	25.18	21	18	86	20.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	60.00	127	124	98	59.31
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.09	20.00	37	0	0	10.73
11.	Jharkhand	105.92	110.05	168	35	21	99.00
12.	Karnataka	102.94	100.57	412	360	87	94.79
13.	Kerala	16.98	19.71	33	19	58	13.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207.13	217.64	413	160	39	142.45
15.	Maharashtra	130.21	130.21	800	800	100	126.25
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	663	404	61	31.33
17.	Meghalaya	34.95	34.95	208	208	100	34.95
18.	Mizoram	23.12	19.93	17	17	100	19.48
19.	Nagaland	19.75	19.75	127	119	94	19.08
20.	Orissa	170.88	179.70	518	342	66	122.51
21.	Punjab	27.93	24.66	86	79	92	22.09
22.	Rajasthan	140.09	140.09	338	314	93	94.41
23.	Sikkim	13.16	13.16	30	30	100	13.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	152.01	99.25	865	862	100	135.69
25.	Tripura	24.75	24.75	193	193	100	24.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	324.22	321.11	5133	5128	100	319.09
27.	Uttaranchal	58.99	60.63	69	22	32	38.77
28.	West Bengal	138.58	135.00	174	123	71	98.72
	Total (States)	2496.49	2414.41	12956	11482	89	2066.81
Union Territories							
29.	A & N Islands	10.01	10.59	7	0	0	0.26
30.	Daman & Diu	5.00	5.00	—	0	—	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	1	0	0	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	5.00	5.00	52	50	96	2.69
	Total (UTs)	25.01	20.59	60	50	83	3.30
	Grand Total	2521.51	2435.00	13016	11532	88.58	2070.11

Statement II*Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY 2001-02*

(Rs. in crore)

#	States/UTs	Value of proposals cleared for 2001-02 & 2002-03	Amount released during 2001-02	Amount released during 2002-03 upto 31.1.03	Total release Upto 31.1.03	No. of road works	No. of road works completed upto 31.1.03	% age completed road works	Expenditure upto 31.1.03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	415.35	224.65	—	224.65	1529	11	0.72	176.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	45.00	35.00	80.00	127	0	0	40.18
3.	Assam	154.92	80.00	—	80.00	293	65	22.18	86.57
4.	Bihar	302.98	0.00	—	0.00	666	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	184.45	98.62	—	98.62	270	11	4.07	104.88
6.	Goa	10.16	5.00	—	5.00	50	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	106.15	60.00	—	60.00	438	167	38.13	55.89
8.	Haryana	65.00	30.00	—	30.00	30	0	0	8.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132.36	72.09	—	72.09	246	0	0	46.84
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.33	0.00	35.00	35.00	74	0	0	4.64
11.	Jharkhand	230.26	120.00	—	120.00	202	0	0	30.27
12.	Karnataka	203.35	108.37	—	108.37	938	1	0.11	40.86
13.	Kerala	47.65	27.65	—	27.65	184	6	3.26	16.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	513.68	248.00	—	248.00	890	0	0	235.91
15.	Maharashtra	263.90	134.50	—	134.50	804	2	0.25	44
16.	Manipur	80.71	40.00	—	40.00	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	80.72	45.72	—	45.72	109	0	0	21.78
18.	Mizoram	46.53	26.53	20.00	46.53	24	2	8.33	33.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	45.53	25.53	—	25.53	27	1	3.7	18.85
20.	Orissa	350.00	175.00	—	175.00	663	9	1.36	110.18
21.	Punjab	74.29	55.00	19.29	74.29	249	119	47.79	45.69
22.	Rajasthan	263.05	150.00	—	150.00	669	310	46.34	165.45
23.	Sikkim	37.81	20.00	—	20.00	30	0	0	13.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	115.81	88.57	—	88.57	450	60	13.33	40.61
25.	Tripura	51.85	26.85	—	26.85	54	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	569.83	348.11	—	348.11	1529	0	0	208.82
27.	Uttaranchal	140.41	70.00	—	70.00	92	0	0	9.51
28.	West Bengal	281.07	149.65	—	149.65	213	0	0	28.38
Total (States)		4908.15	2474.84	109.29	2584.13	10850	764	7.04	1588.08
Union Territories									
29.	A & N Islands	22.38	0.00	—	0.00	11	0	0	0
30.	D & N Haveli	9.95	5.00	—	5.00	37	0	0	0
31.	Daman & Diu	10.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0	—	0
32.	Delhi	0.00	5.00	—	5.00	—	0	—	0
33.	Lakshadweep	4.89	4.89	—	4.89	0	0	—	0
34.	Pondicherry	7.40	0.00	—	0.00	34	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		54.62	14.89	0.00	14.89	82	0	0	0
Grand Total		4962.77	2489.73	109.29	2599.02	10932	764	6.99	1588.08

Houses to Landless BPL people

*115. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to identify rural landless families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) for the allotment of land on priority basis for housing;

(b) if so, the details of the rural landless families identified so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of houses allotted to the shelterless/BPL people under various housing schemes so far;

(d) total amount of funds earmarked alongwith the proposed allocation to the States; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to accelerate progress of construction of houses and for making prompt allocation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), the flagship programme of Rural Housing for Below the Poverty Line (BPL), so far about 95 lakh rural houses have been constructed.

(d) Under the Scheme of IAY, since 1985-86 till February, 2003 an amount of Rs. 16789.84 crore has been allocated so far. The State-wise allocation for 2002-2003 is annexed as statement.

(e) In order to accelerate the pace of implementation of IAY, Central assistance is released every year to the District Rural Development Agencies/Zila Parishads in two installments. The first installment amounting to 50% of

the total allocation for a particular DRDA/ZP is released automatically in the beginning of the financial year if the release of the second installment in the previous year was unconditional. The second installment is released after 60% expenditure of the total funds available under the Scheme and on fulfillment of other conditions as laid down in the Guidelines. For late submission of proposal for the second installment after 31st December, graded cuts are applied.

Statement

Rural Housing—State-wise Allocation during 2002-2003

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Allocation		
		Central Share	State Share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12070.20	4023.40	16093.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	569.93	189.98	759.91
3.	Assam	12823.64	4274.55	17098.19
4.	Bihar	32787.83	10929.28	43717.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	2064.05	688.02	2752.07
6.	Goa	77.98	25.99	103.97
7.	Gujarat	3468.87	1156.29	4625.16
8.	Haryana	1172.94	390.98	1563.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	518.91	172.97	691.88
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	620.72	206.91	827.63
11.	Jharkhand	9633.37	3211.12	12844.49
12.	Karnataka	6243.52	2081.17	8324.69
13.	Kerala	3868.97	1289.66	5158.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7202.93	2400.98	9603.91
15.	Maharashtra	11077.86	3692.62	14770.48
16.	Manipur	679.53	226.51	906.74
17.	Meghalaya	902.85	300.95	1203.80
18.	Mizoram	216.74	72.25	288.99
19.	Nagaland	582.82	194.27	777.09

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	9716.96	3238.99	12955.95
21.	Punjab	777.00	259.00	1036.00
22.	Rajasthan	3273.05	1091.02	4364.07
23.	Sikkim	156.25	52.08	208.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	6061.33	2020.44	8081.77
25.	Tripura	1318.24	439.44	1757.65
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22100.00	7366.67	29466.67
27.	Uttaranchal	2295.43	765.14	3060.57
28.	West Bengal	13026.92	4342.31	17369.23
29.	A & N Islands	146.82	0.00	146.82
30.	D & N Haveli	77.05	0.00	77.05
31.	Daman & Diu	31.89	0.00	31.89
32.	Lakshadweep	2.50	0.00	2.50
33.	Pondicherry	72.90	0.00	72.90
Total		165640.00	55102.95	220742..95

Recognition of Vocational Higher Secondary Courses

*116. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases for the recognition of vocational higher secondary courses are pending with Association of Indian Universities, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which recognition is likely to be accorded in them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As informed by Association of Indian Universities (AIU) no case of recognition of Vocational Higher Secondary Courses is pending with them. The Higher Secondary level Courses are approved/recognized by the respective State Boards in their respective States and does not fall within the purview of AIU.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Promotion of Science and Technology

*117. DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to promote Science and Technology and the research work in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government propose to encourage the students to opt for science subjects;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(d) the sector-wise number of various science laboratories working in the country at present; and

(e) the measures being taken to increase the number of such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Government has recently announced a "Science and Technology Policy 2003" recognizing the changing context of the scientific enterprise, and to meet the present national needs in the new era of globalization. The Government is committed to the pursuit and promotion of science and technology and research work more vigorously in the 10th Five Year Plan. New Mission Mode programmes are being initiated in the areas of Seismology; Nano Materials Science & Technology; Drugs & Pharmaceuticals; Disaster Management Support Programme for North East; Advanced Heavy Water Reactor and Thorium Utilisation; Accelerator Driven Sub-Critical Systems; Genomics; New generation vaccines; Bioresource Characterization and Bio-fuels; Leather processing technology; Traditional Knowledge Digital Library; Microwave electron tube technologies; Second Permanent Station in Antarctica; Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management, Technology Demonstration of Ocean Energy Conversion Plant. The plan allocations for the 10th Five Year Plan for all the S&T departments have been virtually doubled.

(b) and (c) The Government has already initiated various steps to attract and encourage young students towards a career in basic sciences. The Government has started the Kishore Vaigyanik Prothsaan Yojana (KVPY), Swarnajayanti Fellowships for basic research, Interaction of Students with Noble Laureates, Special research schemes for Young Scientists and Women Scientists, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowships for Young Scientists, CSIR programme for Youth Leadership in Sciences (CPYLS), Indian Science Olympiad Programme, Biotechnology Fellowships and Associateship and other fellowship programmes.

(d) and (e) There are around 2660 science research laboratories in the country under Central and State sector and the Industry sector. These include 430 national laboratories under various Central Government Departments/agencies; around 770 laboratories in the State sector and around 1460 research & development centres in the industrial sector, both public and private. The Government has adopted a concerted strategy to infuse new dynamism in the existing science and technology institutions by substantially strengthening them and giving them full autonomy and flexibility. From time to time, new science laboratories are also established in advanced areas of science & technology, after a careful review.

[English]

Law to Check Activities of Places of Worship

*118. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have advised all the border States to co-ordinate their intelligence gathering efforts with the Intelligence Bureau to identify places of worship indulging in anti-national activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government are contemplating to make legislative intervention to regulate activities inside the places of worship and religious institutions;

(d) if so, the concrete measures being taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Group of Ministers have made any specific proposals in this regard after examining the Kargil Review Committee Report; and

(f) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted and implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have advised all border states to coordinate their intelligence gathering efforts with the lead Intelligence Agency for the concerned border for containing illegal and anti-national activities which might be taking place in places of worship and religious instruction.

(c) to (f) The Group of Ministers in their report on 'Reforming the National Security System' has, inter-alia recommended the enactment of a legislation to regulate the construction etc. of places of worship and of religious instruction in specified border belt including the coastal belt. The Government have accepted this recommendation and the feasibility of enacting such a legislation is receiving Government's attention.

Freedom Fighter Pension

*119. SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bestow freedom fighter status on those who participated in the Goa liberation struggle during 1955-56 as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated February 4, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of persons likely to be benefited thereby and the total expenditure to be incurred as a result thereof;

(d) the criteria/guidelines formulated for the purpose;

(e) whether the Government propose to revise the existing guidelines for conferring the freedom fighter status;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government propose to consider similar requests from other parts of the country; and

(h) if so, the details in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have decided to grant Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension to the participants of second phase of Goa Liberation Movement (1954-55) who had been granted, by 1.8.2002, the freedom fighters pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Goa.

(c) The total number of persons likely to be benefited thereby is approximately 3500. The approximate expenditure per annum will be Rs. 16.13 crores for Pension and Dearness Relief and Rs. 7 crores on issue of railway passes.

(d) The Satyagrahis of phase II of Goa Liberation Movement (1954-55) were not arrested, tried and punished by the Portuguese Government but were physically thrown back from Goa into the adjoining Indian territories during 1954-55. Hence they did not qualify for the minimum six months of imprisonment/externment/internment, etc. to make them eligible for pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980. However, such persons had been recognised as freedom fighters by the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Goa and were reportedly drawing pension from the respective State Governments. It has been decided to relax condition of minimum six

months of imprisonment/externment/internment, etc. for such freedom fighters and grant them or their eligible dependents, pension under the SSS Pension Scheme 1980 provided they had actually been sanctioned State pension by the concerned State Governments by 1.8.2002 on account of their participation in the Goa Liberation Movement (1954-55).

(e) The relaxation is only in respect of freedom fighters of phase II of Goa Liberation Movement and the Government do not propose to revise the existing guidelines for conferring the freedom fighters status to other freedom fighters.

(f) Question does not arise in view of (e) above.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Question does not arise in view of (g) above.

[Translation]

Internal Security

*120. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is grave threat to the internal security of the country;

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

(c) whether security threats to the country have also affected the pace of its development;

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

(e) whether Chief Ministers conference has been held recently in New Delhi on this issue;

(f) if so, the details of the proposals received for strengthening of internal security in the country therein;

(g) the decisions arrived at the conference; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring the security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) Major

concerns of the current internal security scenario in the country center around cross-border terrorism in J&K, subversive activities of militant groups (some of whom have trans-border bases) in the North East, and the violence perpetrated by the left wing extremist groups in some States.

(e) to (g) Chief Ministers Conferences was held on 8th February, 2003 at New Delhi to review the internal security situation in the country and deliberated on the steps to be taken to deal with the merging threats thereto. The Conference resolved that the States will strengthen and streamline the Special Branches of their police forces, make full use of existing intelligence apparatus and modernize the State police forces to address the issues relating to internal security. The States were also asked to strengthen areas bordering Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh and launch special drives to deport illegal foreign nationals. The Left Wing Extremism affected States were interalia required to accelerate the physical and social infrastructure in the affected districts and to make administrative machinery more responsive, transparent and sensitive.

(h) The Central Government from time to time sensitize the State Governments with regard to internal security scenario prevailing in the country. The Central Government also provides assistance to the States by way of deployment of Central Para Military Forces, intelligence sharing and financial support as per a scheme to modernize the state police forces. In addition, 32 organizations have been notified as Terrorist Organizations under the POTA (Prevention of Terrorism Act), 2002. Diplomatic initiatives have been taken to check cross-border criminal/terrorist activities.

[*English*]

Assam Gas Cracker Project

1065. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Assam had met the Prime Minister to apprise him of the latest position regarding implementation of the Assam Gas Cracker Project and sought certain concessions for the Project;

(b) if so, details of the concessions sought for the said project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL

SINGH): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister of Assam met the Prime Minister recently and discussed various issues related to the State of Assam. One of these was the Assam Gas Cracker Project. The Chief Minister desired implementation of the Assam Gas Cracker project. No fresh concessions were sought for the said project.

Watershed Studies In Tribal Settlements

1066. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the State Governments seeking Central assistance for Watershed studies in the Tribal settlements of the States especially from the State of Kerala;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

'NET' Examination

1067. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been open copying in the National Eligibility Test (NET) examination conducted by the University Grants Commission during 2002-03;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), as per the reports submitted by its Invigilators/Coordinators, the Commission has not received any information about copying at any Examination Centre.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Cost/Design under IAY

1068. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have devised only one design for IAY houses to be constructed all over the country;

(b) whether different climates and environmental conditions require a variety of designs of IAY houses;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to design more houses applicable under IAY;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to revise the cost per unit of each house under Indira Awas Yojana; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (d) No type design is prescribed for the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) dwelling units, except that the plinth area of the house should not be less than 20 Sq. mts. The beneficiary has complete freedom to the manner of construction of the house. The layout, size and type design of IAY dwelling units should depend on the local conditions and the preference of the beneficiary. In areas frequented by natural calamities such as fire, flood, cyclones, earthquakes, etc. incorporation of disaster resistant features in design is encouraged.

(e) and (f) Revision of the ceiling of per unit assistance under the IAY is possible only if the allocation is increased for which a request has been made to the Planning Commission.

Maoist Activities

1069. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of news-item regarding the national security captioned "Nepal Maoists plan a bloody stir in Siliguri" dated 29.11.2002, "Maoists alarm in N. Bengal" dated 11.9.2002, "Nepal rebel deportation row" dated 20.11.2002, "BODO militants held in Sikkim" dated 2.1.03 appearing in the *Hindustan Times* (Kolkata Edition);

(b) if so, whether the Maoists leader Partha Chheri alias Ram Karki of Nepal operated from Sikkim for long time who is now deported;

(c) if so, whether some MPs have brought the facts to your notice for action; and

(d) if so, the action taken to check such activities of Maoists?

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

[Translation]

Demonstration by Devadasis

1070. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether the Devadasis staged a demonstration in December, 2002 at the Jantar-Mantar in Delhi for justice;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 200 women (Devadasis) staged a demonstration at Jantar-Mantar on 2.12.2002 for the rehabilitation of Devadasis.

(c) The concerned State Governments where the tradition of Devadasis exists have enacted special laws for prevention of this social evil and for rehabilitation of the Devadasis and their children. Government of India is also implementing schemes like Short Stay Homes and Swadhar that have provisions for rehabilitation of such women.

Use of Helmet

1071. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made it compulsory to wear helmets in Delhi;

(b) if so, the time from which this rule is being implemented;

(c) the number of persons challenged for not wearing helmet in Delhi;

(d) whether Delhi Police officers do not often wear helmets; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against such police personnels, rank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Section 129 of "The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988" provides that every person driving or riding, otherwise than in a side car, on a motor cycle of any class or description shall, while in a public place, wear a protective headgear conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards. The provisions of the section, however, do not apply to a Sikh if he is, while driving or riding on the motorcycle in a public place, wearing turban or to a class or group of people specifically exempted under the Rules framed by the State Governments. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have amended Rule 115 of the "Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1993" to make it optional for women, driving or riding on a motorcycle to wear a protective head gear.

(c) The number of persons challenged in Delhi for not wearing helmets while driving or riding a motorcycle/scooter was 2,54,672 in the year 2002 and 31,303 in the year 2003 (upto 15th February, 2003).

(d) and (e) The provisions of "The Motor Vehicles Act, 1998" regarding wearing headgear while driving or riding a motor cycle are equally applicable to the police personnel and in case they are found to be violating these provisions, they are prosecuted like any other citizen. Delhi Police have not, however, maintained any separate data of the police officials prosecuted for not wearing protective headgears.

[English]

Achievements under Watershed Development Scheme during 8th Plan

1072. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which Watershed Development Scheme has been implemented alongwith the allocation of funds during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the targets set and achieved under the scheme, State-wise particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three Watershed Development Programmes namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP). These programmes are being implemented on watershed basis only from 1995-96. DPAP and DDP are being implemented in identified Development Blocks while IWDP in non-DPAP/DDP blocks of the country. No allocation of funds, State-wise, is made under these Programmes. However, the names of the States where Watershed Development Programmes have been implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-I enclosed and the funds released under the above three Programmes for 1995-96 and 1996-97, that is the last two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Programme	Name of the States
1.	IWDP	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
2.	DPAP	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
3.	DDP	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan

Statement II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	IWDP		DPAP		DDP	
		1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.47	9.76	21.07	26.20	4.05	6.74
2.	Bihar	1.66	2.50	7.25	0.34		Not covered
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.24	1.76		Included in M.P.		Not covered
4.	Gujarat	4.46	6.81	10.14	7.31	18.61	10.27
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.46	2.31	0.67	1.94	6.36	8.00
6.	Haryana	0.27	0.35		Not covered	4.50	6.34
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	0.00	2.60	1.98	10.00	13.30
8.	Jharkhand	1.85	0.50		Included in Bihar		Not covered
9.	Karnataka	2.15	0.67	11.59	4.93	3.90	4.32
10.	Kerala	2.83	0.70		Not covered		Not covered
11.	Maharashtra	0.16	0.13	17.21	12.61		Not covered
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.90	0.20	19.39	21.19		Not covered
13.	Orissa	1.88	2.74	4.04	2.95		Not covered
14.	Punjab	0.90	0.61		Not covered		Not covered
15.	Rajasthan	5.31	3.93	6.44	1.52	53.58	16.40
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	3.21	5.32	12.23		Not covered
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6.21	7.54	10.93	16.50		Not covered
18.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00		Included in U.P.		Not covered
19.	West Bengal	3.12	0.75	2.30	0.28		Not covered
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00		Not covered		Not covered
21.	Assam	0.00	0.00		Not covered		Not covered
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.37		Not covered		Not covered
23.	Manipur	0.30	0.14		Not covered		Not covered
24.	Mizoram	0.30	0.20		Not covered		Not covered
25.	Nagaland	3.98	3.34		Not covered		Not covered
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.30		Not covered		Not covered
27.	Sikkim	2.16	1.96		Not covered		Not covered

Technical Teachers Training Institute, Chandigarh

1073. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Technical Teachers Training Institute, Chandigarh have been representing for switching over from Contributory Provident Fund (CPFP) to General Provident Fund (GPF)-cum-Pension and gratuity scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the basis of their demand; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The employees of Technical Teachers Training Institute, Chandigarh have been representing for switching over from Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) to General Provident Fund (GPF)-cum-Pension and Gratuity Scheme.

(b) Consequent to the recommendation of the 4th Central Pay Commission, Government of India has introduced Pension Scheme to the employees of the Institute. Switching over from CPF to GPF is a part of the package of Pension Scheme. All the employees were given the option whether to switch over to GPF-cum-Pension Scheme or to continue with the CPF Scheme at the time of introduction of Pension Scheme. As many as 30 employees have opted to continue with the CPF-cum-Gratuity Scheme. As per the provisions of the Pension Rules, the option has to be exercised by an employee within 3 months of the introduction of said scheme and option once exercised is final cannot be changed thereafter.

(c) The representations of the employees of the Institute has been examined in this Department and decided that the option already exercised by the employees cannot be reviewed as there is no provision for the same in the Pension Rules. The decision of Government of India has been intimated to the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Institute.

Closure of Central Government Form Store

1074. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to close down the form store and its side printing department by issuance of a Gazette Notification at Kolkata;

(b) if so, whether on the plea of modernisation two printing works in Simla and Gangtok and three text book printing works one each in Bhubaneswar, Mysore and Chandigarh are also being considered by the Government for closure;

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

(d) whether due to extensive restructuring and modernisation by the Government about two thousand employees are declared surplus;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether by the aforesaid notification the Government have directed to complete the job of restructuring and amalgamation by 31st March, 2003 and closure of the printing works and its ancillary departments by 30th April, 2003;

(g) if so, whether by this process the number of printing works or ancillary units will come down to 11 from 23; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to transfer these Presses to the respective State Governments. In case the State Governments do not accept, these Presses would be closed. The Government of Sikkim has shown its inclination to accept the transfer of the Press at Gangtok.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Due to modernization, the existing employees working on old obsolete technology will be rendered surplus. However, many of them will be trained and re-deployed and the remaining will be offered special VRS as approved by the Government.

(f) to (h) Yes, Sir. As per the Gazette Notification the target for merger is scheduled as 31.3.2003 and for closure as 30.4.2003. After completion of the whole process, the following 11 Presses will be retained and modernised:—

1. Govt. of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi
2. Govt. of India Press, Faridabad

3. Govt. of India Press, Santragchi
4. Govt. of India Press, Nashik
5. Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore
6. Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi
7. Govt. of India Press, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi
8. Govt. of India Press, Nilokheri
9. Govt. of India Press, Aligarh
10. Govt. of India Press, Koratty
11. Govt. of India Press, Temple Street, Kolkata.

Complaints Received in Kendriya Bhandar

1075. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 2427, 2502 and 253 dated 5.12.2001 and 20.11.2002 and state:

- (a) if so, the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Allocation of Land for Slum Dwellers by Housing Societies

1076. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have directed the housing societies to reserve some part of their total allocated land for slum dwellers to check the growth of slum colonies in the metropolitan cities; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Verification Drive of Criminals in Delhi

1077. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched verification drive of known criminals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of them are missing; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to trace out them before they are involved in crime elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The verification of known criminals and maintenance of a surveillance on them is a normal feature of policing which is followed by Delhi Police on a continuing basis. Besides, special drives are also launched particularly during festival seasons.

(c) There are some cases in which the known criminal are found to be not present at their known addresses. Their number varies from time to time.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to trace out the known criminals include verification at given addresses of friends and relatives of missing criminals; circulation of list of such criminals to all Police Stations in Delhi; issuance of information sheets about these criminals to the adjoining states where such criminals are suspected to be hiding; compilation of data of such missing criminals and its circulation amongst police personnel in Delhi and neighbouring states; and sharing of the information about such criminals in the meeting of Inter-State Coordination Committee.

Illegal Slaughter Shops

1078. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have given any order to Delhi Police for the removal of illegal slaughter shops in Delhi;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The High Court of Delhi, in its order passed in the Civil Writ Petition No. 2425/2000 and 2844/2000, directed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Police to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee appointed by them to deal with the matter of large scale illegal slaughtering of animals in Delhi. This direction is being strictly complied with by both the agencies. In the meanwhile, during the year 2002, 2018 persons were arrested in Delhi under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act or Delhi Police Act for illegal slaughter of animals and sale of meat without valid license.

Report on Gujarat Violence

1079. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the citizen tribunal that studied the Gujarat violence has released its third report "Violence Against Humanity" prepared by a panel headed by justice V.R. Krishna Iyer (Rtd.);
 (b) if so, the response of the Government to the findings and comments of the Report; and
 (c) the steps taken by the Government to investigate and prosecute genocide killings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Government are aware that a private group known as Concerned Citizens Tribunal, headed by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer (Rtd.) had prepared a report on last year's Gujarat violence. The report of the above group has, however, not been submitted either to the Union Government or the State Government. However, the State Government has already appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice G.T. Nanawati, retired judge of the Supreme Court of India with Mr. Justice K.G. Shah, retired Judge of the Gujarat High Court as Member, to inquire into the incident of setting on fire some coaches of the Sabarmati Express train near Godhra Railway Station on 27th February, 2002 and subsequent incidents of violence in the State.

NRI Quota in Engineering Colleges

1080. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Mumbai High Court has recently given directions regarding NRI quota in Engineering Colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) As per the information provided by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Mumbai High Court has not given any directions recently regarding NRI quota in Engineering Colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

Role of NYK under SGSY

1081. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Nehru Yuvak Kendras are charged with the responsibility of organizing the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in some districts of the country;
 (b) if so, the details of the programme organized by these Kendras during the last three years alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose;
 (c) whether this programme has been abandoned half-way in some districts;
 (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
 (e) the steps proposed to be taken to review the non-core activities of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was given responsibility for implementation of a Special Project under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in 14 districts of the country. Name of these districts are Nalbari and Kamrup from Assam; Gumla and Vaishali from Jharkhand and Bihar; Jagatsingpur and Kalahandi from Orissa; Gwalior, Bhopal, Dewas and Sehore from Madhya Pradesh; Sarguja from Chhattisgarh; Nellore from Andhra Pradesh; Hamirpur from Uttar Pradesh and Chamoli from Uttaranchal State.

- (b) The special project was sanctioned in two phases to NYKS. First for eight districts during the year 2000-2001 and another during the year 2001-2002 for six

districts. Phase-wise details as reported by NYKS are as under:

Phase-First

First project started in September, 2000 at Nalbari, Kamrup, Gumla, Vaishali, Jagatsingpur, Kalahandi, Gwalior and Surguja and the following activities were organized till January, 2003:

Training of key project functionaries, formation of various committees, selection of blocks and villages, selection and training of supervisors and motivators, motivational campaign, PLA on self help groups, orientation training, thrift and credit activities and grading of SHGs. 4 districts have prepared project proposal and one has started skill development training.

Phase-Second

Second phase of the project started in April, 2002 at Nellore, Hamirpur, Chamoli, Bhopal, Dewas and Sehore. Following activities were organized till January, 2003:

Training of key project functionaries, formation of various committees, selection of blocks and villages, selection and training of supervisors and motivators, motivational campaign and PLA exercises.

A total amount of Rs. 22.718 crores has been released to the NYKS so far, for the implementation of the project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) NYKS has not proposed to review the non-core activities of the Nehru Yuva Kendras.

Projects Pending for Sanitation and Rural Development

1082. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the State Governments relating to sanitation and development of rural areas during the last three years and till date;

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

(c) the details of the projects pending so far and the period of their pendency State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for the speedy clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) The Union Government receives proposals relating to Total Sanitation Campaigns (TSC) from different States. These proposals are scrutinised and sanctioned by National Scheme Sanctioning Committee (NSSC). A statement of proposals received and sanctioned during the last three years is enclosed. Receipt, scrutiny and sanction of TSC project proposals is a continuous process. NSSC in its meetings on 13.2.2003 and 20.2.2003 considered 65 proposals received from State Governments, out of which nine proposals were deferred.

Statement

No. of Projects Sanctioned during the last three years

State	Projects Sanctioned				Project Considered on 13th & 20th Feb. 2003
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	4	1	5	4	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0
Assam	3	0	8	0	3*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	1	4	5	0	5*
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	3
Goa	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	0	0	2	0
Haryana	0	2	2	0	3
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	3
Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	0	0	1
Jharkhand	1	1	2	2	0
Karnataka	3	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	2	4	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	5	1	2	6
Maharashtra	4	5	0	4	6
Manipur	0	1	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1
Nagaland	0	3	0	1	0
Orissa	3	0	2	3	6
Punjab	0	2	1	2	1*
Rajasthan	4	1	0	4	1
Sikkim	2	0	2	0	0
Tamil Nadu	4	3	3	0	6
Tripura	0	1	3	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	8	16	0	12
Uttaranchal	0	0	1	0	5
West Bengal	0	5	4	5	0
A & N Islands	0	0	1	0	0
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	1	0	0
Total	39	46	65	36	65

*Proposals deferred by NSSC.

Educational Consultants India Ltd.

1083. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the EDCIL is promoting Indian Education abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the expenditure incurred in the campaign;
- (d) whether the European countries are included in its programme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL) is promoting Indian Education abroad by (i) organizing the Educational fairs and Seminar-cum-Counselling Sessions abroad with the participation of Indian institutions, and (ii) publicity through Indian High Commissions/Embassies.

Ed.CIL does not incur expenditure on the promotional campaign since participating Indian institutions bear the expenditure. European countries are not included in the programme.

Identification of BPL People

1084. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the stipulation to limit to 9.38% of the total population for identification of families Below Poverty Line for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) leads to severe Socio-economic problems in the State;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove the anomalies in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) As per existing guidelines, the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons identified through the BPL Census 2002 may not exceed the number of BPL persons estimated by the Planning Commission for 1999-2000 for the rural sector or the number of persons as per the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission whichever is higher with an additional 10%.

NGOs under CAPART

1085. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of NGOs Blacklisted by CAPART during each of the last three years and so far State-wise, Project-wise;
- (b) the name of voluntary organisations whose grant has been withheld due to alleged irregularities in utilisation of funds during the said period, State-wise; and
- (c) the estimated amount earmarked for development of CAPART during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) State-wise list of NGOs blacklisted by CAPART during the last three years and till date are given in the statement-I enclosed. There is no system of blacklisting of NGOs project-wise;

(b) The State-wise list is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) The estimated amount earmarked for CAPART during the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 400 Crores. No State-wise allocation is made as CAPART sanctions grants for projects submitted by Voluntary Organisations and such grants sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations in a State depend on the number of projects received and approved.

Statement I

The number of NGOs Blacklisted by CAPART during the last three years and till date

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Blacklisted NGOs
1	2	3
Year 1999-2000		
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1
3.	Maharashtra	1
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1
Total		4

1	2	3
Year 2000-2001		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Delhi	1
3.	Haryana	3
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3
6.	Manipur	2
7.	Nagaland	2
8.	Orissa	1
9.	Tamil Nadu	2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4
11.	West Bengal	1
Total		22
Year 2001-2002		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Karnataka	1
3.	Manipur	1
4.	Mizoram	3
5.	Nagaland	1
6.	Orissa	1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1
8.	West Bengal	1
Total		12
Year 2002-2003		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1
4.	Uttaranchal	1
Total		4

Statement II

Names of Voluntary Organisations whose grant has been withheld due to alleged irregularities in utilization of funds

State	Name and Address of the Voluntary Organisation
1	2
1999-2000	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Rural Development Society, 6-7222-B-1, Near Post Office, Ramnagar, District Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
	2. Rural Community, Development Association, 4/100, Brahmin Street, Nagalapuram, District, Chittoor Andhra Pradesh
	3. Gramabhyudaya Seva Sanstha, Yellore, Kallapara, Mandal, District Mehbubnagar, Andhra Pradesh
	4. Atmakur Taluka Sheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes Social Welfare Youth, L.T. Palli, HO 2-3 Atmakur Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh
	5. Sravanthi Educational Society, 10th Line, Tam Nagar, Ongole, District Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh
	6. Prasanti Educational, Cultural and Welfare Association, Tarakarma Nagar, Korukonda, District East Godawari Andhra Pradesh
Assam	1. Help for Common People Samiti, Village Gunamara, P.O. Jaluguti, District Morigaon, Assam
Bihar	1. Mahila Mukti Vahini, Alkapuri, Anisabad, District Patna, Bihar
	2. Dr. B.R. Seva Ashram, A/PO Punpun, District Patna, Bihar
	3. Prayas, Kanhary Hill Road, Near Forest Training School, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand-825301

1	2	1	2
	4. Paryavaran Sanrakshan Sansthan, East Boring Canal Road, District Patna, Bihar	Gujarat	1. Gujarat Rajya Gram Vikas Sangh, Nashabandi Compound, Lal Darwaja, District Ahmedabad
	5. Godavari Mahila Prashikshan Kendra, Purani Barh, District Patna, Bihar		2. Sahyog Khadi Gramodyog Trust, 2/F/C, Mangal Tirth Tower-'A', Near Dharnidhar Derasar, Distt. Ahmedabad
	6. Malti Mahila Shishu Kalyan Santhan, Station Road, P.O. Barh, District Patna, Bihar		3. National Sanitation & Environment Improvement Foundation, Bavara Street, Distt. Ahmedabad
	7. Nagar Yuva Vikas Sangh, Vill/PO Bahera, Distt. Sitamarhi, Bihar		4. Dr. Ambedkar Khadi Gramodyog Sangha, New Manjushir Mill Chal, Baliya Limdi Char Rasta, Civil Road, Distt. Ahmedabad
	8. Kendra Pandey Samaj Kalyan Sangh, Pakhnaha Bazar, PO/Ditt. East Champaran, Bihar		5. Prafull Khadi Gramodyog Sangha, Sonar Kui, Shankar Bhavan, Dholka, Distt. Ahmedabad
	9. Bihar Upekshit Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Nathnagar, Near Jawahar Talkies, District Bhagalpur, Bihar		6. Madhuri Mahila Mandal Parnera, G-2/25 Colony Atul, P.O. Atul, Tal-Atul.
	10. Samajik Shaikshanik Vikas Kendra, AT/PO Pathrahi, R.S. Jhanjharpur, Distt. Madhubani Bihar	Haryana	1. Sarvdeshi Arya Yuvak Parishad, Nr. Civil Hospital, Namola, Distt. Mahendergarh
	11. Gram Bharati Sarvodaya Ashram, AT+P.O.- Simultala, District Jamui (Munger), Bihar		2. Yuvajana Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Mandhawali, P.O. Tigaon, The Ballabgarh, District Faridabad
	12. Liladhari Gramin Udyog Kendra, Malikchakra, Vervindha, District Mungher, Bihar		3. Social work and Research Centre, Vill/P.O. Khori, Distt. Rewari
	13. Akhil Bhartiya Loktantrik Sansthan, Vill. Mir Bigha, P.O. Chakuaya, District Nawada, Bihar	Himachal Pradesh	1. Bharat Institute of Rural Development, Vill. Chandi, P.O. Kashiong, The Arki, Distt. Solan
Chhattisgarh	1. Jashpur Samaj Seva Samiti, Bhagalpur, Jashpumagar, District Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Adarsh Nari Sudhar Centre, Pandorian, VPO Miran Saheb, Distt. Jammu
Delhi	1. Energy And Environment Group, B-415 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi		2. Saraswati Seva Sadan, Surankote, Distt. Poonch
	2. India International Rural Cultural Centre, 49, Shivalik Apartments, Alaknanda, Pcket 'A', New Delhi		3. Sapna Gramin Udyog, H.O. Bishnah, Distt. Srinagar
	3. Indcare Charitable Trust, 1030, Vikas Kunj, Vikasपुरi, New Delhi		4. Azeem Sahib Markezey-E-Bahboodi, Rajpura, Mandi Distt., Poonch
		Jharkhand	1. Gram Vikas Kendra, Vikas Manzil, Distt. Jamshedpur,

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	2. Gramin Vikas Pauta, Vill. P.O. Chandwar
	3. Parvatiya Durgam Shiksha Vikas, Gangahat Katharjara, Bongaibera, Angara Prakhand, Ranchi
	4. Lodhardagar Gram Swarajya Sansthan, Near Block Office, Main Road, Distt. Hohaardaga
Kerala	1. Mamta Mahila Samajam, Mottamoodu, Distt. Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh	1. Durgawati Shiksha Samiti, 871, Belgaon, Distt. Jabalpur
	2. Ved Mahila Mandal, 320, Ranjhi Basti, Distt. Jabalpur
	3. Saraswati Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Mandi No. 5, Sabalgarh, Distt. Morena
	4. Swami Vijayagiri Mission Shiksha Samiti, Gangapur, Sikroada, Distt. Morena
	5. Mandsor Zila Samagra Seva Sangh, Garoth, Distt. Mandsaur
	6. Shri Shiksha Samiti, V.L. Jadhav, NFL Parman House, Soni Colony, Distt. Guna
	7. Dehati Vikas Gramotthan Samiti, Distt. Satna, Madhya Pradesh
	8. Manju Mahila Samiti, Belbagh Toria, Distt. Jabalpur
	9. Shashi Mahila Jagriti Samiti, Grampanchayat, Madhai, Bilpura Road, PO Vehicle, Distt. Jabalpur
	10. Shiv Shakti Mahila Adimjati Janjati Kalyan Samiti, P.O. Shankarshah Nagar, Rampur Chhapar, Distt. Jabalpur
	11. New Vikas Shiksha Samiti, 102, Ranjhi Bazar, Vehicle Tiraha, Jabalpur
	12. Nav Karanti Shiksha Samiti, 5, Shiv Vilas Palace, Rajabada Chowk, Distt. Indore

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	13. Maharshi Valmiki Dharmarth Homeo Chhikitsalya Samitti, Distt. Morena
	14. Upreti Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Rui Mandi, Distt. Morena
	15. Mahasen Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Morena Takij, Niraha, Shankar Bazar, Distt. Morena
	16. Bhagwan Das Bal Vikas Samiti, Vill./P.O. Office Sinayal, District Datiya
	17. Uday Singh Bal Vikas Shiksha Prasar Samiti, C/o Sh. Narsinh Parihar, Vill. Seoni, P.O. Sinaval, Distt. Datiya
Maharashtra	1. Foundation for Agro Ecologic Science, C/o Nalganga Co-op Spinning Mill Complex, Malkapur Distt. Buldana
	2. Social Health Youth Committee, Kranti Nagar, Khadgoan Road, Distt. Latur
	3. Social Economic Assistance for Rural and City Habitants, 1/A, Prince of Wales Drive, Distt. Pune
	4. Swavlambi Mahila Sansthan, At & Post Malegaon, Taluk Baramati, Distt. Poona
	5. Ahmed Nagar Women Education Society, Ashuv Polytechnic, Khist Lane, Distt. Ahmednagar
	6. Sheh Seva Trust, 1123/A Shukrawar Peth, Distt. Pune
	7. Samuchit Shikshan Sansthan, Dhanraj Patil, 159 Old Nandanwan, Distt. Nagpur
	8. Varun Shiksha Sanstha, 247, Om Nagar, Distt. Nagpur
Manipur	1. Pensioner Land Women Society, P/O Distt. Tamenglong

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	2. Integrated Rural People's Dev. Organisation, Keibi, S.P.O. Lamlong
	3. Arapti Welfare Org. Arapti Mayal Leikai, P.O. Lilong
Orissa	1. National Institute of Social Research for Utkal Rural Tribal, AT/P.O. Kabara Madhapur, Via Mahimagadi, District Dhenkanal
	2. Parivesh Laison Centre, At Amalapada, PO/Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa
	3. Juba Jyoti Yuvak Sangha, At Bishnupur, P.O. Belatiri, Distt. Dhenkanal
	4. Orissa State Volunteers and Social Workers Association, Vill. Udayapur, P.O. Naugaon, Distt. Puri
	5. Banadurga Sanshkritika Parishad, Nikirai, Via Kendrapara, Distt. Cuttack
	6. Swami Vivekanand Swechha Sevi Sangha, At Mahanga PADA, Mallo, P.O. Anlovia Barirol, Distt. Cuttack
	7. Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Association, Industrial Estate, Distt. Cuttack
	8. Indira Gandhi Integral Education Centre, Station Road, Brajarajnagar, Distt. Sambalpur
	9. Alok Yuvak Sangha, At Ambapad, P.O. Karamul, Distt. Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	1. Govind Happy School Evam Gramin Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Bichun, Distt. Jaipur
	2. Vivek Vidyapeeth Samiti, R-167 Amba Bari, Distt. Jaipur
	3. Gramin Vikas Shikshan Samiti, Bazariya Bayana, Distt. Bharatpur

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	4. Nav Yuvak Mandal, Vill. Dhursi, F-138, Mohan Nagar, Hindaun City, Distt. Sawai Madhopur
Tamilnadu	1. Community Integrated Development Society, CIDS, Main Road, Vedal Village Road, Vandavasi, Distt. Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar
	2. New Education for Liberation, 15, Desur Pattai, Ginjee, Distt. South Arcot
	3. Poolavari Agarharam Mahalir Sangam, Poolavari Proff. Distt. Salem
	4. St. John Education Society, Lady Seat Road, Yearchand, District Salem
	5. Community Organisation for Rural Development, 11 Chunnambukkara Street, Tiruvannamalai, Distt. TSR
	6. Life Aid Centre for Disabled, Kadambattur, Chengai, Distt. M.G.R.
Uttar Pradesh	1. Adarsh Gramotthan Samiti, Pakri Swar, P.O. Dubepur, Distt. Allahabad
	2. Indian Institute for Development Studies and Research, 80/2, Himmat Ganj, Allahabad
	3. Adivasi Janjati Mahila Harijan Utthan Shiksha Samiti, Vill. Vinoba Nagar, P.O. Naini, District Allahabad
	4. Resham Khadi Vikas Samiti, D-59/339-A, Shivpurwa jayaprakash Nagar, Distt. Varanasi
	5. Ravidas Gramodyog Ashram, Vill/P.O. Ahrola Mafi, Via Mandi Ghanora, District Moradabad
	6. K.S. Junior High School, Vill Ratanpur Khurd, P.O. Behta Distt. Moradabad

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	7. Poonam Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Vill. Nasir Nagla, P.O. Mahkhadumpur, Distt. Moradabad
	8. Shri Kunjal Smarak Samiti, 118, Makhina Mahal, Sadar Bazar, Distt. Lucknow
	9. Varun Gramoyog Kendra, C-409, Sector B, Mohan Nagar, Lucknow
	10. Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Gajuriya, Variyapur, Distt. Deoria
	11. Shri Guru Ravidas Smarak Samiti, New Civil Lines, Distt. Hardoi
	12. Jan Udyog Gramin Vikas Kalyan Samiti, Ambedkar Colony, Distt. Firozabad
	13. Nandini Bal Vikas Evam Gramin Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Vill. Parwati, P.O. Harbanshpur, Distt. Gonda
	14. Uttar Pradesh Rana Beni Madhav Jan Kalyan Samiti, Gulab Road, Distt. Raibareli
	15. Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Vill./P.O. Kennawan, Distt. Raibareli
	16. Jan Jeevika Seva Sansthan, H.No. 550, Satyanagar, Distt. Raibareli
	17. Awadh Lok Seva Ashram, Jawahar Marg, Choha, Main Road, Lalganj, Distt. Raibareli
	18. Jagriti, 43, Swaraj Nagar Colony, Gulab Road, Distt. Raebareli
	19. Uzin Educational Society, 90, Purana Bazar, Distt. Unnao
West Bengal	1. Chiranabin, Vill. Parbakshi, P.O. Bakshi, Distt. Howrah
	2. Diamond Jan Sevak Sangha, Vill./P.O. Diamond Harbour, PS Diamond Harbour, Distt. 24 Parganas (S)

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	3. Gurudas Seva Sansad, Vill. Ramkishorepur, PO, Radhanagar, Distt. 24 Parganas
	4. Forum for Rural Development Programme Vill./P.O. Rangunathpur, PO Jhargram Distt. Midnapore
	5. Mahatpur Milan Sangha, Vill. Mahatpur, P.O. Naranda, PS Panskura, Distt. Midnapore
	6. Vivekananda Jana Seva Kendra, Vill./P.O. Bakcha, Distt. Midnapore
	7. Maishali Sevak Sangha, Vill./P.O. Maishali, Distt. Midnapore
	8. Tarun Sangha-II, Vill./P.O. Biswas, Distt., Midnapore
	9. Sundarvan Nari O Shishu Vikas Kendra, Vill. No. 2 Garanbose, P.O. Bharatgarh, Distt. 24 Parganas (S)
	10. Vivekananda Adivasi Kalyan Samiti, P.O. Chamtagar, Distt. Bankura
	2000-2001
	Andhra Pradesh
	1. Anantapur District Farmer's Forum white house complex, H.L.C. Colony Road, District-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
	2. Talamaria Integrated Rural Development & Social Education Society Talamaria, Sathya Sai Taluk, District-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
	3. Rural Education and Development Society Mudugubba, Peddamanthur, Roppal, District-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
	4. Young India Project, AT/PO Penukonda, District-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
	5. Sarvodaya Women Welfare Society, 16-13, Muni Reddy Colony, Tirupati, District-Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

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	6. Poor Peasant Education Society, Post and Mandal Pulicherla, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
	7. Harijana Vyavasaya Karmika Sangham, A/Po Intur, Amarthalur Mandal, District-Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
	8. Integrated Rural Upliftment Society, 2-128 Bellary Road, Alur, District-Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
	9. Shri Padmavati Educational Society, Siva Rami Reddy Building, Opp. India Nagar, Amakur, District-Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
	10. Nalgonda Diocese Social Service Society, Bishop's House, Drupalpalli Road, District-Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh
	11. Rural People Development Society, Koyyalagudem Vill., Chowtuppal Mandal, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh
	12. Rural People Development Society, Koyyalagudem Vill., Chowtuppal Mandal, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh
	13. Hind Kushta Nivaran Sangha, Jammikunta, District-Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh
	14. Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Memorial Trust, 6-4-481/A, Krishna Nagar Colony, Bholakpur
	15. Smt. K. Ansuya Murthy Seva Samithi, C-10, Vikrampur Colony, District-Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh
	16. Shri Sarada Educational Society, House No. 1717, Near Chandra Sekhara Talkies, Nandyal
Assam	1. Karpunuli (K) Society, Vill/PO-Chabati, District-Lakhimpur, Assam

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	2. Arunodaya Vikas Samiti, PO-Jagibha Katgaon, District-Morigaon, Assam
	3. Mirabhen Lokseva Parishad, Akadia (Hazo), P.O.-Dihna (Via-Baihata)
	4. Jamunamuck Amtola Ahmedia Madrassa Committee, Vill & P.O.-Jamunamukh
Bihar	1. Arjak Sangh, Dwarika Bhavan, Salimpur, Ahra Gali No.-1, P.O.-Kadamkuna, District-Patna, Bihar
	2. New Usha Silai Kendra, Jalkadarbagh, Main Road, Malsalami, District-Patna, Bihar
	3. Bihar Development Research Society, 5 Baily Road, Patna, Bihar
	4. Samta Mukul Vidyalaya, At Parsha, post Nagwan, Jakkampur, District-Patna, Bihar
	5. Arvind Mahila Shilp Prashikshan Kendra, Kurji, Masjid Gali, District-Patna, Bihar
	6. Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Hakhas Pind, Patna City, District-Patna, Bihar
	7. Jan Sevi Kalyankari Bal Mahila Mandal, Sadhnepuri, District-Patna, Bihar
	8. Rural Development Environment Protection Forestation and Res, 17, IAS Colony, Didwadpur, District-Patna
	9. Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Hasanpur, Sahajahanpur, Fatuha, District-Patna
	10. Satrudhar, Saidpura, Barhi, Khagaul, District-Patna
	11. Sarvodaya Gramin Kutir Udyog Vikas Samiti, Vill-Bivipur, P.O.-Sarsi, Via-Paliganj, District-Patna

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	12. Saraswati Kalyan Santhan, Vill.-Parwaha Chowk, P.O.-Anaduli, District-Sitamarhi
	13. Mahila Silai Katai Prashikshan Kendra, At/P.O. Hamatu, District-Nalanda
	14. Magadh Mahila Samaj Kalyan Pratisthan, Tufaganj, P.O.-Sosharai, District-Nalanda
	15. Deen Bandhu Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Vill/P.O.-, Bain, P.S.-Silon, District-Nalanda
	16. Magadhanchal Seva Ashram, Station Road, Hilasa, District-Nalanda
	17. Magadh Shilp Kala Kendra, Gonali Bigha P.O.-Mandachh, District-Nalanda
	18. Ramanuj Seva Ashram, Vill.-Bamharia, P.O. Phulwar, Via-Ramgarhwa, District-East Champaran
	19. Manorama Mahila Seva Sansthan, Akhtiyarpur, Patedha Sarai, District-Vaishali
	20. Sevayatan, Vill/P.O.-Pator, District Darbhanga
	21. Baudh Shikshan Kalyan Samiti, Vill.-Mahesha, P.O.-Mahapatiya, Via-Madhepur, District-Madhubani
	22. Manav Kalyan Samiti, At-Tinpokharia, Kalibadi Road, District-Mujaffarpur
	23. Savitri Bal Vikas Kendra, At-Kataru, P.O. Chhap., Block Paru, District-Mujaffarpur
	24. Girija Seva Sadan, Anupam House, Sikandarpur Road, District-Mujaffarpur
	25. Mohiddin Nagar Prakhand Khadi Gramodhyog Vikas Mandal, Kashipur Triar Bhanvan, District-Samastipur

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	26. Abhilasha, At/P.O.-Musari Sharari, District-Samastipur
	27. Gramin Jan Seva Kendra, C-6, Shed Audyogik Shetra, District-Buxar
Delhi	1. Adarsh Gramodyog Samiti, 2554-A Lakhu Nagar, Trinagar, Delhi
	2. All India Rural Development Society, M-205, Shakurpur, Delhi
	3. All India Social Welfare Association for Rural Development, Vill.-Kotla, Patpargranj, Khasra No. 13/2, Hari Singh Mkt., New Delhi
	4. Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development (NIRPHAD), 14, Boulevard Road, New Delhi
	5. People Institute for Development and Training, C-1/1414, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi
	6. Lalit Koshi Seva Ashram, 77, Bank Colony, Nand Nagar, Delhi
Gujarat	1. Puja Bapu Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, B-10, Gurnarratna Apartment, Maganpura, Radhaswamy Road, Ranip, District-Ahmedabad
Haryana	1. Shaheed Club, Vill./P.O.-Sanjarwas, District-Bhiwani
	2. Modern Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, 82, Prem Nagar, District-Kamal
	3. Pooja Gramodyog Vikas Mandal, 180/8, Urban Estate, District-Kamal
	4. Dhankar Rural Development Samiti, Vill./P.O.-Karontha, District-Rohtak
	5. Social Welfare and Society for Weaker Communities, 246-Bhola Niwas, Circular Road, Jhajjar, District-Rohtak

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	6. Harijan Sevak Sangh, 203, Old Housing Board Colony, District-Panipat		4. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Mahila Samajan, Eruva, Eruva West, Pathiyoor, District-Trivandrum
Jharkhand	1. Youth Mobilisation for National Advancement, C/o Raghu Nath Roy, Roy Govind Bhavan, Station Road, District-Deoghar		5. National Development Centre, P.O. Pulian Mala, District-Idukki
	2. Kamini Seva Sadan, Jayaprakash Nagar, Behind Denobli School, P.O./District-Dhanbad		6. Young Men Association Othera, Thiruvalla, District-Pathanamthitta
	3. Catholic Charities, P.O.-Box-5, Purulia Road, District-Ranchi		7. Apex Voluntary Agency for Rural Development, Avarad Bhavan, P.O.-Chalakudy, District-Trichur
	4. Bihar Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Hawaii Nagar, Khuti Road, P.O.-Haria Railway Station, District-Ranchi	Madhya Pradesh	1. Lok Kalyan Samiti, C-8, Kaushal Nagar, District-Gwalior
	5. Chhotanagarpur Sanskritik Sangha, B/205/1, Jagannanth Nagar, District-Ranchi		2. Sarvjanik Pariwar Kalyan Evam Seva Samiti, Darjioli, Tamadarkhana, District-Gwalior
Karnataka	1. Bangalore Integrated Rural Development Society (Birds), P.O.-Chandpura, District-Bangalore		3. Atma Gaurav Jagran Kendra, Kothi Bazar, District-Betul
	2. Integrated Rural Development Society, 613-A, Forst Vasti, Temple Street, Gaurinbindur, District-Kolar		4. Satpura Integrated Rural Development Institution, Bansdehi, District-Betul
	3. Satyam Shivam Sundaram Rural Development Association, B.R.T. Colony, P.O.-Channagiri, District-Shimoga		5. Self Employed Women Asosication, Gandhi Bhavan, Shaymala Hill, District-Bhopal
	4. People Movement for Self Reliance, P.B. No.-19, Koleggal, District-Mysore		6. Adhar Seva Kendra, 13/5, Anjali Complex, South T.T. Nagar, District-Bhopal
Kerala	1. Kerala Association for Non Formal Education and Development, Saksharatha Bhavan, Kerala		7. Shri Giriraj Maharaj Balwadi Jhuladhar Samiti Upadhyaya House, Vill/P.O.-Budhada, District-Shrivpuri
	2. Seva Lal Scoio Economic Welfare Society, P.O.-Thirupuram, District-Thivandrum	Maharashtra	1. Nalwadevadi Gram Vikas Mandal, 278-C, Surya Mahal, Thakurdwar, Bombay
	3. Priyadarshini Mahila Samajan, Valathankara, P.O.-Chenkal, District-Trivandrum		2. Lok Kalyankari Mandal, Murud, District-Latur
			3. Gramin Vikas Bahuddeshiya Dridayuvak Shiksha, Prashant Nagar, TQ Amravati, District-Amravati
			4. Gram Vikas Mandal, AT/P.O.-Nawalnagar, District-Dhule

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	5. Shri Chhatrapati Rajrishi Shadu Samaj Probhojan Mandal, Talagoan Road, District-Beed		8. Chinramathak Nameriakpam Makha Leikai Craft Centre, Chinbamatham Nameirakpam Makha Leikai
	6. Patang Prabha Education Society, Jarla, Tal Sangola, District-Sholapur	Nagaland	1. Nagaland Peace Centre, District-Kohima
	7. Indian Institute of Physically Handicapped Persons, Krishnanagar, C/o-Shanti Roadways Police Station District-Wardha		2. Centre For Rural Upliftment, C.R.U. Building, Kohima-Imphal Road, P.B. No. 287, District-Kohima
	8. Marathwada Shati Sahayata Mandal, Sardar Patel Marg, Jalna, District-Aurangabad	Orissa	1. Abaj Adivasi Harijan Seva Sangha, Santhasara, P.O.-Santhapur, Via Gondia, District-Dhenkanal
	9. Sarangin Vikas Mahila Mandal, TQ. Mukhed, District-Nanded		2. Jai Kishan Youth Club, At Jankia Garh, Gadasa Hi, Via-Kanas, District-Puri
	10. Nehru Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, AT Malshela, Taluk Mangrulpiar, District-Akola	Rajasthan	1. Madhu Smriti Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Uthan Sansthan, H. No. L-59-A, Himat Nagar, Gopalpura Mode, Tonk Road, District-Jaipur
Manipur	1. Social Guidance Centre, Thangal Bazar, District-Imphal		2. Gramin Vikas Evam Sahayata Sansthan, P.O. Sheelan Ki Doongri, Chaksu, District-Jaipur
	2. Sangaiyumpham Yanghi Laikai Khadi and Village Industrial Association, Cherapur Matham Leikai, Sangaiyumpham Part-II, Wangjing, District-Thoubal		3. Adarsh Viklang Kalyankari Shiksha Samiti, At/P.O.-Jeevat Khera, Via Piplai, Teh Ganganagar, District-Sawai Madhopur
	3. Tamei Area Tribal Development Association, Taloulong Village, P.O.-Tamei, District-Tamenglong		4. Gandhi Swapn Sakar Samiti, Vill. Khorli Ganj, The Laxmangarh, District-Alwar
	4. Sapermeina Women Society, Vill & P.O.-Sapermeina, Sadar Hills, District-Senapati		5. Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan, Vill./P.O.-Mada, Via & District-Dungarpur
	5. Song Song Women Society, District-Senapati		6. Jaipur Rural Health and Development Trust, B-7, Shiv Marg, Bomipark, District-Jaipur
	6. Educated Unemployed Youth Development Association, Khongjom Takcham, Indo (Burma), Myanmai Road, District-Thoubal		7. Rural Environmental Development Society, C-72, Sarojini Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur
	7. Salam Young Lerner's Development Association, Salam Vill., Sagolband Rd., P.O.-Thaoroijam		8. Samaj Utthan Vikas Seva Sansthan, Bandikui, Basura, District-Dousa

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Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalasekaram Kanikkarakal Kala Urimni Sangam, Building No. 103, Kulathuvilai, Vill.-Ponmanai Govt. Hospital Road, District-Kanyakumari 2. Social Action Movement, Sanota Maria, Parliagaram, District-Chengalpattu 3. Rural Integrated Development Organisation (RIDO), Vill.-Thenkaraikottai, P.O.-Manur, District-Dharamपुरi 4. Association of Bhoodan and Community Development, Kurumbapatty, P.O.-Palaviduthy, District-Thrichy 5. Gramalaya, 31-A/29, Niravalur Colony, Balai Road, Moriur, District-Thrichy 6. League for Education and Development, 07, 1st Street, Rayar Thoppu, Sri Rama Puram, Srirangam, District-Thrichirapalli 7. Society for People Action and Development Education, Kottavar Thottam, Potarvaithala, District-Thrichy 8. Village Education and Development Society, No. 7/B, Pillayar Koil Street, Sankaranpalayam District-Vellore 9. Association for Rural Poor, 59-East Madhya Church Road, Rayapuram, District-Madras 10. Diakenia Sevai Sangam, Chinnaedaippu, P.O. Perungudi, District-Madurai 11. Gram Suyaraj, Chithupatti, Keelakurichi P.O., District-Pudukottai 12. National Economic and Education Development Society, Vill/P.O. Kelur, Taluk Polur, Via, Vadamathimangalam, Distt. Sambuvarayar

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Social Welfare Society, 2-A, Main Road, A/P.O., Tittagudi, Distt. South Arcot 14. Centre For Rural Education and Economic Development, 8, North Sainathi, Chidambaram, Vallatar, Distt. South Arcot 15. Women Welfare and Progress Society 16. Village Planning Forum, Kundrakudi, Distt, P.M.T.
Uttar Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naitik Shiksha Evam Adarsh Samaj Kalyan Samiti, 14, State Bank Colony, Meris Road, Distt. Aligarh 2. Harijan Tribal Welfare Society, Goshaura Kalan, P.O. Meja Road, Distt. Allahabad 3. Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Vill. Purebhanai, P.O. Baraut, Distt. Allahabad 4. Dalit Manav Utthan Sansthan, Vill/P.O. Barahbeli Khalsa, Alipur Jaita, Distt. Allahabad 5. Jai Bharat Nursery School Samiti, Gosai Talab, Civil Lines, Distt. Mirzapur 6. Samaj Seva Samiti, Gopipur, Post Gaura Gyanpur Sukiyava, Varanasi 7. Seva Ashram, Pandeypur, Distt. Varanasi 8. Yamuna Shikshan Sansthan Vill. Ketshila, P.O. Chandoli, Distt. Varanasi 9. Dhaneshwari Devis Gramodyog Samiti, Vill. Lachchaur, P.O. Khochrvo, Distt. Varanasi 10. Abha Saraswati Seva Sansthan, L/5/26, Shastri Nagar, Distt. Varanasi

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	11. Gyan Devi Vidyalaya Samiti, Vill. Novasta (Bithoor) Road, P.O. Bairi Akbapur, Kalyanpur, Kanpur
	12. Manav Vikas Parishad, AT/PO Ahmedabad (Katoli), Distt. Lucknow
	13. Meerut Gram Vikas Samiti, 194 Delhi Road, Distt. Meerut
	14. Satyam Gramodyog Samiti, Madhyban, Budhana Road, Baraut, Distt. Meerut
	15. Sevak, 1147/8, P.L. Sharma Road, Distt. Meerut
	16. Janhit Seva Samiti, Vill. P.O. Chaprauli, Distt. Meerut
	17. Gramin Vikas Sanstha, At/P.O. Murlipur Pal, Distt. Meerut
	18. Ashutosh Gramodyog Sanstha, At/P.O. Shahpur Badauli, Distt. Meerut
	19. Akhil Bharatiya Vidya Parishad (National Council of Education) At/P.O. Vrindaban, Distt. Mathura
	20. Mahila Vikas Samiti, Mohalla Chok Mohammad Sayied Khan, Distt. Rampur
	21. Rampur Gramoday Ashram, 355, Jawala Nagar, Civil Lines, Distt. Rampur
	22. Rashtriya Ekta Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Moh. Kaith Ka Pedh, Distt. Rampur
	23. Khadi Gramodyog Mandal, Rajwara, Distt. Rampur
	24. Nirbal Varg Seva Samiti, 37, Unchi Chaupal, Distt. Rampur
	25. Jawahar Lal Seva Sadan Samiti, Vill./P.O. Bajraya Kadhu, Distt. Rampur
	26. Ekta Yuva Club, Vill./P.O. Singan Khera, Distt. Rampur

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	27. Gramodya, Vill. Tehri, P.O. Singha, Distt. Deoria
	28. Sarvodaya Seva Ashram, Chitrukut Karvi, Distt. Banda
	29. Jan Seva Kalyan Ashram, Vill. Bhesrouli, Post Saitua, Distt. Badaun
	30. Dayanand Shiksha Sansthan, Vill./P.O. Harfari, Distt. Badaun
	31. Pratap Seva Sansthan, Civil Line, Distt. Badaun
	32. Bharatiya Gram Seva Vikas Mandal, Hajitola, Distt. Bareilly
	33. Sarvdaliya Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Vill./P.O. Langura, Distt. Bareilly
	34. Harveili Khadi Gramodyog Ashram, P.O. Dhampur, Distt. Bijnour
	35. Nari Vikas Sansthan, Mater Chaya, Mohalla, Majeedganj, P.O. Najibabad, Distt. Bijnour
	36. Naveen Gramodyog Sansthan, Swaherhi, Distt. Bijnore
	37. Nutan Gram Vikas Samiti, At/P.O. Gohaar, Distt. Bijnore
	38. Sarvjanik Shikshonayan Sansthan, H.O. Alipur, P.O. Alirpur, Distt. Hardoi
	39. Sarvodaya Ashram, 8, Khageshar Pura, Canal Road, Distt. Hardoi
	40. Nehru Seva Sansthan, 332, Asraf Tola, Distt. Hardoi
	41. Manav Seva Ashram, Vill. Sombanshi Purwa, P.O. Talyora, Distt. Hardoi
	42. National Social Welfare Organisation for Rural Development, 2-65 Krishna Para, Distt. Firozabad

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	43. Kshetriya Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Vill. Check Bakar, P.O. Office Pathetiya, Distt. Gazipur
	44. Kaushal Sansthan, Paraspur, Distt. Gonda
	45. Gramin Praurh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. Bishunpura, P.O. Chauri Chaura, Distt. Gorakhpur
	46. Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Vill. Mannipur, P.O. Gola Bazar, Distt. Gorakhpur
	47. Gramodyog Seva Ashram, Vill. Mishripur, P.O. Rosar, Distt. Shahjanpur
	48. Forestry and Rural Development Organisation, 9 State Bank Colony, Distt. Muzaffarnagar
	49. Madhuban Agricultural Farm, Mimalana, Distt. Muzaffarnagar
	50. Gramoddhar Evan Gram Vikas Sansthan, Mohhalla Gyas Pur, Bilaspur, Distt. Pilibhit
	51. Bharatiya Gramin Seva Sansthan, Vill/P.O. Rasayan Khanpur, Distt. Pilibhit
	52. Kamgar Seva Niketan, Vill/P.O. Udaipur, Distt. Pratapgarh
	53. Manisha Seva Samiti, Amethi, Distt. Sultanpur, U.P.
	54. Uttar Pradesh Banjara Samaj Kalyan Trust, Balwantpur, Niwada, P.O. Datigaori, Distt. Etawa
	55. Gram Seva Mandal, Sansarpur, P.O. Basta
Uttaranchal	1. Uttarakhand Jan Shakti Parishad, Balti, P.O. Bhikiasen, Distt. Almorah
	2. Himalayan Study Cricle for Environment Child's Education, Health & Vill. Pandey, Gic Road, P.O. Degree College, Distt Pratapgarh

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West Bengal	1. Agradut, Vill. Kanktia, P.O. Panitras, Distt. Howrah
	2. Midnapore Cultural and Welfare Association Kotebazar, Kamarah, Distt. Midnapore
	3. 24 Parganas Development and Social Organisation, Vill/P.O. Aliore, Distt. 24 Parganas(S)
	4. Lalsa Sauj Sangha, At Kalsa, P.O. Makhana, Distt. 24 Parganas (S)
	5. Maheshwari Taj Club, Vill/P.O. Maheshwari, P.S. Usthi, Distt. 24 Parganas (S)
	6. Dwip Shyamashree Sanga, Vill. Dwip Chawghari, P.O. Ghatokpur, PS Mandir Bazar, Distt. South 24 Parganas
	7. Ramakrishna Seva Kendra 23 R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata
	8. Kaliganj Block Gramin Khudda and Khutir Silpa Jana Kalyan Samiti, At Dangapara, P.O. Debagram
	2001-2002
Andhra Pradesh	1. Village Integrated, Development Society At/PO, Roddam, Distt. Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh
	2. Gramin Vikas Sanstha, 13/209 Revenue Colony, Distt. Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh
	3. Women Association for Knowledge Sarning Unity & Progress, 11-270-2, Society Colony, Madanapalli, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh-517 327
	4. Mallikarjun Seva Samiti, Door No. 1-18, Nagapatala, (via) Narasingapuram, Chandaragir, Imandek, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh-517 102
	5. Institute for Social Services, 392-C, Tilak Road, Tirupati, District Chittoor

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	6. Society for Awakening Individuals, 44/19-A9, Prakash Nagar, District Kumool
	7. Development Action for Rural Environment, 1-1-770/5, Arudra, Gandhi Nagar, District Hyderabad
	8. Action for Collective Tribal Improvement and Vocational Education 4-75/B U.P.S. Street, Kalloor, district Khammam
	9. Vasavya Mahila Mandali, Nasthika Kevidram, Benz Circle, Vijayawada, District Krishna
	10. Uma Maheswari Rural Development Society, 1-10-96/4A, Sha Sab Gutta, District Nellore
	11. Society for Education and Environmental Development Service, 12-1-508/36, Lakshmi Nagar, Lallaguda, District Secunderabad
	12. Centre for Rural Reconstruction through Social Action, Adarsh Nagar, Akividu, District West Godavari
Assam	1. All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development, Bokakhal, District Guwahati
	2. Bahumukhi Krishi our Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Chota Rupahi, Noor Nagar, P.O. Herapati, Nowgong District
Bihar	1. Indira Gandhi Samaj Sevashram, 221-A, Peoples Cooperative Colony, Kankarbagh, District Patna
	2. Adithi, 2/30, State Bank Colony, II, Bailey Road, District Patna
	3. Hast Kala Vikas Kendra, Vill./P.O. Umari, Via Jhanjharpur, District Madhubhani
	4. Nehru Seva Sadan, PO Bhoilwara, Bhuwal, District Muzaffarpur

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Delhi	1. All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development, 5, Bhai Veer Singh Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi
Gujarat	1. International Rural Educational and Cultural Association, Inreca Complex, Raj Pipla Road, Dediapada, District Bharuch
Himachal Pradesh	1. Samaj Kalyan Sabha, V.P.O. Chhalla, The, Theog, District Shimla
Jharkhand	1. Bihar Gramin Kisan Vikas Sangh, Bypass Road, P.O. Sudna Daltonganj, District, Palamau
Karnataka	1. Farmer Development Agency, 68, Panduranga Temple Street, Chikkaballapur, District Kolar
	2. Janardan Khadi and Gramodyog Industries Association, Nandanazanam, Mittanalli, Chintamani, District Kolar
Kerala	1. Bharat Mahila Samajam, Nadoorkolla, Najarakkal, Mukali, P.O. Manchvillakam, District Trivandrum
	2. Kairali Mahila Samajam, Cherumanmuni, Panachamoodu, P.O. Vellanad, District Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh	1. K.R. Madhyamik Vidyalay Samiti, Vill. Kotar, Post Husainpur, District Morena
	2. Sandipani Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, 89, Gandhi Colony, District Morena
	3. Trishala Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Sonagir, Mahila Tyagi Barati Ashram, District Datia
Manipur	1. Banghringlon Christian Women Society, Chandel, Office-cum-Rest House, A.R. Ex-Service Men Association, District Imphal

1	2
Mizoram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samaritan Society of Mizoram, Bungkawan, District Aizwal 2. Centre for Development of Rural Areas, T-14 Thikhuahltang, P.B. 121, District Aizwal 3. Mizoram Buddhist Development Welfare Association, Vill. Tablabagh, P.O. Demagiri (Talbung)
Orissa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nav Jyoti Kishore Club, At Bhuinpur, P.O. Banasingh, Via Mahimagadi, District Dhenkanal 2. Rural Development Action Cell, 14 Ward, P.O. Baripada, District Mayurbhanj
Rajasthan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Gandhi Chhatrawas Samiti, Vill/P.O. Amarsar, District Jaipur 2. Dayanand Public School Samiti, Gandhi Colony, Pilibanjan, District Sri Ganganagar
Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Society for Rural Development, No. 123, T.N.H.B. Colony, Virupakshipuram, District Dharmapuri-636705 2. Depressed People Welfare Association, Indira Nagar, Vinayangpuram, Thinnlam Post, Lalgudi TQ. Trichi District 3. Anna Educational Society, 2, Post Box No. 22, Shenbagamuthu Street, Tirumangalam, District, Madurai
Uttar Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vishwanath Nursery Vidhyalaya Samiti, Kamta Prasad Ki Gali, Washliganj, District Mirzapur 2. Manav Kalyan Samaj, Utthan Sansthan, Sukhdev Nagar Colony, Sonkh Road, District Mathura 3. Akhil Bharatiya Yuva Kalyankari Samiti, Vill./P.O. Unnola, District Badaun

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Prakash Kendra Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, AL-5/163-164, Awas Vikas Colony, District Barabanki 5. Lakshmi Gram Bakery Udyog Sansthan, Gaushala Road, District Ghaziabad
West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raghudabbati Palli Unnayan Samiti, PO Raghudabbati Distt. Howrah 2. Natibpur Nabin Sangh, PO Kolarah Distt. Howrah 3. Mahashakti Sangha Footbal Ground Vill./P.O. Lakhapur, Distt. Howrah 4. Bans Beria Hindu Milan Mandir, Vill. Bans Beria, PO Ghazipur Distt. 24 Parganas 5. Aniya Palli Mangal Samiti Vill/PO Aniya Distt. Hooghly 6. Dharani Roy Memorial Self Employment Training School VIII. Dharani PO Mollarpur, Distt. Birbhum 7. Manav Kalyan Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, PO Mallarpur, Distt. Birbhum 8. Dhorani Nagar Rural Development Society, PO Mallarpur, Distt. Birbhum 9. Baniara Netaji Sangha, PO Bhangar
	Year 2002-2003
Andhra Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kisam Development Society, Peddanapalli, B Sittypalli, Chilamathur, Distt. Anantapur 2. .Peda Prajala Seva Samithi, AT/ PO Gangadhara Nellure, Distt. Chittoor 3. Society for Research and Action, 195, 196 Prakasam Road, Tirupati, Distt. Chittoor

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	4. God's Foundation Nursing Education Society, P.B. No. 77, 2nd Road, SKD Colony, District Kumool
	5. Krushi Sanstha, 15-05-20, R.R.N. Colony, Madanapalle, Distt. Chittoor
Bihar	1. Bihar Jan Kalyan Parishad, Shahganj, Nahar Road, Mahendru, Distt. Patna
	2. Paropkar Lok Vikas, 4-A, Govind Enclave, Kankarbagh Colony, Distt. Patna
	3. Samagra Vikas Samiti, Vill. Purani Ganjpur, P.O. Baribigha, Distt. Monghyre
Jharkhand	1. Santhal Pargana Gram Rachna Sansthan, Gooda, Distt. Godda, Bihar
Kerala	1. Sabarmati Charitable Society, Mas Annexe, Emakulam North, Distt. Emakulam
	2. Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development, At/P.O. Ayyanthole, Distt. Trichur
Uttar Pradesh	1. Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Evam Bal Utthan Samiti, Kamta Prasad Ki Gali, Baslingaj, Distt. Mirzapur
	2. Gramin Seva Sansthan, Bhimpur, Islam Nagar, Road, Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad
	3. Kisan Seva Samiti, Mudhi Bakapur, Block Lakhvati, Distt. Bulandshahar
Uttaranchal	1. Mahila Vikas Sansthan, 68/3 Chandra Nagar, Distt. Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	1. Scheduled Caste Welfare Centre, P.O. Uttar Nanasree, via Chittasenpur, Distt. Howrah
	2. Satdubi Mahila Mandal, P.O. Khalakpur, Distt. Midnapore

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	3. Asha Welfare Society, Vill/P.O. Ganeshnagar, Via, Namkhana, Distt. South 24 Parganas
	4. Asta Youth Club, Vill Asta, P.O. Mohirampur, PS Falta Distt. 24 Parganas (S)
	5. Aniya Palli Mangal Samiti Vill/P.O. Aniya, Distt. Hooghly
	6. Dharani Roy Memorial Self Employment Training School Vill. Dharani P.O. Mollarpur, Distt. Birbhum
	7. Manav Kalyan Khadi Gramodyog Samiti PO Mallarpur, Distt Birbhum
	8. Dhorani Nagar Rural Development Society PO Mallapur, Distt. Birbhum
	9. Baniara Netaji Sangha PO Bhangar.

Assets of Terrorist Organizations

1086. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of banned terrorists organizations and their Bank account alongwith the amount in each of such account;

(b) the details of properties/assets owned by such Terrorist Organization; and

(c) the action the Government have taken or propose to take against such organisations functioning from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The list of terrorist organizations banned under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 is enclosed as statement. Since most of these terrorist organizations are covert/underground, details of their fixed assets/bank accounts are not available. Necessary action to interdict fund flows and channels of terrorist organizations is however taken on the basis of specific intelligence.

(c) The Government of India have adopted a multi-pronged strategy including enactment of Prevention of Terrorism Act and Prevention of Money Laundering Act and diplomatic initiatives both bilateral as well as multilateral to prevent such organizations functioning from other countries.

Statement

List of Organisations Declared as Terrorist Organisations under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002

1. Babbar Khalsa International.
2. Khalistan Commando Force.
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force.
4. International Sikh Youth Federation.
5. Lashkar-e-Toiba/Pasban-E-Ahlehadis.
6. Jaish-e-Mohammed/Tahrik-e-Furqan.
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Arkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami.
8. Hizb-ul-Mujhideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment.
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen.
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (ULFA).
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK).
16. Kanleipak Communist Party (KCP).
17. Kanlei Yaol Kanbalup (KYKL).
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF).
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).
22. Students Islamic Movement of India.
23. Deendar Anjuman.
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-Peoples War, All its Formations and Front Organisations.

25. Maoist Communist Centre (MMC), All its Formations and front Organisations.
26. Al Badar.
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen.
28. Al-Quaida.
29. Dukhatrane-e-Millat (DEM).
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA).
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT).
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekata Samaj (ABNES).

Anganwadi Centres

1087. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres working at present in the country and particularly in the State of Karnataka as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka has been requesting the Centre for sanctioning more Anganwadi Centres in the State to cover the increasing population of children in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Government have taken any steps to improve the condition of Anganwadi workers in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) As on 30.9.2002, there are 578457 operational Anganwadi Centres in the country, including 40249 in the State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka had requested for 11313 additional Anganwadi Centres. However, no expansion activity under the ICDS Scheme has been approved in the X Plan, due to resource constraints. This position has been intimated to the State Government.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently increased the honoraria of Anganwadi Workers by Rs. 500/- and of Anganwadi Helpers by Rs. 240/- per month, with effect from 1.4.2002.

Use of Inferior Quality Materials

1088. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the inferior quality materials were used by contractors for the road construction work from Sundargarh to Beliga (Bhubaneswar) under the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Basundhara;

(b) if so, whether the said road has been damaged in different patches after six months of completion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the guilty in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) As per report of Coal India Limited, materials used for the road construction work from Sundargarh to Beliga were of approved quality.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) & (b) above.

Indian Languages

1089. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Indian languages likely to be accorded pre-excellence status and separate year would be earmarked in the honour of each and every language followed by the declaration of 'Sanskrit Year 2000';

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

(c) whether the year 2003 likely to be declared as Tamil Year in tandem with Sanskrit Year;

(d) if so, whether Tamil Language, in continuation therewith is likely to be accredited with the classical language status; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]**Jobs to Land Holders In Kolbhari**

1090. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received a request from a Member of Parliament in December, 1999 for providing jobs to each of the joint land holders in Kolbhari to make arrangements for rehabilitation of 502 people and to give compensation to rest of the affected people in lieu of their land acquired in 1988 for coal extraction in Dugga opencast under Mahgaon area P.E. No. 88 CBA Act of Surguja district in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government/Coal India Limited on this representation; and

(c) the reasons for not providing compensation, jobs and making rehabilitation arrangements even after lapse of such a long period?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Necessary action has been taken by SECL, 523 Ha. of land was acquired by SECL at Bhatgaon Village for the purpose of opening Dugga opencast and Bhatgaon underground mines at Bhatgaon Area in district Surguja. 543 land oustees are affected in this acquisition and the details of compensation, employment and rehabilitation of land oustees are as under:

Total No. of land oustees	543
Employment given by SECL as per norms (Including joint land holders)	361
Total No. of land oustees entitled for compensation	543
Total No. of land oustees to whom compensation paid	405
Compensation deposited with collector, Surguja for disbursement	138
Total No. of land oustees entitled for rehabilitation	210
Total No. of land oustees rehabilitated	193
Rehabilitation of balance cases under process	17

[English]**Setting up of Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission**

1091. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC);

(b) if so, its composition and the financial support proposed to be provided by the Government for its proper operational activities; and

(c) the precise functions of the proposed Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The setting up of Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) is under consideration for which financial support is proposed to be provided under the Capacity Building Project through World Bank assistance.

The Pharmacopoeia Commission would be required to undertake revision of India Pharmacopoeia on a continuous basis and issue addendum and supplements regularly. It would also undertake the job of preparation of reference standards for the drugs marketed in the country and for making them readily available to the large number of drugs testing laboratories and drug manufacturing firms in the country.

Anganwadi Workers

1092. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have announced any increase in the honorarium of Anganwadi workers in the Union Budget of 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have released any additional funds on this account to State Governments;

(d) if so, the reason for not releasing the funds to the Government of Gujarat as yet;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to involve Anganwadi workers in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme;

(f) if so, the role of Anganwadi workers in this programme;

(g) whether the Government have provided any additional funds to modernise Anganwadi Bhavans under this scheme;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) the funds allocated for this scheme during 2002-2003 and the funds spent so far;

(j) whether the Government have any proposal to launch Anganwadi Workers Schemes in every block of the States with permanent staff; and

(k) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has increased the honoraria of Anganwadi Workers by Rs. 500 per month and of Anganwadi Helpers by Rs. 240 per month w.e.f. 1.4.2002. Additional funds have been released to all States, including Gujarat.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the linkage between Early Childhood Education under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), by providing training to Anganwadi Workers on the pattern of the initiatives under DPEP and SSA.

(g) and (h) No, Sir. However, construction of Anganwadi Centres has been approved under the World Bank-assisted Projects and in North-Eastern States.

(i) The budget for 2002-03 for the ICDS Scheme and funds released to the States (till 20.2.2003) are Rs. 1919.17 crore and Rs. 1658.02 crore respectively.

(j) No, Sir.

(k) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Fake Coins

1093. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of minting of fake coins is flourishing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years;

(c) the action taken against the persons involved in minting of such coins; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the illegal minting of coins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) As per available information, six incidents were reported in the country during the period 1999-2001 wherein 2017 counterfeit coins of Rs. 5 denomination were seized. The details are as under:

Year	State	Denomination	No. of Pieces
1999	Haryana	5 rupee	720
2000	Haryana	5 rupee	153
	Haryana	5 rupee	25
2001	Gujarat	5 rupee	600
	Andhra Pradesh	5 rupee	8
	Maharashtra	5 rupee	511
Total			2017

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The registration, investigation, detection as well as prevention of crimes including counterfeiting is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Action taken against persons committing crime is not maintained centrally.

The Central Government has, from time to time, been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations to improve their criminal justice system and to take preventive and punitive measures. Moreover, security features are built into rupee coins to make counterfeiting more difficult.

[English]

Closure of Fertilizers Units

1094. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of seven closed fertilizers of HFCL, FCI and Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited have got their salaries, gratuity, P.F. and VRS benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether employees quarters are going to be sold to the employees at the depreciated value;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the likely criteria for restoring the quarters to the employees;

(g) whether it is a fact that after closing down the seven fertilizer units Government have imported 16 million tonnes of fertilizers;

(h) if so, the facts thereof; and

(i) the manner in which the Government propose to meet the requirement of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Consequent to the decision of the Government taken on 5.9.2002 to close down the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC); and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) excepting the Jodhpur Mining Organisation which has been constituted into a new company, these companies have offered to all its employees the benefits under the Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) to be funded by the Government. While full VSS payments due to them are paid at the time of their release, the ex-gratia and leave encashment to those employees retaining companies' accommodation are released on submission of 'No dues certificate'. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited is not a fertilizer manufacturing unit.

(d) to (f) The transfer price of quarters to the employees is dependent on the decision of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to whom these companies stand referred.

(g) to (i) No, Sir. There was no import of urea during 2000-01 and 2002-03 till now. However, 2.2 lakh MT urea was imported during 2001-02 to maintain the pipeline stock at a reasonable level. The entire requirement of urea in the country is presently being met through indigenous availability.

[*Translation*]

Home Guards

1095. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum/letter from National Senior General Secretary of All India Home Guards Welfare Association, New Delhi regarding cancellation of the recruitment of 3000 New Home Guard Jawans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon alongwith the outcome thereof;

(d) whether there is any rule to induct only 3000 jawans in Delhi Home Guard and whether the prescribed strength is only 3000;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the year-wise number of officers and jawans in Delhi Home Guard since the year 1995 till date;

(g) the total expenditure being incurred on the officers and jawans of various categories in Delhi Home Guard; and

(h) the year-wise details of total amount sanctioned under various heads for various departments between the period 1995 and 2002 alongwith the details of actual expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The "All India Home Guard Welfare Association", in its Memorandum dated the 26th July, 2002 demanded cancellation of the on-going enrollment of 3000 Home Guard Volunteers by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and re-induction of 696 Home Guard Volunteers who were discharged earlier on completion of their tenure.

(c) The Home Guards is a voluntary organization. As per the provisions contained in the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947, as extended to the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the tenure allowed to a Home Guard Volunteer is three years on the expiry of which period he is liable to be discharged. In order to maintain the voluntary character of this organization the Government of National

Capital Territory of Delhi have taken a policy decision that the discharged Home Guard Volunteers would not be considered in the present enrolment process.

(d) and (e) The prescribed strength of Home Guards in Delhi is 10,285. However, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have decided to enroll only 3000 Home Guard Volunteers in the present phase of enrolment to ensure quality in selection and training of such candidates.

(f) The year-wise strength of Home Guards in Delhi during the relevant period was:

Year	Strength of Officers and Jawans
1995	9361
1996	9670
1997	9898
1998	9846
1999	9993
2000	8314
2001	6095
2002	1543

(g) and (h) The services of the Home Guard Volunteers are requisitioned to meet the functional needs from time to time. The Volunteers are paid remuneration at the prescribed rates by the requisitioning Department/ Agency. The aggregate expenditure incurred on utilizing their services is not, therefore, centrally maintained. However, the expenditure incurred by the Directorate-General of Home Guards of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi during the years 1995-96 to 2001-2002 was as follows:-

Year	Expenditure in Rupees
1995-96	37941292
1996-97	30468736
1997-98	37086036
1998-99	35556277
1999-2000	55051065
2000-2001	45697122
2001-2002	49940351

[English]

Corrupt Official of UP Government

1096. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "UP Government shielding 'corrupt' officials from CBI probe" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated February 03, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported in the news-item;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) whether CBI has asked the State to issue the necessary notification in regard to taking up the investigation;

(e) if so, whether the UP Government has refused to issue such a formal notification empowering DoP&T to hand over the investigation to the CBI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had, in May 2002, made a reference to the Central Government for investigation by the CBI into grave financial irregularities committed by non-governmental organizations floated by senior U.P. officials in Rai Bareilly and Unnao subdivisions leading to misappropriation of funds of the Integrated Rural Wasteland Development Programme. The CBI agreed to register a case for investigation subject to the Government of Uttar Pradesh issuing necessary notification under section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been asked to issue the requisite notification in this regard. The formal notification from the State Government has not been received so far.

[Translation]

Development of Spiritual Garden in Delhi

1097. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether a spiritual garden is being developed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the land allocated and funds allocated for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which this garden is likely to be completed alongwith the benefit, the common man is likely to get therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The DDA has reported that a Park in Kalkaji near Nehru Place is being developed by them over an area of approximately 200 acres as an Urban Park and Spiritual Garden. The park includes neighbourhood facilities like children park, Senior Citizen corner, Fitness Corner etc. There will also be Meditation areas, Yoga platform, Discourse Centres and nature trails etc. besides as Arboretum and Ecological Corridor.

(c) The land for the said park is under the control of DDA and the total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 40 crores.

(d) The project is proposed to be completed by DDA in about two and half years time and the common man will get all the facilities as mentioned above.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1098. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such places in the country, particularly in Bihar and Jharkhand in which approval for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas has been given but these schools have not been opened so far;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these schools are likely to be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) There are no such place where approval for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas has been given & schools not actually been opened.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]***Computers in Police Station**

1099. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police is going to install computers at certain Police Stations to ensure early availability of data which can help in expeditious investigations of cases;

(b) if so, the number of Police Stations where computers have been installed so far;

(c) the time by which computers at all the Police Stations are proposed to be installed;

(d) whether the Union Government have issued instructions to all States to install computers at the Police Stations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Government have decided in principle to introduce computerization in Delhi Police in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, the Government have been implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for "Modernisation of State Police Forces" under which the State Governments are provided financial assistance to modernize their police forces. The funds allocated under this scheme can also be utilized by the State Governments for computerization of Police Station records.

Modernisation of Forensic Laboratory

1100. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the action plan for the modernization of Police Force have been drawn; ;

(b) if so, whether modernization of forensic laboratories of Central and states are also proposed to be undertaken under this head;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to modernise and upgrade the technology of the forensic laboratory and Post Mortem process units in Mumbai;

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

(f) the time by which such works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been operating a Non-plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces on a 50:50 sharing basis since 1969-70. The Central annual allocation under the Scheme has been enhanced to Rs. 1000 crore from 2000-01 for 10 years.

The items included for assistance under the Scheme, inter-alia, includes modernisation of the forensic science laboratories in the States. A Statement showing allocation, release and utilization of funds from 2000-01 to 2001-02 and allocation of funds for 2002-03 under the Scheme including for modernization of the Forensic Laboratories is enclosed.

A separate five year modernization of weaponry machinery, transport, communication/surveillance equipment etc., with a proposed investment of Rs. 3741 crore has been approved for the Central Para Military Forces in February, 2002, which is under implementation.

Modernisation of the Central Forensic science Laboratories is not included under Modernisation of State Police Force or modernization of the Central Para-military forces scheme; however, funds are allocated by the Central Government for their modernization separately.

(d) to (f) The Government of Maharashtra forwarded a proposal to the tune of Rs. 14.68 crore for upgradation of their forensic science laboratories including for Forensic Science lab at Mumbai during 2002-03. The plan has been considered and approved for an amount of Rs. 13.13 crore.

Statement**State Police Forces 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 Funds Released/Utilization Position
(Rs. in Crore) (Position as on 20.2.2003)**

Name of State	Annual allocation (Rs. in crore)	Approved Plan 2000-01 (Rs. in crore)	Release of Central Share 2000-01 (Rs. in crore)	Utilisation position- Central and State share) (Rs. in crore)	Approved plan 2001-02 (Rs. in crore)	Release of Central share 2001-02 (Rs. in crore)	Utilisation position 2001-02 (Central and State Share) (Rs. in crore)	Approved plan 2002-03 (Rs. in crore)	Funds put at the disposal of DCPW for POLNET (in rupees)	Balance central share released (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	82.00	144.04	72.02	142.82	154.405	77.2025	43.3945	130.25	60,26,390	64,52,31,958 @
Arunachal Pradesh	05.20	2.30	01.15	02.30	8.82917	04.41458	6.2282	10.96	17,01,478	5,02,98,522
Assam	38.70	73.15	36.575	33.39	77.18	38.59	Nil	78.59	34,50,718	16,34,99,282
Bihar	54.00	115.17	57.585	23.001	108.00	54.00	Nil	Plan received	56,64,062	Being processed
Chhattisgarh	19.00	41.15	20.575	39.25	43.94	21.97	18.69	33.38	22,78,680	16,46,27,740
Goa	02.00	4.04	02.02	03.54	4.00	02.00	2.50	8.36	6,97,828	1,93,02,172
Gujarat	50.00	119.53	59.76	111.55	100.00	50.00	42.31	108.32	36,42,768	49,63,57,232
Haryana	22.10	56.67	28.325	56.67	48,9211144	24,46055	48.92	45.71	23,53,666	21,86,46,334
Himachal Pradesh	06.70	1.34	01.34	01.34	12,7589	06.37945	Nil	Plan considered by Empowered Committee	17,93,898	Being released
J&K	28.50	61.65	30.825	61.64	57.00	28.50	50.40	65.39	21,04,530	28,28,95,470
Jharkhand	18.00	80.30	40.15	46.59	57.87	28,935	57.87	25.46	26,93,726	12,46,51,175
Karnataka	75.00	165.70	82.85	162.51	153.9597	76.97985	93.34	160.001	38,93,938	74,61,06,062
Kerala	31.50	58.57	29.28	46.76	62.230374	31.11518	49.64	72.00	30,38,428	24,82,31,110
Madhya Pradesh	53.00	108.97	54.49	108.97	106.00091	53.00045	79.37	93.61	58,28,196	46,22,46,804 @
Maharashtra	92.10	166.20	83.10	135.88	184.20	92.10	112.90	151.73	53,96,962	67,40,03,038 @
Manipur	10.50	8.20	04.10	01.453	9.90492	04.95246	Nil	20.06	13,69,288	58,95,712
Meghalaya	5.50	3.08	01.54	01.09	10.3829168	05.19145	Nil	10.37	12,19,640	42,30,360
Mizoram	5.50	9.91	04.95	09.91	11.00	05.50	11.00	15.41	8,18,482	5,41,81,538
Nagaland	13.50	5.68	02.84	05.68	26.8855	13.44275	26.94075	12.95	13,52,294	6,34,27,550
Orissa	30.50	61.15	30.575	33.11	61.00	30.50	19.29	59.42	36,25,824	16,19,24,176
Punjab	32.10	71.51	35.76	64.345	64.1997940	32.09989	24.40	47.55	29,16,910	23,48,63,602 @

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	61.10	91.05	45.525	32.342	122.20	61.10	32.343	Plan considered by Empowered Committee	51.42,370	Being released
Sikkim	03.20	3.66	01.83	00.21	5.7447	2.87235	Nil	Plan not received	9,02,292	Nil
Tamil Nadu	68.10	153.00	76.50	131.69	136.20	68.10	136.20	95.52	55,31,650	67,54,68,350
Tripura	05.60	12.79	06.39	12.79	11.20	05.60	10.31	27.55	8,48,196	5,51,51,804
Uttar Pradesh	132.52	247.94	123.97	117.45	232.099	116.0495	10.24	219.80	86,75,290	59,52,24,710
Uttaranchal	06.58	11.01	05.50	10.04	16.888	08.444	01.20	49.28	15,81,158	6,42,18,842
West Bengal	56.50	120.95	60.475	44.55	113.00	56.50	Nil	Plan received	32,38,386	Being processed
Total	1000.0	1998.0	1000.00	1434.821	2000.00	1000.000	877.48645		8,77,87,026	626,28,83,543

*During 2001-02, the State Government of Tamil Nadu forwarded a consolidated plan for Rs. 27223.919 lakhs for 2001-02 and 2002-03. Against this, the Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 06.11.2001 approved a total amount of Rs. 244482.466 lakhs for the financial years 2001-02 and 2002-03. Out of the mentioned approved amount, Rs. 13620.00 lakhs pertains to 2001-02 and the balance amount of Rs. 10862.466 lakhs pertains to 2002-03. Therefore, the balance amount of Rs. 2727.534 lakhs is the entitlement (State and Central Share) to the State Government of Tamil Nadu during 2002-03. The Government of Tamil Nadu have forwarded a proposal to a tune of Rs. 12011.29 lakhs for 2002-03 against the actual entitlement of Rs. 2757.534 lakhs (as mentioned above).

@Supplementary plans of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab are under examination.

Total funds released (as on 20.2.2003): Rs. 8,77,87,026 (PLONET) Plus Rs. 626,28,83,543 = Rs. 635,06,70,569.

[Translation]

Lack of Co-ordination in Schemes of Rural Employment

1101. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many schemes are being implemented presently by the Government to provide employment in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the people are not getting the desired benefits due to lack of co-ordination between all the rural development schemes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of these schemes?

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

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development have been implementing the Wage Employment Scheme-Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Self-employment scheme-Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in the rural areas of the country for providing employment to persons living below poverty line in rural areas.

(c) No such report has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development have been impressing upon the States and Union Territories to implement the schemes more effectively and in accordance with the guidelines. In order to improve the implementation of the Schemes and to ensure better delivery of benefits to the poor, a four-pronged strategy consisting of (i) Creation of awareness about the Schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, and

(iv) accountability—social audit through Gram Sabhas has been evolved.

Opening of F.M. Radio Station in Navodaya Schools

1102. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to open F.M. Radio Station in Navodaya Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Activities of Coal Mafia in Coal Mines

1103. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been actively considering to crack down on coal mafia in various coal mines of the country;

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

(c) whether the fake coal linkage companies have been identified by the Government recently;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove such coal mafias in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) and (b) Whenever reports of any irregularities are received, the Government and the coal companies take necessary corrective measures. The measures taken to check the irregularities are as follows:

(i) Specific cases of any irregularity are investigated by the Vigilance Departments of CIL and its

subsidiaries. Appropriate departmental proceedings are initiated and penalties imposed on officials, where charges of irregularities are established;

(ii) The CBI also initiates *suo motu* inquiries where cases of grave irregularities come to their notice. Based on their findings, either prosecution is launched or departmental proceedings are initiated;

(iii) A drive has been launched, with the help of the concerned States Governments, to verify the antecedents of linked consumers in the non-core sector sponsored by State Governments;

(iv) Steps have been initiated to streamline the functioning of ex-servicemen transport companies engaged in coal transportation;

(v) Measures are being devised in consultation with the State Authorities to prevent misuse or multiple use of Delivery Orders.

(c) and (d) The issue of coal supply to non-core sector consumers came up for review by the Ministry of Coal and subsidiary companies of CIL were advised to write to State Government authorities, internal vigilance of subsidiaries and other sponsoring authorities to verify:—

(i) existence of the unit,

(ii) working status of the units, and

(iii) consumption pattern of the unit.

As a result of this exercise, till 1.2.2003, 1042 units have been identified by different investigating agencies for having adverse report against them and, therefore, coal supplies had been stopped to these units.

(e) The following steps are continuously taken by the coal companies to check malpractices:

(i) Intensive patrolling by the Central Industrial Security Force and security personnel of coal companies;

(ii) Close liaison with the State/district authorities;

(iii) Raids by CISF and local police on illegal coal depots;

(iv) Surprise checks/raids by security personnel;

(v) Handing over of miscreants to the police and lodging of FIRs.

Coordination Committee on Criminals

1104. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received by the Union Government for setting up of a coordinating body for police and courts in Delhi to make the prosecution of criminals more effective;

(b) if so, the details and the composition of said coordinating body;

(c) whether this proposal is at present in operation in various States;

(d) if so, the extent to which this proposal is likely to improve the prosecution of criminals;

(e) whether in view of the successful operation of this proposal in Andhra Pradesh, the Government are urging all the States to move such type of proposals; and

(f) if so, the number of States which have agreed to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have submitted a proposal to the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court for constitution of a "Union Territory Level Coordination Committee" to be presided over by him and "District Level Coordination Committees" in each district, to be presided over by District and Sessions Judge, with members in both cases to be drawn from Police, Local Bodies, etc. to discuss issues of common interest likely delay in finalization of criminal cases; cases relating to first offences; and cases of persons languishing in jails due to non fulfillment of surety conditions.

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

(d) The success of this scheme in Delhi can be judged only after it is implemented on the ground over a period of time.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

Modernisation of Photolitho Unit of Minto Road

1105. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had allowed the modernisation of Photolitho Unit of Minto Road Press sometime in 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether during the period from 1990 to 1992, the capacity utilization covered around 11% to 13% and from 1993 to 1998, it was assessed 15%, 19%, 38%, 40% and 31%;

(d) if so, the manner in which the Directorate of Printing justified the amount so incurred Rs. 13.43 crore towards the modernisation of the said Unit;

(e) whether in retrospect the modernisation has proved to be a white elephant without enhancing the capacity utilization as compared to the Letter Press technology; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Modernization was done to switch over from Letter Press technology to Offset technology.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Switch over to Offset technology was inevitable as Letter Press technology has become outdated. However, during the initial years after modernization, full complement of machines was not working due to shortage of crew. Reasons for low capacity utilization during these years are as under:—

(i) Short run jobs requiring more waiting and preparation time;

(ii) Multi-colour jobs with small print orders which slowed down speed of the machines.

(e) No, Sir. The Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, mostly caters to printing jobs of both Houses of Parliament and satisfactory execution of such jobs is the main concern. Besides, after modernization there has been improvement in the quality of printing and time taken in executing urgent/time-bound jobs has been reduced substantially.

(f) Question does not arise.

Second Financial Upgradation

1106. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications and experience needed for the Government employees to become eligible for Second Financial Upgradation as per the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission;

(b) whether an employee with one promotion after fifteen years of service will become eligible automatically for the Second Financial Upgradation after completing continuous service of twenty four years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether it is necessary for the employee promoted after 15 years of service to wait another 12 years to become eligible for his Financial Upgradation;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether his Ministry has received complaints regarding the implementation of this provision from various Ministries; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The grant of financial upgradation under the Assured Career Progression Scheme, including the second financial upgradation, is subject to the fulfillment of normal promotion norms (benchmark, departmental examination, educational qualifications, etc.) prescribed for the promotion to the relevant grade in the hierarchy and is based on the specific recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission in this regard.

(b) and (c) If an employee was promoted on regular basis after 15 years, deeming that he was eligible for the first financial upgradation after 12 years, he will be eligible for grant of second financial upgradation on completion of 12 years from the date of first (deemed) financial upgradation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The above points have been incorporated in para 4, 5, 6 and 15 of Department of Personnel and Training O.M. No. 35034/1/97-Estt (D) dated August, 9, 1999, which has been circulated to all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

Survey for Finding New Coal Reserves

1107. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are conducting surveys on regular basis to find new coal deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the details of surveys conducted during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of coal deposits found in the country during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to conduct survey in various States particularly in Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of survey conducted during the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-2002) are as under:—

State	Coal field	No. of blocks/areas
1	2	3
West Bengal	Raniganj	5
	Birbhum	2
	East Bokaro	1
Jharkhand	S. Karanpura	2
	N. Karanpura	2
	Rajmahal	4
Orissa	Talcher	5
	Ib River	4
Chhattisgarh	Mand Raigarh	5
	Korba	2

1	2	3
	Hasdeo Arand	1
	Tatapani-Ramkola	4
	Sonhat	3
Madhya Pradesh	Sohag Pur	8
	Singrauli	6
	Pench Valley/Pench Kanan	4
	Tawa Valley	2
Maharashtra	Kamptee	2
	Wardha Valley	3
	Katol Basin	2
	Bander	1
Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	14

(c) About 29.155 billion tonnes of coal reserves have been added into the inventory during the last three years (coal reserves as on 1.1.2000 was 211.59 billion tonnes). Details of addition of coal reserves are as under:

State	Coalfields	Additional of reserve in million tonnes
1	2	3
West Bengal	Raniganj	783.22
	Birbhum	560.21
Bihar/Jharkhand	East Bokaro	1062.87
	West Bokaro	46.40
	North Karanpura	166.20
	South Karanpura	8.91
	Rajmahal	890.97
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	102.36
	Pench Kanhan	152.29
	Patherkhhera	35.78
	Sohagpur	737.38
	Singrauli	2921.01
Chhattisgarh	Sonhat	491.35
	Bisrampur	13.30

1	2	3
	Lakhanpur	114.38
	Hasdeo-Arand	102.77
	Korba	33.29
	Mand-Raigarh	7957.57
	Tatapani-Ramkola	186.54
Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	92.38
	Kamptee	824.78
	Umrer-Makardhokra	101.31
	Bander	98.12
Orissa	lb-River	553.09
	Talcher	8101.15
Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	2997.31
Assam	Makum	20.33

(d) and (e) The regional/promotional exploration programme are proposed to be continue in the X plan. However, this does not include exploration in Punjab, where no coal bearing rocks are reported to be occurring. The State-wise exploratory drilling programme for X plan and number of blocks to be covered by regional/promotional exploration are given as under:-

Sl.No.	State	No. of block/area/sector
1.	West Bengal	4
2.	Jharkhand	11
3.	Orissa	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	10
5.	Madhya Pradesh	18
6.	Maharashtra	8
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6
8.	Meghalaya	1

[Translation]

Turning of Land Into Desert

1108. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which land is fast turning into desert;

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the spreading of desert?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Subsidy to Fertilizer Industry

1109. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Expenditure Reform Commission to the Fertilizer industry have been examined and the finalized by a group of Ministers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to protect the Indian farmers from China, European Union and USA by the likely impact of these reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission on formulation of a new pricing policy for urea units for replacing the existing Retention Price Scheme were examined by a Group of Ministers (GOM). The new pricing policy for urea units has been formulated and will come into effect from 1.4.2003. The new scheme aims at greater transparency, uniformity and efficiency in subsidy disbursements to urea units and to induce urea manufacturing units to take cost reduction measures and be competitive. The new scheme will be implemented in stages. Stage-I would be of one year duration, from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004. Stage-II would be of two years duration from, 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2006. The modalities of the subsequent stages would be decided after review of the implementation of the Scheme during the Stage-I and Stage-II.

In Stage-I, *i.e.* from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004, the allocation of urea under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA) will be restricted up to 75% and 50% of installed capacity (as reassessed) of each unit in Kharif 2003 and Rabi 2003-04, respectively. During Stage-II, urea distribution will be totally decontrolled after having evaluated the Stage-I.

(c) Farmers will continue to get the urea at the statutory notified safe price throughout the country both in the case of urea supplied under ECA allocation and the decontrolled urea. The interest of farmers is paramount consideration and is not hurt by this pricing policy.

Security Tie with Singapore

1110. DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to build a comprehensive security related partnership with Singapore to take concrete action against international terrorism as reported in the '*Hindu*' dated February 5, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to set up a joint working group against terrorism with Singapore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) Both India and Singapore share common concerns on the issue of regional and global security and are partners in the global fight against international terrorism. During the visit of Deputy Prime Minister to Singapore in February this year, both India and Singapore reiterated that all nations should extend full cooperation in rooting out terrorism. The two sides agreed to explore the possibility of entering into an Extradition Treaty, a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal and Civil Matters and establishing a Joint Working Group on combating terrorism and organized crime. The response of Singapore side to the Indian proposals in this regard was positive.

Admissions in Engineering Colleges

1111. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.P. High Court directed in its order to the AICTE to consider the new admission since the applications for starting new colleges were made well before the amendment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also directed the AICTE for considering the applications for starting of new colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the AICTE has made it mandatory for the New Engineering Colleges to obtain NOC from the State Government and aborted admission for 2003-2004 academic year; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (f) The Andhra Pradesh High Court has passed interim orders against the decision of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) regarding mandatory requirement of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the State Government directing them to consider proposals for establishment of new Engineering Colleges without insisting for NOC. AICTE has made an appeal to the Division Bench of the High Court against the direction and hence the matter is sub-judice.

Long-term Urea Pricing Policy

1112. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether the new pricing policy is likely to seriously affect the viability of 23 plants out of a total of 32 fertilizers plants in the country and is aimed at drastically reducing the farm subsidies;

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

(c) the details of comments/suggestions made by the tariff commission on these issues;

(d) whether State Governments were also consulted in formulation of the new policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the comments/suggestions of the State Governments incorporated in the new policy;

(f) whether fertilizers industry also debated these issues at a two day FAI seminar held in the month of December, 2002;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government have examined their suggestions; and

(i) if so, the extent to which those suggestions have been accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (i) The new pricing policy for urea units, scheduled to come into effect from 1.4.2003, has been formulated with the objective of encouraging efficiency based fertilizer pricing. The new scheme will be implemented in stages. Stage-I would be of one year duration, from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004. Stage-II would be of two years duration from, 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2006. The modalities of the subsequent stages would be decided after review of the implementation of the Scheme during the Stage-I and Stage-II.

Under the new pricing policy, the existing urea units shall be given a concession which may be at the group concession rate or actual of the unit if it is lower than the group concession rate. In such a scenario, the urea units having low efficiency levels face the challenges of revamping their manufacturing efficiency. The outliers whose existing retention prices will be higher than the group concession rate by 20%, are to be granted an adjustment phase of one year during Stage-I. In this Stage, such outlier units will get rate of concession based upon group weighted average (excluding outliers) and a structural adjustment which will be 50% of the difference between their respective retention price and the group weighted average excluding outliers.

It is expected that at the end of this adjustment phase of one year, the inefficient outlier urea units will be also to attain efficiency levels of their respective groups.

The financial impact on different units will depend on their levels of operational efficiency.

The new scheme aims at greater transparency, uniformity and efficiency in subsidy disbursements to urea units and will induce urea manufacturing units to take cost reduction measures and be competitive.

New pricing policy for urea units has been formulated keeping in view the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission. The report of ERC was examined in consultation with State Governments, fertilizer industry, Tariff Commission and other concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

Toilets on Pavements

1113. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Toilets on pavements violate DUAC Act' appearing in the 'Times of India' dated January 1, 2003;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the proposal to equip the Delhi Urban Art Commission with more powers keeping in view the cosmopolitan nature of Delhi land in its future needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Extortion from Hawkers

1114. SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Delhi Police constables extort money from the hawkers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such complaints received during the last three years and the number of constables against whom action was taken and the number out of those dismissed from service; and

(d) the steps taken by the Govt. to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Some isolated cases have come to the notice of Delhi Police in which police officials were found to have extorted money from rehdiwalas.

(b) and (c) During the last 3 years (*i.e.* between the year 2000 to 2002), 275 such complaints were received the preliminary inquiry into which revealed prima facie evidence in support of the allegations only in 4 cases involving 16 police personnel. The departmental action as considered appropriate depending upon the available evidence was initiated/taken in all these cases. However, none of the accused police personnel was dismissed from service.

(d) The measures taken to prevent corrupt practices in Delhi Police include strengthening of the vigilance branch of Delhi Police; setting up of a Public Grievances Cell in each District of Delhi Police; earmarking of Post Box No. 171 to enable the public official; upraise checks by vigilance branch and other superiors of Delhi Police; maintenance of close watch on police personnel with doubtful integrity; inculcation of sense of humanity, service and respect of law through regular refresher courses; and frequent briefing by senior officers, etc.

Joint Task Force

1115. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to constitute a joint task force of secret agencies to deal with terrorism in the country;

(b) the function of joint task force alongwith details thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by which the task force is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Joint Task Force on Intelligence has been constituted mainly to upgrade the intelligence capabilities of State Police Forces and to co-ordinate the efforts of the Intelligence Wings of the Central Police Organizations and of the State Police forces.

**Absence of Proper Drainage of Water from
Balconies of V.P. House**

1116. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of proper drainage of water from the balconies of V.P. House the Members of Parliament/other allottees living from Ground floor to fourth floor houses are facing problems;

(b) if so, whether the Government have held talks with the residents to solve this problem so that proper arrangement of drainage is made;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to drain the water from balconies through pipe line so that water from balconies is drained directly into sewer line; and

(e) if so, the time by which this problem is likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. Adequate arrangement for drainage of rain water from the balconies in V.P. House in the form of rain water spouts exists.

(b) and (c) The detailed position has been explained by CPWD officials to residents.

(d) No, Sir. It is neither technically advisable nor permissible as per Municipal bye-laws since rain water cannot be discharged in sewer lines.

(e) Not applicable in views of (d) above.

[English]

Transfer of Powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions

1117. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose for Constitutional amendment to compel the States to give at least 13 out of 29 subjects to Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the names of the States who have already given the 29 subjects to Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Resolution adopted by the All India Panchayati Adhyakshas Sammelan held at New Delhi in April, 2002, inter-alia, called for speedy and effective devolution of financial and administrative powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and urged the Union Government to initiate the process of Amendment to the Constitution in this behalf. The Union Government has initiated action on the aforesaid resolution adopted at the Sammelan. At this stage, it would be premature to announce the details or the time-frame for the introduction of a Constitutional Amendment Bill in this regard.

(d) As per information available, the States of Assam, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal have devolved all the 29 subjects to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Terrorist Activities

1118. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police held in New Delhi on January 7, 2003, it was decided to set up a multi-agency centre to effectively use intelligence inputs to detect and crack terrorist modules across the country;

(b) if so, the constitution, functions and *modus operandi* of the multi-agency centre;

(c) the steps taken so far by the Union Government in pursuance of this objective; and

(d) the success achieved by the Centre in identifying the terrorist outfits operating in and around the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on Reforming the National Security System, Multi-Agency Centre has been set up for synergizing the

intelligence efforts of all central agencies and State Police Forces in the field of counter terrorism.

Vacant Posts in JNU

1119. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of vacancies existing for a long time in the posts of teachers in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether that is causing serious difficulties for the students of different faculties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, 41 posts of Professors, 54 posts of Associate Professors and 52 posts of Assistant Professors are presently vacant. Necessary steps have been taken to fill up the vacant posts at an early date so that the academic programmes of the University are not unduly affected.

Appointment of Scientists

1120. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have planned to appoint Scientists and Technologists to head science based Ministries/Departments of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The appointment of Secretaries in all the departments of the Government of India, including the technical Ministries/Departments, is done as per the specific need of that department and suitability of the persons so appointed. For this purpose, where necessary, a Search-cum-Selection Committee is also constituted to identify suitable technical officers.

Non-utilization and Diversion of Funds under NSDP

1121. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken note of the observations made by auditors, experts and authorities regarding the non-utilisation and diversion of funds under National Slum Development Programme by various State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details about non-utilisation, mis-utilisation and diversion of funds by the State Governments during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) A draft review on National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) has been received from the office of the Principal Director of Audit on which inter-alia comments/views of various concerned States/Union Territories have been invited.

Selection of beneficiaries under Rural Development Schemes

1122. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to form any high level Committee in each State for the selection of beneficiaries under Rural Development Schemes to avoid interference from influential circle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the committees are likely to be formed in each State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has no such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

Promotion/Protection of Mineral Resources

1123. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote and protect the vast mineral resources in the country especially in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) For conservation and systematic developments of Minerals, the Central Government in term of Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 have notified Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) which are applicable in all States including Orissa.

To promote exploitation of mineral resources of the country as per the National Mineral Policy, 1993, the exploration and exploitation of all non fuel and non-atomic minerals have been thrown open to private entrepreneurs. Government is making all efforts to increase investment in the mining sector by creating investor friendly climate and removing bottlenecks to attract such investment.

Sexual Harassment In Campus of Universities

1124. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of sexual harassment are increasing day by day in the campus of various universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to deal with such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) Few cases of sexual harassment have come to the notice in some universities.

UGC has issued circulars in the recent past to all the universities to set up a permanent cell to combat sexual harassment of women in campus of universities. The directives of the Supreme Court of India on the issue were also conveyed to all the universities for compliance.

Corruption in India

1125. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH:
DR. NITISH SENGUPTA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated December 18, 2002 in which a survey conducted by an N.G.O. Transparency International (India) ORG MARG has shown the extent of corruption prevalent in public dealing in the different departments;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the mounting menace of corruption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government is fully alive to the need to root out corruption and to ensure transparency in its dealings as far as possible. Government has introduced checks and balances for bringing accountability and ensuring efficiency in the administration. The Secretary of each Department, assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer, has been made responsible for ensuring probity and integrity in each Department.

Government has also taken several measures to ensure transparency, such as setting up of 90 facilitation centers as on 1.12.2002 in various Ministries/Department/Organisations to provide information and assistance to the public regarding schemes and procedures of the organization concerned. Also 71 Central Government Organisations have published Citizen's Charters reflecting the commitment of the concerned Ministries, Departments or Agencies to provide services within the time frame specified. Some Ministries and Departments have also developed their own websites for promotion of e-governance. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 has also been enacted for ensuring greater transparency, openness and accountability in the functioning of the public authorities.

Testing of Items in Kendriya Bhandar

1126. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ. No. 1792 dated 28.11.01 and state:

(a) the number of samples lifted from November 2001 till date and the number of them failed in the lab test though passed in the initial tests; and

(b) the measures taken to tone up the lab test system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) 1988 samples have been lifted from November, 2001 to January, 2003. 55 samples failed in subsequent random lab test though these samples were found fit in initial lab test.

(b) The lab test of the samples is carried out by an independent laboratory of Food Research and Analysis Centre (FRAC). The laboratory authorities have been requested to rotate their staff periodically.

[*Translation*]

National Chemical Laboratory

1127. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out in National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) on 12 January, 2002;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss of life and property suffered therein and the time within which it was controlled; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to avert such kind of eventuality in any important laboratory alongwith complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As'per the information made available by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, a fire of a minor nature broke out on 12.1.2003 in one of the rooms in the Organic Chemistry Technology Division of National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune. This room was damaged but neither any scientist was trapped in the fire nor any serious injuries were sustained by any person. Director NCL constituted a seven member expert Committee under a senior Scientist of NCL to investigate the cause of fire. The committee observed that the fire was caused due to ignition of accumulated solvent vapour by the sparks generated from electrical short circuiting in the appliances, located in the vicinity of the site of the accident.

The fire was brought under control within two hours by requisitioning fire tenders from the Pune Municipal Corporation.

NCL has in place all safety and mechanical measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

[*English*]

Illegal Construction of Gates

1128. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the High Court, Delhi have given clear decisions and directions in respect of illegal construction of Gates in several colonies thereby thwarting entry and exit including that for ambulances, fire brigades, elderly women and school children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite this there is no relief at this highhanded encroachments in many of the South Delhi affluent colonies; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the rule of law and advise the MCD to act swiftly in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Drought Prediction Model

1129. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has evolved a drought-prediction model to predict rainfall and particularly rainfall in July, 2003 due to most critical drought faced by agriculture sector during 2002; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) At the instance of the Department of Science & Technology, a brainstorming session was organized at Bangalore on November 28-29, 2002 to discuss the behaviour of the southwest monsoon-2002. More than 50 scientists from different scientific institutions participated in this meeting.

The monsoon season of 2002 in which the all-India monsoon rainfall was in deficit by 19% has turned out to

be an intriguing season. None of the methods developed for empirical prediction, which have been reasonably successful for over a decade could predict this drought. The prediction given in May 2002, on the basis of complex atmospheric/climate models by the leading global centres, also did not suggest a drought over India.

The scientists who participated in the session concluded that predicting extremes, such as the drought, remains an extremely challenging problem. However, with further efforts in development of empirical methods and more investigations with general circulation models, the scientists expect improvements in seasonal rainfall prediction particularly for the monsoon month of July. To achieve this, a multi-pronged approach is recommended. More observations over the ocean with buoys etc. are being complemented with special observational experiments such as BOBMEX conducted over the Bay of Bengal in 1999 and ARMEX over the Arabian Sea in 2002, and further research in atmospheric models aimed to developing a unified model which can generate robust simulations of the monsoon and its variability.

[Translation]

Shramik Awas Yojana

1130. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has mis-informed the Government regarding the prices of flats under the Shramik Awas Yojana so as announced by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the name of the persons responsible for this;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officers of DDA;

(d) the number of flats constructed under Shramik Awas Yojana and the price of these flats, location-wise;

(e) whether any additional charge is included in the price of these flats; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Question does to arise.

(d) to (f) 10,000 Janta flats, already constructed by DDA, have been offered to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Organisation for allotment under Shramik Awas Yojana to EPF subscribers. The tentative price of these flats, location-wise and as approved by the Authority of DDA, is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

S.No.	Locality	Price (in Rs.)	Remarks
1.	Jasola	1,74,000 to 2,10,000	The price varies with the variation in plinth area, which is in the range of 20.06 sqm. to 24.31 sqm., and the number of storeys.
2.	Dwarka	1,92,300 to 1,97,400	
3.	Bindapur	2,88,300	
4.	Rohini	1,93,400 to 1,99,000	
5.	Narela	1,94,080 to 2,01,200	

[English]

Pending Freedom Fighter Pension

1131. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending for the grant of freedom fighter pension as on 31.12.2002 and since when these are pending, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for pendency;

(c) the action taken by the Government to expedite these cases; and

(d) the time by which all these cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No cases complete in all respects eligible for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension duly verified and recommended by the State Governments are pending in the Ministry except 3581 cases relating to Hyderabad Liberation Movement, as on 31.12.2002.

(b) and (c) Government of India had constituted a Special Screening Committee to scrutinize the claims for Samman pension of the grounds of participation in border camps during Hyderabad Liberation Movement. Since some complaints were received about the recommended by the Committee, all these cases were referred to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra for verification of claims. Till 31.12.2002, 3581 reports from State Governments have been received and these are being processed expeditiously for appropriate decision.

(d) While all efforts are being made to dispose of these cases as early as possible no time frame can be indicated.

Rural Water Supply/Sanitation Project for Arid/Semi Arid Areas

1132. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for the sustainable Rural Water supply and Sanitation Project for the Arid and Semi Arid areas with foreign/external/world bank assistance to provide water/sanitation in the villages of the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have approved the project; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Government of Orissa have not submitted any proposal for Rural Water Supply/Sanitation/Project for Arid/Semi Arid Areas for external assistance.

Vacancies in NSG

1133. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of vacancies in National Security Guard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by when the vacancies are likely to be filled up;

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to appoint women personnel in NSG; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) N.S.G. is a 100% deputationist Force. The vacancies arising from time to time are filled by getting personnel on deputation from the Army and other Central Police Forces. At present there are 910 vacancies in various ranks in NSG. Due to sanction of new raisings in other Central Police Forces, there is temporary short fall in sending personnel on deputation to NSG. All the Central Police Forces and the Army have been advised by the Ministry to sponsor sufficient number of personnel for deputation in NSG. With enhancement of NSG allowance, it is expected that more and more personnel will now be willing to joint this Force on deputation.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government have agreed to induction of women personnel on deputation for some kinds of duties like Sky Marshals etc.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs

1134. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which instructions were received by the department from the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for giving reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in jobs restoring other reservation related facilities and filling the vacant posts for these categories issued in the year 2000 and 2001;

(b) the number of posts on which appointments were made in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people category in compliance with aforesaid orders/instructions of the department till December 2002, category-wise;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category in the department till December, 2002, category-wise; and

(d) the time by which aforesaid posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) All instructions issued by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension for reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in jobs and restoring other reservation related facilities and filling the vacant posts for these categories, from time to time are strictly complied with, as far as this Ministry is concerned. Further, departmental qualifying/competitive examinations are conducted by Staff Selection Commission/Union Public Service Commission as per Department of Personnel and Training's instructions and appointments are made in this Department on the basis of nominations made by the Department of Personnel and Training.

[English]

Repayment of Debts

1135. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Kerala State Housing Board regarding repayment of debts; and

(b) if so, the details and stages of implementation thereof?

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

(b) Details of terms agreed to between Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) and Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB) are given in the statement enclosed. The MoU has been implemented and the repayment has been received till date in terms of MoU signed.

Statement

1. Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) will sign two agreements; one for

the outstanding loan of EWS category and the other for the outstanding loan of LIG, MIG, HIG and Commercial as per the earlier figure of Rs. 677.22 crores and Rs. 386.20 crores respectively. The weighted average interest rate would be 9.91 per cent for EWS (Rs. 677.22 crores) 13.97 percent for the other category (Rs. 386.20 crores). However, the discrepancies noted shall be looked into by HUDCO and the matter will be taken up with respective authorities for waiving the additional interest rate charged on this category (i.e. 10 per cent instead of 9 per cent and 12 per cent instead of 10 per cent). If the authorities of HUDCO agree to reduce the interest to 9 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, the weighted average interest would be 9.41 per cent for Rs. 677.22 crores and 14.17 per cent for Rs. 386.20 crores and in that event the interest rates in the Package Loan Agreements I & II will be modified accordingly. The interest accrued upto 30th June, 2002 is being capitalised and added to the respective accounts and the total amount of accrued interest upto 30th June, 2002 works out to Rs. 121 crores (Rs. 67.12 crores for EWS loan and Rs. 53.88 crores for LIG, MIG, HIG and Commercial loan), which will increase the amount of total package to Rs. 1184.42 crores. Accordingly, the agency shall be paying interest due for the quarter ending 30th September, 2002 onwards which is part of the agreed telescopic repayment.

2. While rescheduling the loan with effect from the quarter ending September, 2002, the net weighted average interest rate as mentioned in previous para will be taken for calculating interest. However, if KSHB defaults in repayment as per revised schedule, HUDCO will charge penal interest of 2.5% per annum for the default amount till it is repaid.
3. The escrow account will be operated as agreed between KSHB and HUDCO. The repayment of HUDCO will be on quarterly basis. However, after deducting the amount required for salary, debt servicing of other institutions and the amount required for ongoing projects which is approximately Rs. 3.00 crores per month, the balance amount will be transferred every month to HUDCO Regional Office account to the credit of KSHB. HUDCO shall adjust such amounts firstly towards for penal interest, both the loan cards. In the last month of the quarter, the balance payment, if any, shall be paid by the

KSHB which will be adjusted against the principal and interests as the case may be so that quarterly instalments are fully paid. At the end of each quarter, in case there is any shortfall in the amount available in the escrow account, the same shall be released by the State Government as part of budgetary support as per the Government Order dated 25.9.2001 of Government of Kerala.

4. The KSHB will have option to foreclose the LIG, MIG, HIG and Commercial component of the loan by availing institutional finance/own resources without any prepayment charges. In the event of foreclosure of HUDCO loan as per above, the repayment to such financial institutions will also be apportioned from the Escrow Account subject to approval of HUDCO. However, a Committee will be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Housing), Government of Kerala, Housing Commissioner & Secretary, KSHB, Finance Manager, KSHB and the Regional Chief of HUDCO as members to discuss the issues relating to appropriation of repayment to HUDCO and other institutions from time to time. The Escrow Account shall be maintained in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Escrow Agreement signed separately for the said purpose.
5. During the currency of the said arrangement, the KSHB shall not open any other accounts in any Banks without the prior consent of HUDCO.
6. The deferment charges of Rs. 48.00 lakhs will be paid by the KSHB as earlier agreed and the default resolution package agreed hereto shall come into force upon payment of the said deferment charges.
7. Repayments of the loans would be made mainly through collection of dues from beneficiaries of various schemes, rentals and other receivables alongwith Govt. of Kerala contribution whatsoever and this shall be credited to the Escrow Account, which shall be operated jointly by KSHB and HUDCO and the entire operations will be monitored by the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Housing, Govt. of Kerala including the appropriation of receivables for debt servicing to HUDCO and other utilization.
8. KSHB expects to collect the receivables from various sources and this amount together with Government of Kerala contribution which would be utilised for quarterly repayment of HUDCO loan together with interest. The Government Order dated 25.9.2001 indicating the projected

Collection of receivables from KSHB and also the government contribution will be read as part of the MoU for the purpose. Any surplus amount after making repayment to HUDCO loan for the given financial year would be utilized by KSHB for its operational needs as mentioned above.

9. In the event of KSHB being unable to collect the receivables as contained in previous para for any reason whatsoever, Government of Kerala shall make good any such shortfall in collection of revenue by KSHB and Government of Kerala further undertakes that repayment to HUDCO would be ensured in timely manner as per the revised package loan agreements.
10. Finance Department of Government of Kerala shall make necessary budgetary provision to meet its obligations under this MoU.
11. Government of Kerala will issue two consolidated guarantees for the repayment of the KSHB loan, one for the outstanding loan of EWS category and the other for the outstanding loan of LIG, MIG, HIG and other commercial schemes and upon satisfactory execution of the said consolidated guarantees, HUDCO would return all the guarantee documents issued earlier for the schemes pertaining to KSHB and which were covered under the package loans.
12. KSHB and HUDCO would enter into fresh loan agreements one for the outstanding loan of EWS category and the other for the outstanding loan of LIG, MIG, HIG and other commercial schemes with regard to the repayment of loans with interest and other charges and upon satisfactory execution of package loan agreement, HUDCO would return all the agreement documents concerning the KSHB schemes.
13. Government of Kerala shall nominate HUDCO's Regional Chief, Trivandrum to be a member of the Board of KSHB and would also monitor the escrow account opened by KSHB.
14. KSHB and HUDCO will execute further documents to make a binding contract among themselves.
15. KSHB and HUDCO will also add any other condition or delete or modify any of the conditions prescribed above with mutual consent.
16. In the event of default by KSHB of the loan or payment of interest or other charges, HUDCO may recall the entire loan together with interest and all other Moines with penal charges as may be decided by HUDCO.

17. KSHB would work out a reform agenda for institutional reforms in organizational and financial restructuring for overall improvement of the Board specifically on the following issues:—

- * Comprehensive institutional reforms including organisational and manpower restructuring of the implementing agency.
- * Appointment of turn key contractors on open tender basis for implementation and maintenance for minimum period of 5 years on completion.
- * Appointment of third party experts for quality control in Project Implementation appointment of Project Management consultant for Monitoring and Supervision of project implementation.
- * Appointment of Financial Management Consultant for finalisation of escrow agreement/opening of escrow account/utilisation of funds, verification of financial viability and cash flow during the entire project period.
- * Expanding and strengthening of estate management/recovery mechanism.
- * Setting up of customer support and marketing cells maintenance of separate project accounts, including opening of Escrow Account of which revenue will be directed in a structured escrowable manner including changing of the accounting system to commercial accounting/structuring of receivables.
- * Establishment of regulatory authority for implementing commercial discipline as well as new management systems.
- * Computerisation of accounts, land audit, beneficiary account audit, changing the accounting to commercial accounting etc.
- * Structuring of receivables of KSHB and effective cash flow system.
- * To formulate committee consisting of representative of housing department, finance and financial institutions to review and monitor the schemes with no time and cost over-runs and to adopt such methods which prevents time and cost over-runs.

Preparing and Publishing Volume on Evolution of India-Russia Relations

1136. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that fourth volume on the evolution of India-Russia relations was prepared by the Indo-Russian Project in Collaboration with

the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow and was divided into three parts;

(b) if so, the details of each of the part;

(c) whether the first two parts of the said volume were ready for publication by July, 2000;

(d) if so, the date of their publication;

(e) whether the third part of the fourth volume has been prepared; and

(f) if not, the detailed reasons for delay in preparing and publishing this part?

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

[Translation]

Non-Release of State's Share of Funds

1137. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding negligence of States in regard to poverty alleviation schemes as reported in 'Rashtriya Sahara' daily dated 15 December, 2002;

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

(c) the details of the States who have not released their share for unemployment and poverty alleviation schemes during the last two years; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for strict implementation of unemployment and poverty alleviation programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some States have not contributed their full share for implementation of employment and poverty alleviation schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. As per the latest reports available, the overall shortfall in release of State's share during 2001-2002 was Rs. 147.88 crore, which is about 7%.

(c) The details of States with shortfall in release of State's share for employment and poverty alleviation schemes, namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Sampooma Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are given below:

2001-2002

Arunachal Pradesh (22.06%), Assam (25.13%), Bihar (23.99%), Chhattisgarh (6.43%), Goa (13.41%), Gujarat (3.48%), Haryana (14.40%), Himachal Pradesh (21.97%), Karnataka (13.61%), Madhya Pradesh (3.08%), Maharashtra (12.43%), Manipur (42.25%), Meghalaya, (9.46%), Nagaland (36.43%), Orissa (43.56%), Punjab (22.68%), Uttar Pradesh (8.17%), Uttaranchal (23.55%) and West Bengal (6.55%).

2002-2003

Andhra Pradesh (3.89%), Arunachal Pradesh (55.29%), Assam (100.00%), Bihar (15.42%), Chhattisgarh (4.51%), Gujarat (8.25%), Haryana (26.37%), Himachal Pradesh (25.03%), Jharkhand (57.76%), Karnataka (13.28%), Kerala (16.48%), Madhya Pradesh (15.47%), Manipur (72.20%), Meghalaya, (20.31%), Mizoram (7.04%), Nagaland (69.31%), Orissa (14.63%), Punjab (15.42%), Rajasthan (17.11), Tamil Nadu (15.92%), Tripura (7.10%), Uttar Pradesh (27.42%), Uttaranchal (60.42%) and West Bengal (10.13%).

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has been impressing upon the States and Union Territories to implement the schemes more effectively and in accordance with the guidelines. In order to improve the implementation of the Schemes and to ensure better delivery of benefits to the poor, a four-pronged strategy consisting of (i) Creation of awareness about the Schemes, (ii) transparency (iii) people's partnership and (iv) accountability-social audit through Gram Sabhas has been evolved. The Ministry has also been impressing upon the States to release full State's share under different programmes, as shortfall in release of State's share results in proportionate cuts in Central releases.

[English]

**Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio-Technology,
Trivandrum**

1138. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to upgrade the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio-Technology, Trivandrum, as a National Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is received from the Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram has been supported by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) since its inception in a programme support mode based on the expert advice. The areas covered have been infectious diseases, environmental biotechnology, plant molecular biology, transgenic plants and animals, molecular biology of genetic diseases and molecular basis of biological function. Phase-I of the programme support ended in December 2002. DBT has further supported the Centre for a period of two years from January 2003 onwards.

(c) and (d) Communications have been received from the Government of Kerala proposing taking over of RGCB by the DBT. Based on the expert advice, and in consultation with RGCB, while the research activities are continuing with the financial support of DBT, taking over of RGCB has been deferred until the end of the programme support.

Production of Coal

1139. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the target of coal production in the country fixed in the year 2002-03;

(b) the production of coal in open Mines and underground Mines during 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02 and upto December, 2002 respectively, year-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry have decided to install the washeries to reduce the ash and other foreign contents to make it competitive against the imported coal;

(d) if so, the details of washeries likely to be installed;

(e) whether his ministry are considering to restore/open the operation of closed units of coal washeries/underground mines for more production; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken to reduce the ash content of indigenous coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) The target of coal production in the country for the year 2002-03 has been fixed at 335.80 million tonnes by the Ministry to Coal.

(b) The production of coal in opencast mines and underground mines during 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02 and upto December, 2002 respectively, year-wise is shown below:

(In million tonnes)		
Year	Opencast	Underground
1999-2000	237.27	66.82
2000-01	247.62	66.06
2001-02	262.97	64.81
Upto December, 2002 (Provisional)	191.29	51.42

(c) Government of India (vide Ministry of Environment & Forest notification) has made it mandatory to use coal of ash content not exceeding 34% in all power stations located 1000 Km away from the supply sources or located in urban centres or critically polluted area/fragile ecology area. Coal washeries are required to be installed to meet this stipulation of Ministry of Environment & Forest and to make it competitive against the imported coal.

(d) Because of fund constraints, Coal India Limited is not at present contemplating setting up of any coal washery on their own. The coal washeries will, however, be set up either through Build-Own-Operate (BOO) basis or by private entrepreneurs who would approach Ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited after entering into an agreement with the linked consumers in the core sector for supply of washed coal.

CIL has taken action to set up following coal washeries under BOO scheme for supply of washed coal to Thermal Power Stations—

Kalinga, MCL	— 8.0 MTY	(throughput capacity)
Ananta-Bharatpur, MCL	— 5.2 MTY	(throughput capacity)
Dipka, SECL	— 6.00 MTY	(throughput capacity)

Formal agreements to set up the washeries are yet to be signed as price negotiations are in progress with the consumers.

(e) and (f) Only one washery of CIL (Dugda-I) was closed. However, a part of Dugda-I washery (which had outdated its life and was closed on safety point of view)

is at present being operated for washing non-coking coal and sinks of adjoining Dugda-II washery on trial basis.

Underground mines in Coal India has been closed mostly due to exhaustion of techno-economic unviability. As such, CIL is not contemplating re-opening of closed underground mines at present.

The following steps are taken to reduce the ash content of indigenous coal:

- (i) Adherence to the envisaged mining sequence in the mining method itself;
- (ii) Adopting selective mining in banded coal seams;
- (iii) Picking of over sized stones/boulders, extraneous material etc.;
- (iv) Keeping Over Burden benches sufficiently advanced from the coal benches; and
- (v) Washing/upgradation of coal through coal beneficiation plants, thereby reducing the ash content in beneficiated coal.

People's Participation In Drinking Water Projects

1140. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought people's participation in rural water supply scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being contemplated for using the funds provided and lying unutilised with the officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Sector Reforms Project introduced on pilot basis with effect from 1.4.99 in rural water supply sector contemplates to institutionalise community participation in rural water supply scheme. This has been scaled up as Swajaldhara and was formally launched on 25.12.2002 by Hon'ble Prime Minister. People participation in these initiatives include (i) adoption of demand-driven approach (ii) forces on village level capacity building, (iii) ensuring an integrated service delivery mechanism (iv) at least 10% capital cost sharing and full O & M shouldering by users, and (v) taking up of conservation measures for sustained water supply.

(c) The Sector Reform Projects are process projects and should be completed within 3 years of sanction. Zilla

Parishads/District Water Supply Missions implement Sector Reforms Projects. The performance of the projects is monitored through monthly Progress Report from District project authorities. Ministry has Area Officers designated for each State to monitor the progress of the scheme. State-wise reviews are also done by the Secretary, Dept. of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, regularly. These steps have expedited implementation and utilisation of funds.

Drug Price Control Order (DPCO)

1141. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ely Lilly, Nicholas and Aventis have flouted the DPCO fully in case of finished formulating prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that these cases have been referred to CBI for further probe; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No case of flouting Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 provisions/price violation in case of finished formulation prices has come to the notice of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in respect of M/s Ely Lilly, M/s Nicholas and M/s Aventis. However, a technical fault in the prices charged by M/s Aventis Pharma Ltd. for two imported Insulin formulations came to the notice of NPPA. This has not been referred to CBI for further probe.

Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities

1142. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored scheme "Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities" was launched by the Government with a view of promoting investment for sustained development of infrastructure in the Mega Cities;

(b) if so, the details of investment received by the Government under the scheme since its inception and the manner in which the investment was distributed to the Mega Cities including Kolkata, year-wise;

(c) whether it is fact that the Scheme failed to mobilize adequate resources from the Institutional finance;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government are contemplating some alternative strategy in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of West Bengal for undertaking some projects in the State;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) In 1993-94, Central Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities was launched in order to undertake infrastructure development projects of city/wide/regional significance covering a wide range of component like water supply, sewerage, roads, bridges and solid waste management etc. The scheme envisaged setting up of Revolving Fund by nodal agencies designated by State Governments for infrastructure development on a sustainable basis with appropriate direct & indirect cost recovery measures.

A statement indicating release of funds to nodal agencies is enclosed.

(c) and (d) As per available information, nodal agencies/implementing agencies have mobilised institutional finance as follows:-

	(Rs. in crore)
Mumbai	190.95
Kolkata	193.11
Chennai	442.87
Hyderabad	98.40
Bangalore	161.83

In addition, implementing agencies use their internal resources for completion of projects.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) and (i) Does not arise.

Statement

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure
Development in Mega cities (Mega City Scheme)
Release of Central and State Shares*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Mega City	Year	Central Share released	State Share released
1	2	3	4
Mumbai	1993-94	20.10	—
	1994-95	16.10	16.10
	1995-96	18.08	23.90
	1996-97	13.08	20.00
	1997-98	17.73	24.00
	1998-99	17.39	11.34
	1999-2000	19.40	15.00
	2000-01	20.08	11.44
	2001-02	23.16	43.1625
	Total	165.12	164.9425
Kolkata	1993-94	20.10	22.48
	1994-95	16.10	60.27
	1995-96	18.08	45.90
	1996-97	13.58	32.50
	1997-98	14.89	28.50
	1998-99	16.23	20.00
	1999-2000	16.78	25.00
	2000-01	19.09	19.00
	2001-02	25.70	20.00
	2002-03	26.23	—
Total	186.78	273.65	

1	2	3	4
Chennai	1993-94	15.10	15.00
	1994-95	11.10	11.00
	1995-96	17.08	17.00
	1996-97	11.98	47.00
	1997-98	12.81	20.00
	1998-99	13.78	—
	1999-2000	14.15	16.11
	2000-01	16.10	02.89
	2001-02	21.58	03.93
	2002-03	22.12	—
Total	155.80	144.03	
Hyderabad	1993-94	15.10	15.00
	1994-95	11.10	11.00
	1995-96	15.58	15.58
	1996-97	11.71	15.50
	1997-98	12.22	13.00
	1998-99	13.90	13.90
	1999-2000	15.66	15.66
	2000-01	16.21	21.61
	2001-02	23.80	15.00
	2002-03	24.49	—
Total	159.77	136.25	
Bangalore	1993-94	00.10	—
	1994-95	20.10	20.00
	1995-96	15.08	15.18
	1996-97	10.55	10.55
	1997-98	11.25	11.25
	1998-99	13.55	13.55
	1999-2000	13.91	13.91
2000-01	14.42	14.42	

1	2	3	4
	2001-02	21.16	21.16
	2002-03	21.74	—
	Total	141.86	120.02
	Grand Total	809.33	838.8925

Modernization of CSIR Labs

1143. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR laboratories are modernized on a regular basis in all respects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets fixed for 9th Five Year Plan and the achievements thereof; and

(d) the proposals for modernization of laboratories during the 10th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) National Laboratories of CSIR have been modernized in respect of equipment and R&D facilities in a phased manner during the Ninth Five Year Plan for which an allocation of Rs. 260 crore to CSIR was provided by the Government. This phase of modernization has been completed.

(d) During the 10th Five Year Plan, CSIR has initiated a scheme on Infrastructure Renovation & Refurbishment alongwith renovation of IT Infrastructure.

[*Translation*]

Operation Black Board Scheme

1144. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Operation Black Board Scheme in West Bengal;

(b) whether any problems are being faced in the implementation of this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the proper implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Funds were released for procurement of Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE) for all the eligible 48450 primary schools in West Bengal. In all, 1679 posts of primary teachers were sanctioned to convert single teacher primary schools to dual teachers schools.

Under the expanded Operation Blackboard scheme (OB), 3750 posts of third teacher in primary schools, where enrollment exceeded 100, were sanctioned. Funds were released for procurement of TLE for 2648 upper primary schools in the State. In all, 2353 posts of additional teachers were also sanctioned for upper primary schools. A total amount of Rs. 11059.08 lakhs was released to Government of West Bengal for the implementation of Operation Blackboard scheme out of which State Government has utilized Rs. 10809.78 lakhs.

There has been some delay in the utilization of funds released for TLE. State had now utilized 97.75% of the funds released. The scheme has been subsumed in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan from 2002-03.

[*English*]

UGC

1145. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has asked all the Universities to harvest rainwater;

(b) if so, whether UGC propose to give financial assistance to the Universities for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether UGC has asked 150 Universities to get in touch with the Central Ground Water Board for this purpose;

(e) if so, the response of these Universities thereto; and

(f) the financial assistance likely to be provided and other facilities considered by UGC to Universities who opt to harvest water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has proposed to give financial assistance to the Universities for rainwater harvesting projects. The quantum of assistance will be determined on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Ground Water Board.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) So far, the following universities have shown their interest in taking up the rainwater harvesting projects:—

- (i) Sambalpur University, Sambalpur
- (ii) Cochin University of Science & Technology, Cochin
- (iii) Nagaland University
- (iv) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
- (v) Kannada University, Hampi
- (vi) Kuvempu University, Karnataka
- (vii) Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

The Commission is awaiting response from other universities.

(f) The quantum of financial assistance has not yet been finalised. It may vary from university to university depending on the recommendations of the Central Ground Water Board.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

1146. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is being implemented in all the Districts of Orissa especially in the KBK districts;

(b) if so, since when and the Central allocation made for those districts under the scheme, so far; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries have been self-employed under that programme in these districts, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is

being implemented in all the districts (including KBK districts) of Orissa since April, 1999. The Central allocation made and number of swarozgaris assisted under SGSY for all the districts of Orissa and for KBK districts from 1999-2000 to 2002-03 is given below:

	Orissa (all districts)	KBK districts
Central allocation	Rs. 20198.45 lakh	Rs. 5900.01 lakhs
No. of swarozgaris assisted*	242412	44693

*Upto December 2002

Brahma Committee Report

1147. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken action with regard to implementation of Brahma Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered amendments suggested by various quarters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including its present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) The Committee of Senior Officers set up by the Government in February 2001 on the cadre restructuring of the Central Secretariat Service submitted its report in February 2002. Several suggestions thereon have been received. No final decision has yet been taken on the Committee's recommendations.

Jail Reform in Maharashtra

1148. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to provide 350 crores from its Rs. 1800 crore plan for improving jails to Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposal for construction of new and extension of present jails in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore for a period of five years for all States, the tentative allocation for the State of Maharashtra is Rs. 129.16 crore including 25% State contribution under the new non-plan scheme of Modernisation of Prisons Administration for construction of new prisons (Rs. 54.07 crore), expansion and renovation of existing prisons (Rs. 35.37 crore), construction of staff quarters (Rs. 37.94 crore) and sanitation & water supply (Rs. 1.78 crore).

(c) and (d) The Government of Maharashtra has submitted a five year perspective plan for construction of seven new jails and repair & renovation of twenty four Central Jails, District Jails, Sub-jails and women prisons besides construction of staff quarters and improvement of sanitation & water supply.

(e) The said scheme is proposed to be implemented over a period of five years prospectively.

CBSE Examination

1149. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Schools in Chandigarh UT have shown poor results in last CBSE examinations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of results of each Government school in Chandigarh during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps proposed to improve the standard of education in the Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Decline in Scientific Research

1150. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable decline in the scientific research;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that scientists of little known universities have shown better performance than the scientists of premier institutes of technology;

(d) if so, whether the Government have examined the reasons for decline in the quality of scientific research; and

(e) if so, steps taken by the Government to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Views have been expressed at different fora indicating that there has been a decline in scientific research.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, taking note of these concerns, a set of new initiatives have been taken by the Government to strengthen research activities in Universities and Academic and related institutions; Support to research in less endowed institutions; encouragement to young scientists etc.

Human Rights Education

1151. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNO consider Human Rights Education as a major component for the promotion of Human Rights; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken/contemplated by the Government at the various levels of education for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) The United Nations General Assembly through its Resolution 498/184 of 23rd December, 1994 resolved to declare the period 1995-2004 as the UN Decade for Human Rights Education.

(b) The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights requested Member States to celebrate the Decade by drawing up a National Action Plan and implement the same. A Coordination Committee chaired by Home Secretary and consisting of Secretaries from other Ministries/Departments was set up for the purpose. This Committee has since approved a National Action Plan

for Human Rights Education in India. The National Action Plan has been grouped under two categories—strategies for raising mass awareness and strategies for promoting social empowerment through attitudinal change and sensitizing specific target groups like police, security forces, students, judicial officers, etc. on Human Rights Values through Education and Training. The National Action Plan as approved by the Home Minister has been circulated to Ministries/Departments concerned for implementation. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in this regard. The items relating to Human Rights Education in Schools, Colleges and Universities, included in the National Action plan are given in the statement enclosed. These items are at various stages of implementation.

Statement

Human Rights Education in Schools, Colleges and Universities

(Action : Department of Education)

- (i) Generating awareness and reach through media advocacy to the deprived and special target group of children that a Right to Basic Minimum Education is their human right.
- (ii) Introduction of human rights issues in the school curricula,—at primary as well as at secondary level and preparation of appropriate course material for this purpose in a way to make it part of the students' all round development.
- (iii) Devising a plan of action for training the teachers on human rights/values in collaboration with State Education Departments/SCERTs/NCTE.
- (iv) Introducing courses on Human Rights at the Undergraduate and post graduate level, including either a compulsory/special paper at under Graduate level.
- (v) Introduction courses on Human Rights at the Undergraduate and post graduate level, including either a compulsory/special paper at under Graduate level.
- (vi) There is a dearth of books as well as research material on human rights. Universities should, therefore, encourage research on human rights by liberally instituting scholarships and internships on issues pertaining to human rights.
- (vii) To bridge the gap in the availability of research material on human rights a National Resource Centre for documentation, training, research and education in Human rights is to be set up in one of the premier Universities/research organisation under Ministry of HRD.
- (viii) Gyan Darshan and Gyan Vani the dedicated video/audio channels for education under Prasar Bharati, AIR could be put to effective use for spreading human rights education.
- (ix) Colleges and universities should be encouraged to hold seminars/workshops/debates on issues of human rights. Associations and unions in the colleges/Univ. could be given financial assistance for such activities. Project based learning should be encouraged. Assignments and field activities like data collection, event organisation, camp activities, social service events during distress situation etc. may be integrated into courses designing and performance evaluation.
- (x) Bring out a booklet containing the basic instruments of Human Rights for public distribution.
- (xi) As the subject of human rights is a matter of changing attitude, the audio visual medium of imparting education has better impact than the class room type of learning. Accordingly, more stress need to be on preparation of course material in multimedia forms—like, videos, CDs and films in addition for mass propagation and mass education.
- (xii) Dissemination of information of human rights should also be carried out through websites.

Formal and Non-Formal Education

1152. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the combined access parameter of formal and non-formal education in the country was 6.9 while in the developed countries it was in the range of 30 to 55;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are planning to reach a combined access parameter of 10 during the Tenth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR.

VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The figures refer to the access parameter in the higher education sector. This is true despite the appreciable growth of Higher Education in India since independence viz. the number of Universities has increased by 13 times, colleges by 26 times and enrolment by more than 50 times. Continuous efforts are being made to increase this figure.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The strategies to reach a combined access parameter of 10 during the Tenth Plan include:

- To focus on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific strategies and the liberalisation of the higher education system.
- Emphasis would also be laid on the relevance of the curriculum, vocationalisation and networking making full use of information & communication technologies.
- To focus on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.
- Increasing private participation in the management of colleges and deemed to be universities.
- To encourage research in frontier areas of knowledge and meeting the challenges in the area of internationalisation of Indian education.

Passing of Confidential Information

1153. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official of DRDO has been recently arrested by Delhi Police in connection with passing on confidential information to an employee of the Pakistan High Commission; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Last year, Delhi Police arrested a Constable posted in Defence Research & Development Organisation under the "Official Secrets Acts, 1923" for possession of confidential documents. On the basis of disclosures made by him, another official was also arrested. The investigation made so far has not, however, established that these documents were meant to be supplied to the Pakistan High Commission.

Branches of Kendriya Bhandar Outside Delhi

1154. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar has branches outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it is controlled over;

(d) the number of complaints received against the branches giving the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen the vigilance unit to keep a tap over their activities and the number of times the branches were inspected by vigilance giving the outcome thereof in the last three years indicating the status of the officers that visited these branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Kendriya Bhandar has issued detailed instructions/guidelines to its branches outside Delhi to carry out their operations. Apart from annual audit as a measure to monitor/control their functioning, branches outside Delhi are required to furnish different returns at regular intervals. Further, visits are carried out by officers from Head Office from time to time for effective control.

(d) There is no centralized system of maintenance of data on complaints. Complaints received by Kendriya Bhandar against branches outside Delhi are examined as and when received and appropriate action is taken after carrying out investigation, wherever necessary.

(e) The Vigilance Unit has been strengthened with the appointment of full time Chief Vigilance Officer in October, 2002. An official of the rank of Purchase & Sales Executive has also been posted in the Vigilance Unit. Regular inspections of branches are carried out since October, 2002. Inspection of Lucknow, Chennai and Mumbai regions have already been conducted by the Purchase & Sales Executive (Vigilance)/CVO.

Statement

Branches of Kendriya Bhandar/Stores in Kendriya Bhandar outside Delhi

MAHARASHTRA

1. Antop Hill, Mumbai

TAMIL NADU

1. K.K. Nagar, Chennai
2. Annar Nagar, Chennai
3. Indira Nagar, Chennai
4. Besant Nagar, Chennai
5. Thirumanglam, Chennai
6. Central Excise Collectorate, Madurai
7. Ordnance Factory Tiruchirapalli
8. Central Excise Collectorate, Coimbatore

PONDICHERRY

1. Jipmer

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Gachibowli, Hyderabad
2. Yusufguda, Hyderabad
3. Tirupati

KARNATAKA

1. Koramanghala, Bangalore

KERALA

1. Central Excise, Cochin
2. Port Trust, Cochin
3. Kakkanad

DAMAN

1. Artillery Building, Moti Daman

GOA

1. Panaji

HARYANA

1. NSG Complex, Manesar
2. NH-IV, Faridabad

CHANDIGARH

1. Sector-17
2. Sector-37 C

PUNJAB

1. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Noida Sector-36
2. HAL Complex, Lucknow
3. GSI Colony, Lucknow
4. Kendranchal colony, Lucknow
5. IIM, Lucknow
6. CGO Complex, Ghaziabad
7. Noida Sector-51
8. Allahabad (Naini)
9. Bareilly
10. Manakpur

UTTARANCHAL

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration,

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Gwalior

RAJASTHAN

1. Jaipur

WEST BENGAL

1. Salt Lake City, Kolkata

NAAC

1155. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges which have so far applied for National Assessment and Accreditation Council for certification in the country, State-wise, college-wise particularly in Karnataka; and

(b) the names of the Universities and the colleges so far certified by NAAC in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), 2136 Colleges including 218 in Karnataka have so far applied for assessment/accreditation to NAAC. The State-wise break-up is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

NAAC has so far assessed and accredited 82 Universities and 233 Colleges. The State-wise break-up is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

The State-wise break-up of Colleges Applied to NAAC for Assessment/Accreditation

State	No. of Colleges Applied for Accreditation
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	78
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Assam	183
Bihar	15
Chandigarh	09
Chhattisgarh	09
Delhi	15
Goa	07
Gujarat	45
Haryana	91
Himachal Pradesh	21
Jammu & Kashmir	07
Jharkhand	01
Karnataka	218
Kerala	102
Madhya Pradesh	129
Maharashtra	764
Manipur	—
Meghalaya	04
Mizoram	—

1	2
Nagaland	02
Orissa	53
Pondicherry	04
Punjab	104
Rajasthan	19
Sikkim	—
Tamil Nadu	139
Tripura	—
Uttar Pradesh	30
Uttaranchal	02
West Bengal	85
Total	2136

Statement-II

State-wise break-up of Universities and Colleges Accredited by NAAC

State	No. of Universities Accredited	No. of Colleges Accredited
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	09	11
Arunachal Pradesh	01	—
Assam	02	01
Bihar	—	—
Chandigarh	01	01
Chhattisgarh	—	01
Delhi	—	—
Goa	01	08
Gujarat	03	03
Haryana	02	04
Himachal Pradesh	01	—
Jammu & Kashmir	02	—
Jharkhand	—	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Gujarat	20370	4611	24981	23458	3575	27033	22773	3445	26218	4818	6802	11620
8	Haryana	12469	2217	14686	12469	2217	14686	13815	572	14387	9907	1568	11475
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6731	1117	7848	7946	815	8761	9042	597	9639	3678	2011	5689
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2910	—	2910	4593	7500	12093	8324	617	8941	1515	2363	3878
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	31687	17604	49291	33659	16069	49728	4632	13661	18293
12.	Karnataka	50697	25392	76089	18972	17577	36549	68100	14268	82368	32324	19259	51583
13.	Kerala	16068	15280	31348	12218	18572	30790	10364	19325	29689	3520	15419	18939
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54635	8304	62939	55334	5585	60919	84873	7965	92838	40903	19104	60007
15.	Maharashtra	68937	38347	107284	65502	40739	106241	71791	24279	98070	26183	37365	63548
16.	Manipur	980	463	1443	857	1043	1900	1076	648	1724	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1814	715	2529	2824	365	3189	174	370	544
18.	Mizoram	1028	22	1050	1317	0	1317	1672	89	1761	940	214	1154
19.	Nagaland	2954	0	2954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Orissa	50358	14096	64454	72281	14348	86629	68669	11449	80118	31011	16654	47665
21.	Punjab	10913	5448	16361	19162	2603	21765	18344	1280	19824	4710	9223	13933
22.	Rajasthan	15863	5623	21486	29335	2306	31641	35296	1308	36604	19510	6934	26444
23.	Sikkim	636	161	797	247	57	304	915	15	930	89	77	166
24.	Tamil Nadu	40953	1349	42302	32955	345	33300	46432	10628	57060	23943	15671	39614
25.	Tripura	3114	125	3239	3311	56	3367	7307	1726	9033	3885	1082	4967
26.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	1638	3372	19910	12149	2528	14677	3474	3854	7328
27.	Uttar Pradesh	153536	39964	193500	187222	42956	230178	187905	64516	252421	99631	6189	105820
28.	West Bengal	65664	23087	88751	140407	34170	174577	77497	38063	115560	84288	66303	150591
29.	A & N Islands	40	3	43	166	20	186	60	7	67	—	—	—
30.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Lakshadweep	8	1	9	22	15	37	7	5	12	—	7	7
33.	Pondicherry	12	47	59	70	51	121	37	23	60	99	87	186
Total		698448	262409	960857	884652	279681	1164333	936261	284731	1220992	499305	316597	815902

Note: Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were formed from the year 2000-01

Gender Discrimination and Harassment in Universities

1157. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problems on campus of universities in the country on the issues relating to gender harassment and discrimination particularly in Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government to ensure that there is no gender discrimination and harassment;

(c) if so, whether any Gender Sensitisation Committee has been set up on the campus;

(d) if so, the details and the findings of this Committee; and

(e) the steps proposed to improve the situation of the campus and university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has already circulated to all educational institutions, the detailed guidelines laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace and in Educational which includes, *inter-alia* the details of preventive steps, complaint mechanism, disciplinary action, etc. To comply with these guidelines, the Jawaharlal Nehru University has constituted a Gender Sensitization Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH) with representatives of students, faculty and staff of the University, besides a member from an NGO.

The Executive Council of the University, in its meeting held on 28.09.2001 approved in principle, the Rules and Procedure of the functioning of the Committee. The views/suggestions received thereon from various quarters are currently being considered by a Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to prepare the final draft of GSCASH Rules and Procedures.

In the mean time, complaints of sexual harassment are being looked into by the GSCASH and based on its recommendations as well as merit of the individual cases, disciplinary action is being taken by the University.

Development of Delhi

1158. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Goodbye Open Spaces, Delhi is heading for planned disaster" appearing in the *Times of India* dated February 09, 2003;

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

(c) whether the Government have made a correct assessment of the situation;

(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 URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reported news item pertains to preparation of Master Plan 2021 for Delhi which would be a review of the Master Plan 2001.

(c) to (e) Master Plan for Delhi is notified as per the provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957. This process involves comprehensive examination of issues pertaining to planned development of Delhi. Suggestions/objections of public are also obtained through public notice on draft plan which is submitted by the Delhi Development authority for consideration/approval of the Government.

Pre-Paid Booths

1159. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Traffic Police has closed down pre-paid auto-rickshaw booths in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that auto-rickshaw drivers charge more money from commuters even during the day time;

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

(e) the steps taken by Delhi Traffic Police in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Some instances of over-charging by auto rickshaw and taxi drivers have come to the notice of Delhi Police. They have during the year 2002 taken action against 12,918 auto rickshaw and 83 taxi drivers for over-charging and misbehavior; and 3695 auto rickshaw and 28 taxi drivers for plying without fare chart or meter.

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to curb such malpractices include setting up of a round-the-clock "Traffic Help Line" to enable the aggrieved persons to lodge their complaints over telephone; launching of special drives against errant taxi/TSR drivers; and distribution of complaint cards at pre-paid taxi/TSR booths to enable the public to send their complaints through these cards.

UGC

1160. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the University Grants Commission to establish an office in every State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission will take steps to decentralize their operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), at present, there is no proposal to establish offices of UGC in every State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The UGC has already decentralized its operation by establishment of six Regional Offices at Pune, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Guwahati and Bangalore.

Funds Allocated for Vocational Courses

1161. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated to the State Governments for colleges and Universities, for starting vocational courses, during the year 2002-2003, State-wise, college-wise;

(b) the details of achievements made so far, in this respect; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose for 2003-2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission does not allocate funds to the State Governments for colleges and universities for starting vocational courses. However, the Commission has introduced a scheme on Vocationalization (Career Orientation) of Higher Education at First Degree Level from 1994-95. Under the Scheme financial assistance is provided by the UGC to the universities and colleges for incorporating the vocational courses. In the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 2352.00 lakhs was released to 336 institutions identified for the scheme. The list showing the amount paid to the universities/colleges, State-wise and College-wise, is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Under this Scheme, the UGC has so far identified 42 subjects, which are being run in 2124 colleges and 38 universities. Since 1994-95, UGC has invested Rs. 191.81 crore for the promotion of Vocationalization of Higher Education at the undergraduate level.

(c) An amount of Rs. 40.00 crores has been proposed to be allocated for the year 2003-2004.

Delhi Metro Rail

1162. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:

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

(a) the break-even passenger carrying capacity of Delhi Metro Rail projected per day for viable operations:

(b) whether at this route, Delhi Metro will be able to generate enough income to repay the contractual loan obligations in long term;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Delhi Metro Rail operations are showing discouraging patronage as some major technical snag developed immediately after it started;

(e) if so, the facts thereof;

(f) the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken in this direction;

(g) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Metro unsafe says Rly. panel; no says DMRC" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated December 14, 2002;

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

(i) the reasons for declaring Metro Trains unsafe by Railway panel;

(j) the studies conducted by Research, Design and Standards Organisation regarding the safety of trains; and

(k) the steps taken to make Metro trains safe and ensure their uninterrupted running?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) 21.82 lakh passenger trips per day on the completion of the project in 2005.

(b) Yes, Sir. With the expected ridership of 21.82 lakh passenger trips per day, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) will be in a position to meet its obligation for repayment of the loans taken for this project.

(c) (i) About 64% cost of this project is being funded by a soft loan from the Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC), which carries moratorium of 10 years and repayment period of 20 years from the date of the loan agreement. The loan is disbursed by JBIC in tranches and each tranche is treated as a separate loan and the moratorium and the repayment apply to each tranche separately. For the first tranche, the loan carries an interest rate of 2.3% and for the subsequent tranches the interest rate is 1.8%.

(ii) About 5% of the project cost (which covers the cost of land) is in the shape of interest-free subordinate loan provided in equal proportion by the Government of

India and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. This loan is to be re-paid after the repayment of the principal loan from JBIC is complete.

(d) to (f) Only the first section from Shahdara to Tis Hazari of the project has been commissioned so far. There were some minor teething problems in operating this section which have since been sorted out.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) to (k) Railway's Research Design & Standards Organisation (RDSO) had conducted oscillation and emergency braking distance trials for metro coaches. RDSO, on the basis of these trials, had concluded that the coaches exhibited satisfactory ride characteristics on the newly laid track of Shahdara-Tis Hazari section on straight lengths as well as on the curves, subject to certain conditions and observations. DMRC also obtained comments from AEA Technology, U.K. (formerly British Rail Research Institute) and MRTC, Hong Kong as well as the manufacturers of the coaches on these observations of RDSO, which were to the effect that there was no justifiable reasons for not bringing these coaches into commercial service at normal operating speed on safety grounds.

Subsequently, the Commissioner of Railway Safety inspected the coaches and examined the comments of RDSO, AEA Technology, U.K. and MRTC, Hong Kong and the Consultants engaged by DMRC and permitted introduction of these coaches in commercial service at a speed of 50 km/h. Following this, regular commercial services on Shahdara-Tis Hazari section commenced with effect from 25th December, 2002. On the inaugural day, there was very heavy rush in the train which causes minor problems in running metro train. These problems have been sorted out and at present the trains are running smoothly.

[Translation]

Additional Loans to Delhi

1163. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has requested for additional loans;

(b) if so, the time by which these loans are likely to be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Abuse of Children in India

1164. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Concern over abuse of Children in India" published in the *Times of India* dated 23 December, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government are considering to bring in a legislation to deal with such cases of child abuse;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news item is based on India's First Periodic Report, 2001 on Convention on the Rights of Child.

(c) to (e) The entire issue of revamping criminal justice system including changes in criminal laws to deal with abuse of children is being addressed by the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) Malimath.

Mining of Sand from Rivers and Sea Beds

1165. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms pertaining to sanction of licence for sand mining in the river beds;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposals for sand mining in the coastal sea beds from any State Government;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have put any restrictions on mining of sand from river/sea in the country;

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

(g) whether the Government have received any representations from the State Governments in this regard;

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

(i) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(j) whether any cases of violation of norms have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last one year; and

(k) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (k) Under Section 10(3) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), mineral concessions are granted by the State Government concerned for major minerals (minerals other than minor minerals defined under section 3(e) of MMDR, Act).

As per Rule 70 of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR), sand may be treated as major or minor mineral depending on the usage of the same. For minor minerals, mineral concessions are granted by the concerned State Governments under their respective Minor Mineral Concession Rules. For major minerals, mineral concessions are granted by the concerned State Government under the provisions of MCR subject to the conditions including submission of a mining plan by the lease holder. In case of mining leases for major minerals involving an area of more than 5 hectares environmental site clearance is also required from the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF).

The Ministry of Environment & Forest brought out the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification in 1991 and declared the coastal stretches of seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and back waters which are influenced by tidal action (in the landward side) upto 500 meters from the High Tide Lines (HTL) and the land between the Low Tide Line (LTL) and the HTL as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and imposed certain restrictions on mining in CRZ. The CRZ Notification prohibits mining of sand, rocks and other substrata material, in CRZ areas except those rare minerals not available outside the CRZ areas.

MOEF have received a request from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands for permitting extraction of sand from CRZ areas. After examining the proposal on its merits and also considering the local situation, permission has been given for extraction of sand from the CRZ areas of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for a limited period by MOEF.

MOEF has informed that whenever, any permission is granted by the Ministry for mining of river-sand in the forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the following conditions are stipulated so as to minimize the impact on the hydronamics/morphology of the river.

- (i) Sand mining is allowed only in the central half of the river so that rivers do not change its course.
- (ii) Additionally, soil & water conservation measures/ river-training works are also required to be carried out.

The Ministry of Mines, who administer the mining statutes have not put any restrictions on mining of sand (major mineral) from river beds in the country. However, any mining including sand mining is subject to the norms laid down in the Environmental Site Clearance and stipulations in the mining plan. Within last one year, no case of violation of norms for sand (major mineral) in this regard has been brought to the notice of Union Ministry of Mines.

The permission for river and mining in areas other than forest land is regulated by the State Governments and they may stipulate conditions in the regard. The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has informed that some States have put restrictions on sand mining in certain areas including river beds/streams etc.

Granting of mineral concessions for minerals (including sand) in the coastal area beds, however, is in the domain of the Central Government under the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002. Under the provisions of this Act, the Central Government is required to notify the areas for which mineral concessions shall be granted and any application filed before such notification is premature. The State Governments are denuded of any powers to grant concessions for mining of minerals (including sand) in the coastal sea-beds. So far no proposal for mining of sand in the coastal sea bed has been received from anybody including any State Government.

[Translation]

Ban on Tuitions In Colleges and Universities

1166. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

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

- (a) the names of such States wherein there is ban on tuitions by the lecturers of colleges and universities;
- (b) since when these restrictions have been imposed in these States alongwith the details of the relaxations if any provided therein;
- (c) the details of the provisions made to strictly comply with the above said instructions;
- (d) whether the Government have ascertained as to whether these instructions are being complied with; and
- (e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) No such database is maintained centrally, at present. The University Grants Commission (UGC) had, in 1989, circulated the report of the Task Force on Code of Professional Ethics to all universities. The Task Force had, *inter alia*, recommended that teachers should refrain from undertaking any other employment and commitment including private tuitions and coaching classes, which are likely to interfere with their professional responsibilities.

Threat to Minority in Gujarat

1167. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding atrocities on minorities in Gujarat appearing in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated 10th January, 2003;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether the people belonging to the minority communities are again being treated in an inhumane manner in Gujarat; and
- (d) if so, the action being taken by the Government against the such elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) As per available information communal clashes were reported at Lunawada town of Panchmahal District in the first week of January, 2003 over taking photographs of voters for preparation of Identity Cards. There were stone pelting between Hindu and Muslim mobs and police had to resort to tear gas shelling, firing and imposition of curfew. Some shops/kiosks were damaged and 80 persons were arrested in this connection.

(c) and (d) No such specific information has been received. As regards progress in the investigation of the Godhra train carnage related communal riots 4257 offences have been registered, charge sheets have been filed in court of law in 2014 cases and 23777 accused have been arrested in substantive offences.

[English]

Minority Education

1168. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to bring minority education under one umbrella;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed move will not affect the traditional curriculum taught in the minority institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) Yes, 'Sir'. Two major schemes of minorities education *i.e.* Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities and the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Modernization of Madrasas, have been merged in the unified scheme of Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernization Programme in the tenth five year plan. Certain new components are being added in the new scheme. It will not affect the traditional curriculum taught in the minority institutions.

Children Involved in Crimes

1169. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police is not serious while dealing with children involved in various crimes in the capital;

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

(c) whether Juvenile Police Posts have not been set up in Police stations as prescribed under the Juvenile Justice Act;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the concrete steps taken to make the Delhi Police effective in dealing with Juvenile crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Delhi Police have set-up a "Special Juvenile Police Unit" and appointed "Juvenile/Child Welfare Officers" at each Police Station to handle the cases relating to juveniles and to coordinate police treatment of the juveniles under the supervision of the Crime Against Women Cell in each District.

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to deal with the juvenile crimes include imparting of special sensitization training to the "Juvenile/Child Welfare Officers" appointed at each Police Station and instructing the staff to seek help from "Child Line" whenever matters relating to children come to their notice.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Promotion and Propagation of Hindi

1170. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are giving any financial assistance or grants to the institutions engaged in the promotion and propagation of Hindi;

(b) if so, whether such institutions have been provided with modern technology gadgets and other facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of those institutions which have been computerised and are receiving grants/financial assistance in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to computerise all such institutions in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Government provides financial assistance to Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra, Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi and Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University, Wardha engaged in the promotion and propagation of Hindi.

(b) to (f) The above institutions have been provided with modern technology and other necessary gadgets like computer, fax, internet facility etc. to discharge their functions. These institutions have launched their website also. The Government provides grants to these institutions keeping in view their activities and requirements.

[English]

Strike by Workers of Singareni Collieries

1171. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Singareni workers are on warpath and have served strike notice against privatisation; and

(b) if so, the action taken to apprise workers on their future and job protection besides creating confidence amongst Trade Unions?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):
(a) Trade Unions operating in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) had formed a Joint Action Committee

called "Singareni Parirakshana Committee" which served a Strike Notice dated 6th January, 2003 proposing to organize indefinite strike in the Company on or after 20th January, 2003.

(b) The management of SCCL has taken all steps to apprise the workmen by way of pamphlets, wall posters, advertisements, electronic media etc. of the factual position on the demands raised in their strike notice. The management as well as Andhra Pradesh Government had also written letters to the union leaders explaining the position. It was communicated to the workmen that SCCL has not transferred its business, ownership and title or assets to any private agency. Only certain non-core activities are being out sourced/off-loaded in a phased manner within the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. It was also conveyed that there is no retrenchment or compulsory retirement of any employee in SCCL.

Dissection in Schools

1172. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that dissection in 10+2 is still being done in schools in many States;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to stop the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) As per available records, Central Board of Secondary Education, Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations, Government of Gujarat, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Administration have issued instructions for deleting dissection of animals from the schools syllabi. In Uttar Pradesh, dissection has been banned up to the level of class Xth. Government of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam and National Institute of Open Schooling have made dissection optional.

Instructions have already been issued by the Government to all the States/UTs to dispense with the system of dissection of animals and to find alternative methods of teaching.

Discovery of New Source of Generation of Electric Current

1173. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Science have discovered a new source of generation of electric current by passing liquids like water through capillaries of carbon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this discovery can be applied successfully for the use of human beings; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely utilization of this discovery including financial support therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes, scientists at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have shown that flow of liquids over single wall carbon nanotubes generates an electric voltage across the sample. The scientists have also applied for an Indian as well as US Patent on this finding.

(c) Considerable work is required before these findings can be converted into useful devices. It is difficult to predict a definite time-frame at this stage.

(d) The Patents have been filed by the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India. DST has been extending financial support for the last five years for this research on carbon nanotubes.

Performance and Utilisation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes

1174. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States including Bihar in which the funds allocated by the Union Government for various

rural development schemes have been spent within the stipulated time during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the works completed during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any review of the works has been made;

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

(e) whether the Government have prepared a list of States/UTs showing good performance in respect of rural development schemes;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government propose to give more grants to these States; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Funds allocated, utilised and physical achievement under major rural development schemes during the last three years *i.e.* 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development reviews the implementation of its Programmes in the States/UTs through Performance Review Committee and regular Progress Reports.

(d) The reviews of the Programmes revealed that the progress of the implementation of the schemes vary from State to State. There is also need for continuous review of the programmes at periodic intervals in order to ensure that the benefits of the programmes reach the target groups and also to make mid-course corrections, if any, needed.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question Does not arise.

(g) and (h) The allocations to States are made on the basis of criteria of allocation of funds as stipulated under guidelines of different programmes. However, at the end of the financial year, the districts with better utilisation of funds are allocated additional funds out of savings, if available.

Statement**Central Release, Central Allocation, Expenditure and Achievement during the year 1999-2000**

Sl.No.	State Name	JGSY			Achievement		IAY			Achievement		SGSY			Achievement	
		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Emp. Generated (Lakh Mandays)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Dwelling Units (Nos.)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos.)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9319.52	9617.32	9954.72	133.89	11036.00	11095.40	16793.91	89823.00	6219.55	8372.82	10044.08	165190.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	204.90	142.71	461.48	5.92	754.00	841.47	732.02	3210.00	136.74	92.14	240.22	3060.00			
3.	Assam	5324.02	3787.01	7800.48	132.86	15658.00	13820.00	6184.05	20412.00	3553.09	3656.83	4509.16	17974.00			
4.	Bihar	30529.68	28484.06	35324.14	424.90	38598.00	29527.20	35852.08	165892.00	20374.56	11968.05	10068.16	106393.00			
5.	Goa	137.12	124.11	114.34	1.26	68.00	62.62	44.90	333.00	59.78	59.78	11.22	0.00			
6.	Gujarat	3508.04	3508.03	4774.39	44.75	3243.00	3228.33	4480.92	26351.00	2341.15	2903.06	2448.03	19341.00			
7.	Haryana	2083.84	2063.87	2666.87	18.84	1171.00	1447.92	1708.73	9843.00	1377.36	1784.18	1963.41	17348.00			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	889.16	1752.41	1163.94	14.43	515.00	449.39	931.12	3711.00	580.06	719.74	667.38	8638.00			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1075.71	897.74	805.55	9.74	618.00	124.01	733.05	5830.00	717.90	411.69	787.32	5835.00			
10.	Karnataka	7037.56	7037.56	10191.73	175.49	5898.00	4337.38	8089.57	39398.00	4696.56	2348.33	3969.52	19184.00			
11.	Kerala	3157.73	3157.72	3652.85	37.17	3552.00	3084.74	3920.97	20716.00	2107.37	2083.35	2506.81	29485.00			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15474.69	16926.38	20841.39	265.27	9183.00	9168.49	14228.74	77886.00	10327.33	10907.33	9918.36	112118.00			
13.	Maharashtra	13911.52	13911.47	18748.46	341.55	10585.00	10435.37	20161.22	70315.00	9284.11	9284.11	10257.28	87994.00			
14.	Manipur	356.92	115.54	93.87	1.11	693.00	177.45	78.41	189.00	238.19	119.10	N/R	0.00			
15.	Meghalaya	399.88	132.18	180.98	2.76	1057.00	651.49	93.18	356.00	266.87	131.52	75.02	741.00			
16.	Mizoram	92.53	92.37	187.20	2.23	260.00	297.05	320.38	1795.00	61.75	58.15	9.98	0.00			
17.	Nagaland	274.30	223.90	291.76	6.96	653.00	773.28	1036.36	7706.00	183.06	102.09	228.94	4749.00			
18.	Orissa	10659.61	15974.14	13751.03	211.51	9154.00	13154.96	11525.98	53328.00	7113.90	7272.67	7456.65	74633.00			
19.	Punjab	1003.01	975.08	1014.24	6.62	745.00	678.66	1001.14	4154.00	669.38	664.98	987.57	1694.00			
20.	Rajasthan	5343.50	5343.85	8149.69	105.06	3233.00	2705.87	5342.69	37440.00	3566.34	3566.34	6270.68	34120.00			
21.	Sikkim	102.45	102.45	206.97	2.89	122.00	123.90	211.78	752.00	68.38	68.38	81.62	686.00			
22.	Tamil Nadu	8240.50	9163.14	13391.37	170.27	5846.00	6236.91	16165.86	54935.00	5499.44	7548.46	10234.93	65427.00			
23.	Tripura	644.43	487.95	812.95	14.49	1433.00	1455.29	2012.15	11229.00	430.08	488.12	836.58	8450.00			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33598.18	33593.14	35804.80	438.89	23565.00	21682.91	27957.70	155248.00	22422.38	14509.84	6628.31	60647.00			
25.	West Bengal	11846.03	10800.26	13074.47	113.86	12064.00	8209.33	11068.67	72653.00	7905.68	3952.84	5652.12	88826.00			
26.	A & N Islands	93.87	13.00	14.29	0.21	129.00	0.00	0.50	6.00	59.78	29.90	40.23	795.00			
27.	D & N Haveli	61.96	30.98	0.85	0.01	69.00	34.50	23.70	52.00	59.78	29.89	2.34	0.00			
28.	Daman & Diu	30.02	0.00	N/R	0.00	27.00	0.00	0.57	3.00	59.78	29.98	7.50	6.00			
29.	Lakshadweep	47.06	23.53	10.43	0.11	3.00	1.50	7.34	34.00	59.78	29.89	0.25	3.00			
30.	Pondicherry	91.91	45.96	41.90	0.00	67.00	33.50	58.18	426.00	59.78	29.89	81.77	531.00			
Total		165500.00	168527.86	203527.14	2683.05	159999.00	143838.56	190763.86	934036.00	110500.00	93223.36	95986.44	933868.00			

JGSY : Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

IAY : Indira Awas Yojana

SGSY : Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Central Release, Central Allocation, Expenditure and Achievement during the year 1999-2000

Sl. No.	State Name	EAS			Achievement Emp. Generated (Lakh Mandys)	ARWSP			Achievement Habitations Covered (Nos.)
		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10288.76	10288.76	14595.07	175.63	9283.51	12534.37	12576.45	3100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.21	719.27	1360.57	26.25	2924.80	2429.60	2979.46	300.00
3.	Assam	5877.72	4701.11	9369.96	148.52	5148.12	3058.12	5564.58	3460.00
4.	Bihar	33704.77	25388.02	32467.49	384.62	9380.00	4690.00	869.99	864.00
5.	Goa	23.72	55.00	102.07	1.05	352.92	0.00	510.96	26.00
6.	Gujarat	3872.86	4301.49	4652.86	48.49	9794.52	11208.20	19936.65	1658.00
7.	Haryana	2278.48	1981.53	3974.75	22.65	4033.67	4557.00	3813.44	683.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	959.56	945.06	2163.69	25.65	2874.10	3665.20	4127.36	1643.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1187.58	2755.00	2203.56	26.27	7813.59	4570.05	2336.70	423.00
10.	Karnataka	7769.46	6670.05	10090.82	185.95	12725.83	14775.40	10548.12	5626.00
11.	Kerala	3486.13	3486.12	4688.09	42.94	4307.88	4568.30	4227.56	392.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17084.06	17464.11	24019.00	288.90	10769.41	13655.17	12338.77	10579.00
13.	Maharashtra	15358.33	11002.98	13258.20	234.67	17478.48	21166.44	18846.54	4690.00
14.	Manipur	394.04	307.87	766.44	9.70	907.00	0.00	235.01	175.00
15.	Meghalaya	441.47	220.74	465.47	7.67	974.00	779.20	1044.01	390.00
16.	Mizoram	102.16	402.16	354.90	4.95	770.45	770.45	668.91	210.00
17.	Nagaland	302.82	276.09	748.31	22.92	890.61	745.81	765.08	44.00
18.	Orissa	11768.22	17621.12	14028.60	215.42	4847.93	4847.93	3407.73	4968.00
19.	Punjab	1107.32	813.98	2289.88	16.81	2027.35	2627.35	1810.60	216.00
20.	Rajasthan	5899.60	6888.13	7300.22	91.89	17241.06	15654.37	11881.50	6158.00
21.	Sikkim	113.10	313.10	361.33	1.69	1068.80	1653.56	695.59	130.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	9097.50	10597.49	14164.47	166.79	9900.66	12324.28	18095.73	6300.00
23.	Tripura	711.47	711.46	1201.46	17.91	1632.07	2432.07	1662.00	746.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37092.40	36155.49	40846.19	485.73	14775.00	14825.12	16084.02	15572.00
25.	West Bengal	13078.02	9483.71	12626.39	127.70	7008.15	5606.45	7337.74	6191.00
26.	A & N Islands	54.73	27.36	37.84	0.39	12.50	0.00	N/R	15.00
27.	D & N Haveli	54.73	27.36	24.19	0.00	12.50	0.00	N/R	70.00
28.	Daman & Diu	1.82	0.91	0.91	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	3.65	1.82	49.84	0.87	12.50	0.00	0.00	3.00
30.	Pondicherry	69.32	34.66	47.89	0.29	5.00	0.00	10.13	7.00
Total		182410.01	173641.95	218260.46	2782.32	15894.91	163144.44	162394.63	74637.00

EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme

ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Central Release, Central Allocation, Expenditure and Achievement during the year 2000-2001

Sl.No.	State Name	JGSY			Achievement		EAS			Achievement		IAY		Achievement
		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Emp. Generated (Lakh Mandays)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Emp. Generated (Lakh Mandays)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Dwelling Units (Nos.)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8727.55	8945.17	9660.51	156.37	6586.59	6483.22	8168.13	111.32	11036.00	11001.91	15165.69	83912.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	456.91	367.68	428.11	6.59	406.80	812.95	1064.19	20.10	726.86	519.91	875.29	4515.00	
3.	Assam	11872.04	0.00	1426.61	132.86	10546.62	5273.31	5880.31	78.04	16354.79	8177.40	11991.24	65089.00	
4.	Bihar	16476.68	13707.02	17006.30	184.73	13184.87	9714.15	18443.72	211.65	29832.84	17866.73	26710.13	161199.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	5094.75	3604.68	5447.73	68.96	3725.40	3725.40	7242.62	83.32	2045.34	1874.67	3174.71	17777.00	
6.	Goa	128.41	134.41	233.16	2.61	15.18	15.18	56.12	0.86	68.00	27.20	77.92	368.00	
7.	Gujarat	3285.21	6273.12	4934.81	46.72	2479.32	3779.32	6398.65	80.00	3243.00	8143.00	4515.94	28192.00	
8.	Haryana	1932.75	1863.61	3380.95	18.84	1458.62	2007.25	3256.93	20.19	1171.00	1151.94	2273.07	13309.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	813.95	736.17	1247.08	13.89	614.28	429.28	1117.42	11.51	515.00	443.89	657.52	3716.00	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1007.38	720.25	971.08	10.68	780.26	2251.46	2240.22	25.75	618.00	132.95	357.30	4082.00	
11.	Jharkhand	12113.79	9644.14	68.81	113.45	8385.06	6870.60	8804.19	100.31	8765.16	4203.16	8497.10	56233.00	
12.	Karnataka	6590.54	5185.38	9422.31	129.95	4973.80	5577.10	7282.76	103.56	5898.00	4203.28	7278.37	42675.00	
13.	Kerala	2957.15	2725.50	3404.06	27.93	2231.73	2200.90	3458.67	30.49	3552.00	2445.22	3525.02	19092.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9397.00	10623.87	17211.19	208.44	7217.73	7711.15	12748.41	159.37	7137.86	6670.61	10514.75	61773.00	
15.	Maharashtra	13027.87	9673.91	17860.22	316.43	9832.00	7285.68	13662.39	216.82	10585.00	9752.55	18391.11	81111.00	
16.	Manipur	7795.90	530.58	108.36	1.86	707.18	478.58	308.27	3.97	866.85	326.45	104.34	552.00	
17.	Meghalaya	891.69	763.61	811.86	11.21	792.68	500.88	420.90	5.87	1151.46	498.65	804.58	4368.00	
18.	Mizoram	206.33	206.33	330.54	3.95	183.36	183.36	517.00	5.97	276.42	251.97	412.96	2290.00	
19.	Nagaland	611.66	454.48	597.75	14.17	543.30	403.52	1025.17	17.40	743.31	660.31	682.67	4906.00	
20.	Orissa	9982.52	9489.07	16876.74	248.51	7533.70	10866.23	13831.81	195.20	9154.00	31325.76	35098.49	139561.00	
21.	Punjab	939.30	1201.02	1769.91	12.31	708.88	615.60	2150.64	15.72	745.00	708.58	1200.44	6606.00	
22.	Rajasthan	5004.41	4914.88	9945.71	96.71	3776.78	3509.96	8512.45	76.38	3233.00	3824.66	5957.54	41766.00	
23.	Sikkim	228.45	228.45	248.45	3.80	203.84	403.84	625.09	9.15	199.28	199.28	273.06	1539.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	7717.07	8256.72	10646.00	131.19	5824.00	7324.00	9931.65	110.38	5846.00	5846.00	12638.44	49914.00	
25.	Tripura	1437.02	1437.02	1908.67	24.84	1276.22	1276.22	1401.74	19.53	1681.23	1681.23	2271.35	11614.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29503.89	25314.21	43238.39	412.59	22258.95	18544.23	33312.44	333.02	21347.67	18645.17	27825.52	159680.00	
27.	Uttaranchal	1960.17	1513.13	3371.60	10.39	1483.15	1135.06	1890.83	11.07	2217.33	1427.54	2299.80	13775.00	
28.	West Bengal	11093.58	9469.13	17890.14	136.65	8372.22	6631.13	12096.67	116.27	12064.00	9906.99	14795.17	90783.00	
29.	A & N Islands	84.64	54.04	45.03	0.49	35.04	0.00	37.84	0.39	129.00	129.00	7.94	52.00	
30.	D & N Haveli	55.87	54.23	N/R	0.00	35.04	17.52	27.56	0.18	69.00	0.00	36.02	0.00	
31.	Daman & Diu	27.07	0.00	N/R	0.00	1.17	0.00	N/R	0.00	27.00	11.15	0.04	1.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	42.43	0.00	28.85	0.33	2.34	0.00	23.62	0.34	3.00	3.00	3.02	22.00	
34.	Pondicherry	86.00	66.58	64.13	0.16	44.38	0.00	72.12	0.76	67.00	33.50	64.11	428.00	
Total		164549.98	138138.37	200783.06	2547.61	126200.00	116027.08	186110.53	2174.89	161369.00	152193.66	218580.65	1170826.00	

JGSY : Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme

IAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

F

Central Release, Central Allocation, Expenditure and Achievement during the year 2000-2001

Sl.No.	State Name	SGSY		Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Achievement	ARWSP			Achievement
		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)		Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos.)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Habitations Covered (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5303.03	5284.25	7082.46	83048.00	14872.45	14872.45	12678.50	3000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	276.91	99.26	179.93	1403.00	4389.00	2206.50	2163.45	126.00
3.	Assam	7195.18	0.00	2071.54	12282.00	7372.00	5459.78	6053.00	2826.00
4.	Bihar	12616.76	2978.76	9984.51	125792.00	4661.00	0.00	3791.39	50.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2800.88	1138.08	4815.87	25432.00	1580.00	1580.00	2311.52	7294.00
6.	Goa	50.00	25.00	2.59	45.00	1404.00	888.59	712.71	8.00
7.	Gujarat	1996.15	1216.65	3157.56	29241.00	9260.68	19260.68	17319.44	995.00
8.	Haryana	1174.37	1088.61	2380.23	25853.00	2162.00	2099.18	4071.01	570.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	494.67	245.91	771.02	11647.00	5678.00	5384.50	5394.27	2448.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	612.10	195.23	599.39	9302.00	9070.00	3694.00	6806.72	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	4755.33	808.88	4003.17	55038.00	4719.00	2359.50	N/R	99.00
12.	Karnataka	4004.53	1600.56	4212.42	29026.00	10859.00	8419.62	11263.50	5506.00
13.	Kerala	1796.82	919.53	3489.36	37926.00	5752.00	4028.42	4471.59	235.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6004.58	3420.63	9930.72	71823.00	9529.00	9529.00	10233.50	8246.00
15.	Maharashtra	7915.98	5770.72	11333.89	87998.00	16934.00	16934.00	16864.75	5608.00
16.	Manipur	482.36	24.94	N/R	0.00	1475.00	0.00	76.36	20.00
17.	Meghalaya	540.42	23.89	88.94	1671.00	1889.07	1797.15	1519.67	340.00
18.	Mizoram	125.06	62.56	110.48	1352.00	1226.00	1161.99	1175.80	202.00
19.	Nagaland	370.70	174.94	143.40	1376.00	1275.00	822.61	1195.54	98.00
20.	Orissa	6065.56	4353.99	9780.81	86171.00	6213.00	3106.50	4734.02	1865.00
21.	Punjab	570.73	454.49	1232.06	11990.00	2383.00	1783.00	3496.90	258.00
22.	Rajasthan	3040.77	2594.50	4460.72	44504.00	23634.65	23634.65	20524.17	10254.00
23.	Sikkim	138.45	136.83	151.69	1930.00	650.00	325.00	513.18	130.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4689.03	4626.30	8430.46	83393.00	7340.00	7340.00	12072.84	6617.00
25.	Tripura	870.92	860.54	1231.26	14640.00	1521.00	1521.00	1580.00	995.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18163.00	7737.07	19968.23	124064.00	12472.00	10884.83	8688.83	3473.00
27.	Uttaranchal	954.45	344.28	904.50	31555.00	2304.00	2304.00	3257.57	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	6740.66	0.00	1668.28	21230.00	14173.78	14116.09	7846.77	6317.00
29.	A & N Islands	50.00	0.00	34.40	448.00	13.00	0.00	N/R	20.00
30.	D & N Haveli	50.00	0.00	0.26	6.00	7.00	3.50	3.05	57.00
31.	Daman & Diu	50.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	50.00	0.00	6.23	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
34.	Pondicherry	50.00	25.00	9.17	39.00	5.00	0.00	14.07	7.00
Total		100000.00	46211.30	111636.01	1030272.00	184808.63	165516.54	170762.12	68017.00

SGSY : Swamjyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Central Release, Central Allocation, Expenditure and Achievement during the year 2001-2002

Sl.No.	State Name	JGSY			Achievement		EAS			Achievement
		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Emp. Generated (lakh mandays)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Emp. Generated (Lakh Mandays)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9921.52	9980.37	7092.77	143.94	9952.70	9952.70	14199.86	159.45	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	519.38	556.49	733.83	8.57	519.21	592.30	298.20	4.84	
3.	Assam	13495.28	13495.28	11145.93	206.71	13490.96	13490.97	12103.40	200.66	
4.	Bihar	18730.78	18730.78	14296.83	156.17	19930.10	19671.60	12422.60	138.13	
5.	Chhattisgarh	4197.65	4197.63	6766.85	76.09	5616.92	6583.59	8722.80	299.00	
6.	Goa	145.98	145.98	170.47	0.57	22.94	22.94	11.36	0.09	
7.	Gujarat	3734.65	3734.65	4239.83	39.32	3746.38	3604.51	3156.86	30.42	
8.	Haryana	2197.16	2984.54	3006.33	48.84	2204.06	2904.06	3148.04	57.94	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	925.31	925.31	1219.06	13.90	928.21	928.21	1123.64	11.91	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1145.20	1411.76	1694.54	21.51	1148.80	1448.80	1276.32	11.34	
11.	Jharkhand	13771.01	13771.01	15936.75	149.00	12673.81	11700.79	12657.03	121.37	
12.	Karnataka	7492.16	7569.55	6181.20	84.36	7515.70	7520.70	6639.50	88.04	
13.	Kerala	3361.70	3361.70	4904.70	31.71	3372.27	3372.27	4987.47	33.11	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12276.64	12276.62	16691.83	242.52	10909.15	12256.71	15143.97	225.82	
15.	Maharashtra	14810.16	14810.16	18017.65	229.39	14856.70	14131.25	17451.63	217.08	
16.	Manipur	904.72	399.45	287.16	3.67	904.42	523.72	N/R	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Meghalaya	1013.61	835.53	1281.81	17.25	1013.29	833.84	492.09	6.69
18.	Mizoram	234.54	304.90	331.42	4.24	234.48	334.48	475.54	5.77
19.	Nagaland	695.29	750.98	324.39	4.28	695.06	695.06	171.61	4.08
20.	Orissa	11348.19	11348.19	14868.61	236.80	11383.84	12350.52	9483.49	174.28
21.	Punjab	1067.80	1067.80	1240.19	8.75	1071.15	1048.38	1355.85	9.75
22.	Rajasthan	5689.04	5689.05	8578.13	72.13	5706.92	5706.92	8988.03	82.58
23.	Sikkim	259.69	337.59	279.75	3.39	259.60	259.60	170.00	2.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	8772.80	9976.89	12026.49	139.45	8800.37	10134.03	11993.08	132.51
25.	Tripura	1633.50	2075.78	2166.52	30.06	1632.98	1604.69	2396.72	43.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33540.13	33551.39	33367.40	261.08	33634.47	34002.10	19657.72	185.66
27.	Uttaranchal	2228.37	2228.37	2291.85	26.74	2246.42	2220.90	2155.66	12.38
28.	West Bengal	12611.24	12611.24	11806.60	94.56	12650.87	11668.23	7504.91	61.85
29.	A & N Islands	96.21	96.21	64.39	16.03	52.94	0.00	13.75	0.13
30.	D & N Haveli	63.51	63.51	N/R	0.00	52.94	26.47	3.86	0.03
31.	Daman & Diu	30.77	0.00	N/R	0.00	1.76	0.00	N/R	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	48.23	24.12	8.94	0.21	3.53	1.77	8.57	0.15
34.	Pondicherry	97.76	97.76	37.46	0.19	67.06	67.06	12.37	0.06
Total		187059.98	169401.59	201059.68	2371.52	187300.01	189659.17	178225.93	2320.85

Central Release, Central Allocation, Expenditure and Achievement during the Year 2001-2002

Sl.No	State Name	IAY		Achievement		SGSY		Achievement		ARWSP		Achievement	
		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Dwelling Units (Nos.)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Total Seroorganisms Assisted (Nos.)	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Habitations Covered (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11794.45	18086.39	15553.62	82228.00	3068.31	3068.31	6240.76	79211.00	13889.68	14277.64	14047.34	2560.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	555.06	527.56	822.02	4542.00	164.76	106.34	185.57	1564.00	4476.00	2455.91	2365.67	177.00
3.	Assam	12489.11	8621.13	10974.00	46817.00	4281.13	3328.48	2989.44	15805.00	7561.00	5367.67	5125.00	2746.00
4.	Bihar	32038.79	19973.04	30940.08	167979.00	7300.00	3348.37	10600.77	146825.00	7274.00	0.00	932.28	4.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2016.89	2067.53	2796.40	22996.00	1620.58	1467.21	3887.90	26907.00	3677.00	3977.00	3977.00	3055.00
6.	Goa	76.20	53.03	56.88	317.00	50.00	25.00	44.38	2016.00	1455.00	727.50	166.10	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Gujarat	3389.82	6124.94	4364.16	27497.00	1154.96	885.51	2349.05	20963.00	8237.00	9776.30	11169.58	552.00
8.	Haryana	1146.14	1392.29	1677.30	9814.00	679.48	681.25	1480.58	14847.00	3108.64	3475.92	3774.93	592.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	507.06	853.17	706.68	3852.00	286.16	286.16	764.93	9091.00	5559.41	6457.21	6362.88	1925.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	606.54	1023.27	1143.06	7632.00	354.16	342.81	716.22	14978.00	10105.88	6292.10	8157.16	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	9413.29	3852.51	3186.32	49052.00	2751.41	1196.01	4892.33	70699.00	3619.00	1809.50	N/R	0.00
12.	Karnataka	6100.88	5278.94	7261.22	43824.00	2317.00	1659.33	5147.48	42944.00	13547.74	13861.68	7025.76	1633.00
13.	Kerala	3780.58	3815.93	4818.14	21372.00	1039.63	1039.64	1998.68	27046.00	6331.00	5045.00	4233.27	247.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7038.38	7469.59	9534.23	64962.00	3474.22	3425.29	7583.71	63910.00	8877.00	9077.00	8438.42	2365.00
15.	Maharashtra	10824.79	10893.45	18346.48	88773.00	4580.15	3842.09	10288.29	70602.00	19159.00	19659.00	20467.22	2811.00
16.	Manipur	661.80	334.36	N/R	0.00	287.00	13.02	N/R	0.00	1643.00	821.50	517.23	20.00
17.	Meghalaya	879.29	441.45	460.15	3953.00	321.55	83.38	305.43	8950.00	1760.00	1215.51	1518.38	110.00
18.	Mizoram	211.09	174.34	223.78	1275.00	74.41	64.17	101.77	3822.00	1257.00	1634.10	1255.48	206.00
19.	Nagaland	567.62	583.81	622.27	4441.00	220.57	69.98	65.99	1138.00	1308.00	1700.40	1700.40	33.00
20.	Orissa	9494.97	46488.04	18158.99	101443.00	3509.50	2744.13	6138.55	59233.00	6522.00	4852.09	6483.23	100.00
21.	Punjab	759.25	862.13	919.92	5317.00	330.22	325.37	635.92	6272.00	2277.00	1985.50	2085.73	282.00
22.	Rajasthan	3198.28	3315.96	4635.03	30471.00	1759.38	1759.38	3462.03	36053.00	24499.65	20713.73	21830.98	10903.00
23.	Sikkim	152.17	133.82	237.31	1754.00	82.38	82.38	231.06	2145.00	536.00	696.80	696.80	104.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	5922.86	7079.45	12065.45	43540.00	2713.06	2713.06	5445.97	54614.00	7956.00	8956.00	7956.00	6865.00
25.	Tripura	1283.85	1669.01	1713.38	10382.00	518.20	622.08	1116.40	20625.00	1559.00	2026.70	1578.94	260.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21595.12	23528.40	29346.45	171944.00	10509.37	6316.37	15536.66	121400.00	13269.00	13063.35	7750.17	156.00
27.	Uttaranchal	2242.99	1364.63	2464.75	11245.00	552.30	496.90	1558.90	17715.00	3356.00	3447.88	3117.39	418.00
28.	West Bengal	12729.32	10704.46	12293.36	71553.00	3900.11	78.26	2865.13	15480.00	8773.00	8947.63	8824.46	6078.00
29.	A & N Islands	143.47	171.55	145.89	858.00	50.00	12.50	23.33	470.00	13.00	0.00	N/R	20.00
30.	D & N Haveli	75.29	49.70	16.42	77.00	50.00	0.00	0.99	26.00	7.00	0.00	10.04	13.00
31.	Daman & Diu	31.16	15.58	9.12	66.00	50.00	0.00	1.44	26.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
33.	Lakshadweep	2.44	1.62	3.10	15.00	50.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
34.	Pondicherry	71.22	23.31	42.09	266.00	50.00	28.93	60.23	437.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Total		161799.97	186974.39	195338.05	1100257.00	58150.00	40111.71	96720.07	955914.00	191823.00	172310.62	161567.84	44250.00

IAJ : Indra Awaas Yojana

SGSY : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

White Paper on Terrorism

1175. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several political parties have urged the Government to issue a White Paper on terrorism;

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

(c) the strategy formulated by the Government to check terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to issue a White Paper on Terrorism.

(c) In order to check trans-border crime and terrorism, the Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups by well coordinated intelligence based operations. From time to time, the Central Government has been sensitizing the State Governments about threat perception with regard to the activities of militant groups. Assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States by way of deployment of para-military forces and release of funds for modernizing the State Police Forces. 32 militant organisations have been notified as Terrorist Organisations. Besides, the Government has set up Joint Working Groups with a number of countries to counter cross border crime and terrorism.

Utilization of Machines

1176. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 2241 of 3.12.2002 and state:

(a) whether the figures of actual production during the last six years have been compiled from the Daily Work-dockets or the same have been furnished on some estimation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the relevant purchase files have been misplaced deliberately;

(d) if not, the reasons for not producing them to the CAG Investigating Team;

(e) whether the capacity of the said machines were fixed as late in 1995-96 whereas it were purchased in 1986;

(f) if so, the estimated loss towards blockade of funds;

(g) whether between 1986 to 1996, crew had all along been paid for no work; and

(h) if so, the action contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The figures of actual production during the last six years have been compiled on the basis of records of production available with the Press including the Daily Work Dockets. These have not been furnished on any estimation.

(c) and (d) These machines were procured during 1986-87 through DGS&D. The files being old (about 14 years old), it was not possible to locate these files to produce them before the Audit team. The Audit had asked for these files only to ascertain the declared/rated capacity of the machines for calculating their capacity utilization. Audit has been apprised that the capacity utilisation of machines is calculated on the basis of 'assessed capacity' and not on the basis of 'rated capacity'. No further comments have been received from the Audit.

(e) to (h) These machines were installed/commissioned during 1988-89 and their Assessed Capacity had been fixed in the year 1990 itself. These machines are being utilised since their installation. Therefore, there is no question of any loss due to blockade of funds. The question of crew having been paid for no work also does not arise.

Aluminium Plants

1177. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Aluminium Plants functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of aluminium produced during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the production of aluminium has increased during the last one year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up new Aluminium plants in the country particularly in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) There are seven Aluminium Smelters in the country at present as per the details given below:

Company	Location	Present capacity in MT
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO)	Korba (Chhattisgarh)	1,00,000
National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	Angul (Orissa)	2,30,000
HINDALCO Industries Ltd.	Renukut (Uttar Pradesh)	2,75,000
Indian Aluminium Company Limited (INDAL)	1. Hirakud (Orissa)	1,17,000
	2. Alupuram (Kerala)	
	3. Belgaum (Karnataka)	
Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO)	Mettur (Tamil Nadu)	25,000

(b) to (d) Production of Aluminium as made available by the primary producers in the country during the last three years is given below:

(In tonnes)

Year	Total production
1999-2000	617999
2000-2001	641253
2001-2002	634661

The production of aluminium during 2001-02 has not increased as compared to 2000-01.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Central Research Institutes In Jharkhand

1178. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Central Government Research Institutes/Organisations/bodies are located in Jharkhand alongwith their names;

(b) the total budget allocation made in respect of each of the bodies as on date;

(c) names of the bodies/institutes/organisations which have not fully utilised the amount allocated to them; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

Infrastructure for Science and Technology

1179. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of G.D.P. being spent on strengthening the science and technology infrastructure in the country;

(b) whether the present level of investment of G.D.P. in the science and technology is inadequate to meet the requirement of this sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) As per the latest available official statistics, the R&D expenditure as percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) was 0.81% in 1998-99.

(b) and (c) The "Science and Technology Policy 2003" announced by the Government envisages to raise the level of investment on Science and Technology to at least 2% by the end of 10th Plan with enhanced participation in R&D investment by industry. The 10th Plan S&T outlay for scientific agencies has increased from Rs. 12022.17 Crores in 9th Plan to Rs. 25243.00 Crores. The Government has been encouraging investment on R&D both in industry and institutions through several fiscal incentives and other support measures such as income tax relief on R&D expenditure, weighted tax deduction for sponsored research, Custom Duty Exemption on goods imported for use in Government

funded R&D projects, five year tax holiday for commercial R&D companies and National Awards for outstanding R&D.

[Translation]

Involvement of DDA Officers in Corrupt Practices

1180. SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

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

(a) the names of DDA officers and their designations whose services have been terminated and dismissed for their involvement in corrupt practices during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any officer has again been taken into the service; and

(c) if so, the basis thereof and the names of the officers and their designations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) DDA has reported that during the last three years, services of six officials have been terminated/dismissed for their involvement in corrupt practices. The year-wise details are as under:—

2000-01 : None

2001-02 :

- (i) Shri P.K. Sharma, Junior Engineer (Civil)
- (ii) Shri K.C. Verma, Junior Engineer (Civil)
- (iii) Shri Kishan Pal, Security Guard

2002-03:

- (iv) Sh. Yoginder Singh, Junior Engineer (Civil)
- (v) Om Prakash, Khallasi
- (vi) Sh. Devinder Kumar, Asst. Engineer (Civil)

(b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Setting up of Paint Plants

1181. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to relax the norms for the setting up of paint industries or plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the performance of the existing plants in the country, State-wise;

(c) the total quantity and value of paints and paint-products produced and sold during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that the export and import of paints and paint products has been very high in the recent years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and foreign exchange generated during the last years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Paints industry has already been exempted from Licensing requirements. Under the liberalized economic regime, investment decisions are taken by the entrepreneurs, based on their commercial perception, which in turn depends on several factors including the infrastructural facilities available in various States/UTs. While data relating to the Paints Industry's performance is not centrally maintained, details, as available in the publication of the Center for Monitoring India Economy (CMIE) for 21 sample Companies are indicative of growth.

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99
Total volume of paint production (MT)	718698	633222	569832
Value of production (Rs. in crore)	3225.2	2798.3	2468.2

As per the data provided by the Director General Foreign Trade, the import & export of the Paints Industry is as under:

Import

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	(April-Sept. 2002)
84537	87880	113783	67982
<i>Export Including Re-Export</i>			
192391	236417	243649	148116

*[Translation]***Militant Threat in J&K**

1182. SHRI PADAMSEN CHOUDHRY:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding 'Militants threat to working women in the State of Jammu and Kashmir' appearing in the Hindu dated 21 January, 2003;

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

(c) the name of the organisations imposing their code of conduct for women in the State; and

(d) the stand and reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the fact that terrorist outfits like Al Badar, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Harkat-Ul-Jehad-I-Islami, Jaish-e-Mohammad etc., had come up with veil diktat exhorting women particularly School/College going girls in Rajouri (J&K) and also gave ultimatum to Muslim women working with the State Police to quit jobs. Terrorists threat led to some fear in the area and a section of female population had temporarily started wearing Burqa. However, no police women resigned her job due to the threat.

(d) Government is alive to such diabolic designs of fundamentalist terrorist outfit's attempt at "Talibanisation" of the plural culture of Kashmiri society and has,

accordingly, sensitized the State Government. The State Government has informed that they have taken a number of steps like intensified patrolling, closer security surveillance and confidence building measures with active participation of locally respected persons. Further the State Government has informed that there has been any change in the mindset of the common people, particularly women, following the terrorist threats and people have started indicating that they are generally fed up with such diktats being issued by the terrorist.

*[English]***National Commission for Children**

1183. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to set up a National Commission for dealing with the status and development needs of the children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; .

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance have raised any objections in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) to (d) The proposal to set up a National Commission for Children is under consideration within the Government.

Diversion of Land earmarked for Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981

1184. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land earmarked for Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 has been diverted to other subsequent schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the applicants under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) DDA has

reported that the land earmarked for Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 has not been diverted to other schemes.

(c) DDA has already acquired 1478 acres of land in Rohini for partly liquidating the pendency of wait-listed registrants under Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981.

World Bank/ADB Loan for PMGSY

1185. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and Asian Development Bank have agreed to extend a loan for the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details alongwith the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the negotiations with the World Bank for funding the project have since been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount the World Bank and Asian Development Bank have agreed to give for the Yojana;

(f) the time by which it is likely to be received; and

(g) the details of States and agencies likely to get amount from this external assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (g) The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have agreed, in principle, to extend loans for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Discussions are continuing with both the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank regarding the terms and conditions, the nature and the size of the loans. The States proposed to be covered by the ADB are Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh while Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh are likely to be covered by the World Bank.

Misuse of Labour by MCD

1186. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 10,000 permanent/temporary beldars, safai karamchari and gardeners employed by Municipal Corporation of Delhi are working at the residences of the supervisory staff and elsewhere in Delhi for the last several years and their salary is being paid regularly every month by the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether any investigation through vigilance/CBI has been ordered to prevent misuse of labour and heavy loss to the Corporation regularly;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government against the officials found guilty?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Cadres in Miscellaneous Service

1187. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the complete break-up of tentative/final distribution of officers/personnel of different cadres in miscellaneous services between States of Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(b) the reasons for delay in cadre-division of the officers of State Administrative Service for the above States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The State Advisory Committee, constituted by the Central Government for the successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand respectively have published Tentative Final Allocation List in respect of about 75,000 State service personnel, inviting representations from them.

(b) The State Advisory Committee has not submitted its final recommendations to the Central Government in respect of the State Administrative Service.

[English]

Custodial Death

1188. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has pointed out that the number of deaths in police custody in the year 2002 has increased enormously as compared to 2000 and 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of custodial deaths during 2002; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to check the custodial deaths in 2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has reported that there were 176 deaths in police custody during the year 2002 whereas there were 170 deaths in 2001 and 133 deaths in 2000.

(c) During the year 2002, there were a total of 1338 custodial deaths (i.e. 176 in police custody and 1162 deaths in judicial custody).

(d) Law and Order is a State subject. However, NHRC has on various occasions, directed the concerned authorities, in appropriate cases, to take necessary steps to curb the occurrence of custodial deaths and also for improving the conditions in jails. NHRC has also issued instructions for streamlining the procedure for reporting custodial deaths to avoid any delay in sending the post-Mortem and Magisterial Inquiry Reports alongwith their videography to the Commission within the prescribed time limit.

[Translation]

Science and Technology Policy

1189. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering to formulate a science and technology policy;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps in this direction so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) The Government has recently announced a "Science and Technology Policy 2003" recognizing the changing context of the scientific enterprise, and to meet the present national needs in the new era of globalization. The policy reiterates India's commitment to participate as an equal and vigorous global player in generating and harnessing advances in science and technology for the benefit of all humankind.

[English]

Disinvestment in PSUs

1190. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of disinvestment done in Public Sector Undertakings in the coal industry over the past three years, year-wise;

(b) the extent to which such disinvestment have affected the production in the coal industry during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the extent to which disinvestment have affected the labourers of coal industry?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) There has been no disinvestment in the Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the coal industry over the past 3 years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) of the question above.

CISF on VIP Security

1191. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to utilise the Central Industrial Security Force for protection of VIPs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the personnel of CISF have been given sufficient training to undertake the job so that they could match personnel of National Security Guard in the matter of efficiency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) The security of VIPs is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, it has been decided that wherever central assistance is required for protection of VIP protects, CISF shall be the designated force.

Accordingly, a Special Duty Group of CISF personnel is being trained for VIP protection duties.

The training of CISF personnel on VIP security is continuing in a phased manner at NSG Training Centre and CISF Training Institute.

Fertilizer Factories

1192. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer producing Public Sector Undertakings are running in the losses;

(b) if so, the details of such PSUs for the past three years, unit-wise;

(c) whether fertilizer producing units in the Co-operative Sector making profits;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to give IFFCO a chance to hold loss-making Fertilizer factories rather than to give private sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The profits earned/losses incurred (-) by the fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Cooperatives during the last 3 years are given below:—

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the PSU/Cooperative	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4
National Fertilizers Ltd.	34.89	27.31	40.61
Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	-39.80	-151.95	0.57
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	35.08	64.97	40.49
Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	23.96	-141.03	-259.43 Disinvested** w.e.f. 28.2.02
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	6.33@	-29.76	-66.10
Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	-70.18	-108.30	-114.20
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	-854.99	-951.36	-1104.11
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	-564.23	-767.72	-799.66

1	2	3	4
Projects, Development & India Ltd.	-19.88	-32.66	-36.66
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	312.80	231.00	308.37
Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	55.85	138.10	187.33

** from 4/01 to 9/02 (18 months)

@ from Oct.' 99 to March, 2000 (6 months)

Note: The information relating to Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. and FCI Aravali Gypsum and Mineral India Ltd. constituted as new companies w.e.f. 1.4.2002 and 14.2.2003 respectively has not been included as these companies have not completed full year of their operations.

(e) and (f) Government has taken a decision to permit IFFCO and KRIBHCO, the two fertilizer cooperatives to participate in the disinvestment of fertilizer PSUs.

Additional Funds for Urban Development Employment Projects under SJSRY

1193. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to allocate additional funds for urban employment projects under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana to various States particularly to Bihar;

(b) if so, the amount of additional funds proposed to be allocated, State-wise; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Import Duty on Coal

1194. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lowered the import duty on coal and increased domestic prices of coal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) The Government have not lowered the import duty on coal during the current year. After de-regulation of pricing of coal, CIL, from time to time, is revising the coal prices as per commercial prudence in relation to market condition. The last such price revision was made on 17.8.2002.

[Translation]

Crime against Women in Delhi

1195. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints and F.I.Rs. have been registered regarding the abduction and missing girls and women in various parts of Delhi;

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

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of cases solved and the number of women and girls found;

(e) the number of cases remained unsolved; and

(f) the steps taken by the Delhi Police to solve the remaining cases and protect women?

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

(b) and (c) The common allegation in these complaints is that either the victim has been kidnapped/abducted by known suspects or she has been missing in unknown circumstances. Such complaints are promptly looked into and efforts are made to recover the kidnapped or missing women.

(d) and (e) The requisite information is given below:

I. Cases of kidnapping/abduction:

Year	No. of cases reported	No. of cases solved and women/Girls recovered	Number of cases not solved
2001	1052	795	257
2002	893	587	306
2003 (upto 15.2.2003)	93	30	63

II. Cases in which the girls/women were reported to be missing:

Year	Number of cases reported	No. of Women/Girls traced	No. of Women/Girls not traced
2001	2438	1949	489
2002	2586	2050	536
2003 (upto 15.2.2003)	338	210	128

(f) The investigating officers make all possible efforts to trace the victims and apprehend the culprits, if any. The steps taken to prevent crime against women include streamlining the functioning of Crime Against Women Cell; stationing of Police Control Room vehicles near women institutions and places frequented by them; deployment of police personnel at the Girls/Women institutions to instill a sense of security; and preventive action against the persons/known or suspected to be indulging in crime against women; and setting up of a Women Police Mobile Team to attend to distress calls from women.

[English]

Weather Prediction

1196. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that weather prediction in North American and European countries is accurate to a large extent;

(b) if so, the reasons for the weather prediction not being so accurate in India; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the weather forecasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that weather prediction in North America and Europe, which are situated in the extra-tropical latitudes, is more accurate than that over tropical countries. The main reason is that atmospheric processes at higher latitudes are adjective (horizontal) in nature and the movement of weather systems follows an orderly track. The weather in the tropics is characterised by convective (vertical) processes, which are localised and short-lived. As far as India is concerned, although the observation network is well-developed over land, the surrounding seas and mountains are data-sparse regions.

Government has taken number of steps to improve weather forecasting in the country. A National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) has been set up in New Delhi to provide specialized medium range forecast, particularly for the farming community. Under this Centre, 82 Agro-Field Met. Units (AFMUs) have been functioning in various locations in the country.

A dedicated Indian geostationary meteorological satellite (now named Kalpana-1) was launched in September, 2002 and is providing high resolution could imageries in the Visible, IR and Water Vapour channels. Similarly the new satellite in the INSAT series, INSAT-3A, planned for launch in the early 2003 will provide 1 km resolution imagery.

There Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) have started functioning along the east coast, at Chennai, Sriharikota and Kolkata. Three more such radars are to be installed at Paradip, Visakhapatnam and Machilipatnam. The DWR has the capability of providing the velocity structure of tropical cyclones.

A number of data buoys have been deployed over the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) under National Data Buoys Programme (NDBP) of Department of Ocean Development. They give continuous observations of wind, pressure, temperature (ambient & sea surface temperature), wave heights etc. which are of immense use to the forecasters.

In order to strengthen the observing system further, 20 High Wind Speed Recorders also have recently been installed at the coastal stations.

With the advanced computing facilities and with the development of NWP models and associated data assimilation techniques, the forecasting skill is being improved considerably. Research in Tropical Meteorology and forecasting of weather is continuously pursued, so that the model performance is improved further to yield a better forecast.

Commercial Mining of Selected Minerals by MECL

1197. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has diversified its activities into commercial mining of selected minerals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore alongwith the minerals of which commercial mining have been started by the Minerals Exploration Corporation Limited during the three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES, (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Recommendations of Committee

1198. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee appointed to review the functioning of the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) which inter alia suggested the privatisation of construction works of Government Departments presently handled by the CPWD;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether a large number of employees would become surplus as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) if so, the number of employees expected to become surplus and the steps contemplated by the Government to absorb the surplus staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Nitin Gadkari Committee has submitted an interim report making some recommendations regarding functioning of CPWD. These recommendations have been considered and partially accepted by the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Changing Syllabus of English and Political Science

1199. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to change the syllabus of English and Political Science for the XIth class in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Revised syllabi for English and Political Science based on the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE)-2000 have been introduced for class XI from the academic year 2002-2003.

Higher Rates in Kendriya Bhandar

1200. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decrease in the prices of Metal Board used in the manufacture of steel almirahs by 15-25 per cent during the last two years but the Kendriya Bhandar approved higher prices;

(b) whether any tender was invited for steel almirahs and instead of purchasing them from the lowest bidder, the almirahs have been purchased from other bidders at higher rates;

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

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the delinquent employees and to recover the loss of suffered in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No such decrease in prices has come to the notice of Kendriya Bhandar.

(b) and (c) An advertisement was published for identifying new sources of supply of steel furniture and the suppliers were classified into four categories depending upon their turnover, quality of product, demand for their product and availability of necessary infrastructure with them etc. Prices offered by them were fixed accordingly and not on the basis of lowest bid.

(d) Does not arise.

Work Permit to Illegal Immigrants

1201. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to issue work permit to illegal immigrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated a new immigration policy;

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

(e) the time by which the new policy is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Assistance to Towns

1202. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised a scheme to assist towns which are the centre of major pilgrim places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any criteria has been fixed by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds released so far for this purpose in 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) A Scheme for "Rejuvenation of Culturally Significant Cities" was sent to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved. As regards the selection of towns/cities and other details are concerned, these would be decided in consultation with the State Governments, after the scheme is finalized.

Metro Rail in Delhi

1203. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the progress of the Metro Rail in Delhi as on date;

(b) whether the Government have selected the places which would be connected with Metro Rail in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the year by which those places are likely to be connected by the Metro;

(e) the steps taken in that regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in regard to the security and maintenance of the Metro Rail Service in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Work on all the three Lines of Delhi Metro Phase-I Project is in progress. Progress achieved till 31.1.2003 is 41% Shahdara-Tis Hazari section of the project has been commissioned and started commercial operation with effect from 25th December, 2002.

(b) and (c) The corridors comprising Delhi Metro Phase-I and the places which they will connect are as under:—

- Line No. 1 — Shahdra to Barwala via Welcome Colony, Seelampur, Shastri Park, Kashmere Gate, Tis Hazari, Pratap Nagar, Vivekanandpuri, Trinagar, Kanhaiya Nagar, Keshav Puram, Wazirpur, Kohat Enclave, Pitampura, Rohini, Rithala, Daulatpur and Pehlampur.
- Line No. 2 — Vishwa Vidyalaya to Central Secretariat via Vidhan Sabha, Civil Lines, Kashmere Gate Delhi main station, Chawari Bazar, New Delhi Station, Cannought Place and Patel Chowk.
- Line No. 3 — Barakhmaba Road to Dwarka via Connaught Place, Palika Place, Jhandewalan, Karol Bagh, Rajender Place, Patel Nagar, Shadipur, Kirti Nagar, Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Rajouri Garden, Tagore Garden, Subhashnagar, Tilak Nagar, Janakpuri, Vikaspuri, Uttam Nagar, Om Vihar, Sewak park, Kakkrola Mor.

(d) Target for completion of the various Lines and the places which they connect are:—

- Line No. 1 — December, 2004
- Line No. 2 — September, 2005
- Line No. 3 — September, 2005

(e) Work on all the above three lines is progressing satisfactorily and would be completed as per the schedule given in (d) above. Shahdara-Tis Hazari section of Line No. 1 was commissioned for traffic on 25th December, 2002.

(f) Security:

- (i) A special unit with the name of Delhi Metro Rail Police has been formed within Delhi Police which is responsible for access control and law and order within the boundaries of Metro Rail tracks and installations. At present the following have been posted to this unit, which works under the supervision of Additional DCP, Railways:-

ACP-1, SI-9, ASI-19, Head Constables-123. Metro Rail Police is being deployed for duty on all trains and at metro stations in three shifts.

- (ii) Private Security-For the safety and security of metro property, private security from Group 4 Securities has also been deployed on stations, depot and track. The strength of Group 4 staff deployed for duty is 157, including supervisory staff.
- (iii) Two sniffer dogs for detection of explosive materials are being used in metro premises.
- (iv) Door frame metal detectors have been installed on the entry gates of all stations for proper checking/frisking of passengers. Staff has also been provided with hand held metal detectors for this purpose.

Maintenance

Proper maintenance infrastructure along with the required maintenance organisation has been set up and all assets, including rolling stock, are being maintained regularly.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs

1204. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of SCs/STs under various categories are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under the Ministry;

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

(c) whether various categories of the employees working in these department and undertakings under his Ministry have been given promotion and fresh recruitments have also been made during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of fresh recruitment made under various categories during this period and so far in the current year, year-wise and category-wise;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the recruitment and promotion of persons belonging to SC/ST categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Details of recruitment made during last three years may be seen at statement-II.

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):
 (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Detailed information may be seen at Statement-I.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Organisation/ Public Undertaking	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D		Total	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	55	26	221	161	217	480	41	125	534	792
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	7	5	5	—	5	16	—	—	17	21
Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO)	No vacant posts									
Commissioner of Payments (COP)	No vacant posts since 1992-93									

Statement-II

Year	A		B		C		D		Total		
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	UR	SC	ST
CIL											
2000	—	—	10	7	20	45	36	56	477	66	108
2001	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	—	1
2002	—	—	—	—	58	105	—	33	—	58	138
NLC											
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	2	798	232	2
2001	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	2	1
2002	—	—	5	43	—	—	29	1	290	34	44
CCO	Not recruitment was made during the last three years										
COP	No vacant post since 1992-93										

*[English]***Unauthorised Constructions and Jhuggi Clusters**

1205. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the unauthorised constructions including Jhuggi clusters in and around Government colonies particularly Lodhy Colony and Air Ports in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the complaints received by the Union Government in this regard during 2002-2003;

(c) the action taken/proposed to take in this regard, location-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of people who are well off and having good jobs, stay in jhuggis, enjoy free civic facilities like water, power/electricity etc.;

(e) if so, whether it is also a fact that land Mafia is taking/charging monthly rent from these jhuggi dwellers for allotting them space for a jhuggi; and

(f) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such land Mafia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mining of Precious Commodities

1206. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to grant permission for mining the precious commodities to diamond miners in the country;

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

(c) whether any amendments in the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act have been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote mining of precious commodities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) As per National Mineral Policy, 1993 (NMP), exploration and exploitation of precious stones including diamonds have been opened for private sector. To give effect to National Mineral Policy, Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR, Act) has been amended in 1994 and 1999. The Rules framed under MMDR Act have also been amended several times since 1994.

The changes in the Act and Rules have mainly resulted in delegation of more powers to State Governments, simplifying procedure for grant and renewal of mining lease/prospecting licence, providing, stability of tenure for mineral concessions, introduction of concept of Reconnaissance Operations, and empowering State Governments for framing Rules for prevention of illegal mining.

Exploration and exploitation of all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals including diamond and other precious stones have been thrown open to private entrepreneurs. Government is making all efforts to increase investment in the mining sector by creating investor friendly climate and removing bottlenecks to attract such investment.

*[Translation]***Reorganisation of Vigilance/Monitoring Committees**

1207. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reorganize the vigilance and monitoring committees set up in all the districts of the States for the rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to equip with special powers to these committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K.

PATIL: (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has reconstituted the Vigilance and Monitoring (V&M) Committees at the State and District levels with greater role for Members of Parliament. The reconstituted V&M Committees would replace all other Committees constituted by the Ministry for similar purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The revised guidelines for the V&M Committees have been issued to all States/UTs. These guidelines contained the composition, role and functions of these Committees at State and district levels, as well as instructions for conducting the meetings.

(e) The Committees shall have the authority to summon and inspect any record in respect of implementation of the programmes including complaints of wrong selection of beneficiaries, mis-appropriation/diversion of funds of various schemes of the Ministry and recommend follow up actions. The Committee may refer any matter of enquiry to the Dy. Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer/Project Director or suggest suitable action to be taken as per rules which shall be acted upon by him within 30 days.

[English]

Antarctica Expeditions

1208. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that more spying is done in Antarctica than the research work by the scientists who are based there as reported in Hindi daily 'Rashtraiya Sahara' dated February 4, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of research work carried by the Indian Scientists in Antarctica so far; and

(d) the aims and objectives of the 22nd Expedition of India which left for Antarctica on 10th January, 2003?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, it is not true.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scientific work done by the Indian Scientists in Antarctica is published in the Technical Reports of each Expedition. In addition, hundreds of scientific papers have been published in various Indian and International Journals. Fifteen Research Scholars got their Ph.D based on their work in Antarctica.

(d) The aims and objectives of the XXII Indian Antarctic Expedition are to-

- * Provide logistic and manpower support to maintain Indian permanent station 'Maitri'; and
- * To conduct scientific research in the fields of—
 - Atmospheric Science;
 - Biology & Environmental Sciences
 - Earth Sciences & Global Change; and
 - Engineering & Communication.

Sexual Harassment at Work Place

1209. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that guidelines prescribed by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka Judgement are not being followed by many Government Departments/Universities/Educational/Banking Institutions in the Public and Private Sector and Professional bodies;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have evolved any effective mechanism to implement the guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have any plans to introduce a comprehensive Bill to deal with the sexual harassment at work places;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether National Human Rights Commission and National Commission of Women have given any recommendations in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS Kaur MEENA): (a) and (b) Supreme Court's guidelines in Vishaka case are generally being followed.

(c) and (d) and Statement is enclosed.

(e) to (h) The NCW is in the process of drafting a Bill on Sexual Harassment of Women at their workplace, in consultation with State Commissions for Women and Non-Governmental Organisations.

Statement

The Government has taken a number of initiatives to give effect to the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court, which have the force of law under Article 141 of the constitution of India. These include:

- The Government have requested all the Central Ministries/Departments, Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Universities/Institutions, Central Board of Secondary Education. All India Council of Technical Education to constitute complaints committees and to ensure that the guidelines are implemented.
- NCW formulated a Code of Conduct for Work Place, putting down the Supreme Court's guidelines in a simple manner. This has been circulated to all State Commissions for women, Non-Governmental Organisations, the apex bodies of the Corporate Sector, Media and all Ministries and Departments.
- The NCW has instituted a series of interactive meetings with Public Sector Undertakings/Banks/Universities/Educational Institutions/Hotels/Media etc. to assess the extent of implementation of the guidelines.
- A Central Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development has been constituted in the Department of Women and Child Development to ensure that the complaints committees are constituted in each unit and the guidelines are implemented by all concerned.
- Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules have been amended to include sexual harassment as a misconduct.
- Amendments have been made to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 so that sexual harassment of women at work place in the private sector could constitute an offence for which a workman is liable for disciplinary action.

Exploration of Sea Resources

1210. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMI GOWDA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start the full exploitation of the sea resources located in the Indian Maritime zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have appointed any working group in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any survey in this regard has been conducted; and

(f) if so, the details and outcome of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Various minerals and hydrocarbon resources are known to occur in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the waters around India. Hydrocarbon resources are being exploited by the Government on a continuous basis. There is no proposal for the exploitation of other mineral resources from the offshore areas.

(c) No working group has been set up for the exploitation of minerals and hydrocarbon resources in the offshore areas in the EEZ.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The surveys to explore and estimate mineral resources in the Indian EEZ are an ongoing process. Estimates of mineral resources and hydrocarbon reserves are therefore regularly updated.

Mineral Resources

- (1) Geological Survey of India (Marine Wing) has undertaken sea bed survey and investigations relating to earth sciences, within the EEZ of India, to delineate potential areas for marine non-living resources. Seabed surveys have been carried out in Arabian sea, Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea within EEZ including territorial waters. They have delineated heavy mineral sands comprising illuminite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite and garnet off Orissa.

Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka coasts high grade lime-mud deposit in water depths of 180 to 1200 m off Gujarat coast and in water depths of 100 to 200m off Andhra coast; phosphatised sediments in water depths of 200-1000 m off Gujarat coasts; 2-5 cm thick layer of micro-manganese nodules in water depth of 2800 to 4300 m in Lakshadweep sea; Oolites and calcareous sand in water depth of 50 to 200 m of Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts; Calcareous sediments in water depth of 1000 m, west of Andaman Nicobar Group of Islands; ferro-manganese encrustations with high values of nickel, cobalt and lead has been recorded from Lakshadweep sea at a water depth of 1562 m.

Hydrocarbon

- (2) Various measures have been taken by the Government to find new hydrocarbon reserve by, inter alia, extending exploration to deep waters and frontier areas, increasing private participation in exploration activities. Government has also formulated New Exploration Licencing policy (NELP) to explore and enhance the production of crude oil and natural gas in the country including offshore areas. Government has signed 54 production sharing contracts for the offshore areas in the first three rounds of NELP. Reserves of hydrocarbons are regularly updated through geological and geophysical surveys.

Counselling Services for Children

1211. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that counselling services for children are mushrooming haphazardly in the country;
- (b) whether the Government propose to regulate and improve their quality by laying down criteria for licencing and certification of counsellors;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any uniform standard for these services at present; and
- (e) if so, the time by which the criteria is likely to be laid down for this purpose by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS

KAUR MEENA): (a) to (e) Government is engaged in a planning exercise to upgrade and professionalise counselling services for children. As of now, there is no firm proposal for establishing standardization or licencing of counselling services.

[*Translation*]

Area Intensive Programme

1212. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to provide funds to the State Governments particularly of Jharkhand for the Area Intensive Programme under Minority Welfare Programmes during the last three years and the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The component of infrastructure development under the Scheme of Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernization Programme provides funds to the State Governments for the development of infrastructure facilities in the primary, upper primary and senior secondary schools. The following amounts have been released in last 3 years:-

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
1998-1999	1352.92
1999-2000	1142.91
2000-2001	1670.00
2001-2002	1528.84
2002-2003	2798.00

(Till 20th Feb., 2003)

In 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 49.12 lakhs was released under Area Intensive Programme for the three blocks, of Gaude, Dhanwar and Giridih of the Giridih District which now forms part of Jharkhand state. No proposal from Jharkhand state has been received for grants thereafter.

[English]

Smuggling of Weapons

1213. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that latest weapons are being smuggled into India by Pakistan through the neighbouring countries;

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

(c) whether the border areas of the country are being used by the smugglers for anti-national activities;

(d) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to strengthen borders and alert surveillance along border to check smuggling of arms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Intelligence inputs indicate that Pak ISI is behind smuggling of arms through neighbouring countries.

(d) and (e) The Government has undertaken the work of strengthening of borders by various measures such as fencing, floodlighting, construction of border roads etc. Creek area of Gujarat Sector is also being strengthened. Besides, all the concerned agencies such as Coast Guard, Customs, border-guarding forces have been alerted to conduct intensive patrolling along the border areas to check smuggling of arms.

Betting Rackets

1214. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have busted number of betting rackets in the Capital recently after the start of the Cricket World Cup;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the persons arrested in this connection so far in the country and the estimated amount of illegal money involved in this betting racket in the country;

(c) whether some underworld dons including Dawood Ibrahim are also alleged to be involved in such rackets on a large scale; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government have taken/propose to be taken in consultation with all State Governments to curb such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Delhi Police detected seven betting rackets operating from Delhi after the start of the "Cricket World Cup, 2003" in connection with which 24 persons were arrested and cash amounting to Rs. 4,81,522/- seized.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of Delhi Police.

(d) Law and Order being a state subject, it is for the State Governments concerned to work out modalities for curbing such illegal activities. Delhi Police have, however briefed Police officials to collect intelligence about betting rackets; and to keep a watch on the persons suspected to be involved in such activities.

Misuse of Funds by Delhi Government

1215. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rs 70 lakh in Rs. 1.3 crore just vanishes" appearing in the *Times of India* dated January 24, 2003;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the funds released to Delhi Government for the public works have not reached their destination;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to enquire into matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been reported in the news item in question that a "social" audit conducted by a Non-Governmental Organization revealed that out of the 68 works of the value of Rs. 1.3 crores undertaken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi between 1st April, 2000 to 31st March, 2002 in the area of Sundermagari and New Seema

Puri, works of the value of Rs. 70 lakhs did not physically exist at all.

(c) to (f) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi verified the facts reported in the news item and found that the works were executed in totality against the funds released by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Displaced Kashmiri Families

1216. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced families of Jammu and Kashmir which have returned to their homes so far and the percentage it constitutes of the total number of displaced families; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to create a safer environment for the return of the remaining displaced Kashmiris?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) According to available reports, no Kashmiri migrant family has returned to their homes so far.

(b) In order to enable safe and honourable return of migrants to their native places in the Valley, the then State Government of J&K finalized an Action Plan involving a total amount of Rs. 2589.73 crores. The Action Plan is to be implemented in phases, which envisages return and rehabilitation of migrant families in areas where clusters of migrant houses are available and in villages/mohallas in the Kashmir Valley Districts with sizeable Kashmiri Pandit population and where security is already being provided. To begin with, 166 houses forming 15 clusters have been identified in Srinagar and Badgam Districts, which are considered safe for return of the owners of these houses. The list of these clusters was published in the newspapers and steps were taken to identify the families and find their willingness to return to their homes. About 50 families who were registered with the Relief organization, Jammu were contacted personally to give their consent for return to the Valley on the basis of the package announced by the Government. Interaction meetings with some of these families were also held but as reported by State Government, only two families (not belonging to the particular area) have agreed to return to the Valley so far.

The New State Government has indicated that they have identified the shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani where the Kashmiri migrants displaced from these places could be settled temporarily by developing two model clusters containing temporary shelters for Kashmiri migrants, till such time they can repair their existing residential houses.

Demand and Production of Fertilizers

1217. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) the number of fertilizer projects started and the extent to which production capacity augmented in the ongoing projects in view of increasing demand of fertilizers in the country alongwith project-wise capacity augmentation details for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the farmers have to purchase fertilizers at higher cost through black marketing during the process of growing crops due to shortage of fertilizers;

(c) if so, the measures prescribed by the Government to deal with such situation;

(d) whether the Government have assessed the total requirement of fertilizers in the country for the next three years and anticipated requirement during the said period, year-wise; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) The details of major fertilizer projects, completed during the last three years and those under implementation at present to augment the production capacity of fertilizers are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The requirement of major fertilizers namely, urea, DAP and MOP is assessed for each State/ Union Territory for each crop season of Kharif and Rabi before the commencement of the season. The assessed requirement of urea, DAP and MOP for the country for Kharif 2003 season (1st April to 30th September 2003) has been as under:

	(lakh tonnes)
Urea	106.30
DAP	32.38
MOP	11.23

Assessment of requirement of fertilizers is not made three years in advance. However, the Working Group on Fertilizers for the Tenth Plan has worked out the demand forecast for urea, DAP and MOP for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 as under:—

	(lakh tonnes)		
Year	Urea	DAP	MOP
2003-04	221.18	77.05	22.73
2004-05	228.10	81.87	23.64
2005-06	235.03	86.69	24.55

The demand forecast for urea and DAP, however, seems to be on higher side in view of the current trend of sales of these fertilizers.

Statement

Major Fertilizer Projects set up and under Implementation during the last three years

S.No.	Name	Location	Sector	Product	Additional Capacity (in lakh TPA)	Month/Year of Commissioning
Already Commissioned						
1.	Indo Gulf Corporation Ltd., (new project)	Dahej, Gujarat	Private	DAP	4.00	October, 2000
2.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., (NPK expansion project)	Vyzag, A.P.	Private	NPK	1.25	July, 2000
3.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) (urea plant expansion project),	Nangal, Punjab	Public	Urea	1.48	February, 2001
4.	Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizer Ltd. (New)	Paradeep, Orissa	Private	DAP NPK NP	15.00 3.20 1.00	April, 2001
5.	Godavari Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd. (GFCL)	Kakinada, A.P.	Jt. Sector	DAP	2.8	Sept., 2001
Under Implementation						
1.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (DAP Expansion Project)	Sikka, Gujarat	Jt. Sector	DAP	3.96	Under trial commissioning since June, 2002
2.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation (BVFC)	Namrup, Assam	Public Sector	Urea	3.80	Units III & I commissioned in March, 2002. Unit II is expected to be commissioned by August, 2003
3.	Oman India Fertilizer	Oman	Joint venture	Urea	16.52	July, 2005

Setting up of Technical Universities

1218. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no Technical University exists in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a Technical University in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the time by which such university is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Mining/Exploration of Precious/Semi Precious Stones

1219. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVA:
SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States where precious/semi precious and Gem stones are available, State-wise especially in Orissa and Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Government have any special schemes and project proposals to improve the quarrying mining and exploitation of these stones deposits in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the quantity of these stones deposits available in the country alongwith the quantity and value of stones exploited annually during the last three years, their usage/ consumption in local market;

(e) whether the export of these stones has been badly affected in the recent years;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to remove the crisis;

(g) the companies who have sought the permission from Government for prospecting and mining of the Gem stones;

(h) whether these companies will put up lapidary units to process the precious and semi-precious Gem stones; and

(i) if so, the places selected for putting up the Gem parks in Orissa and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) As per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office under Ministry of Mines, State-wise recoverable reserves of Precious/Semi precious and Gem stones are given in the Statement-I enclosed. The quantity and value of gem stones (precious and semi precious) produced during the last three years is given in the statement-II enclosed.

The National Mineral Policy (NMP) recognized the need for encouraging private investment including foreign direct investment and attracting state of the art technology in the mineral sector. In pursuance of the NMP, Central Government has thrown open mining sector for private investment including foreign direct investment. All efforts are being made to increase investment in mining sector by creating investment friendly climate and removing bottlenecks to attract such investment. This liberalization is attracting world class companies in mining sector including Gem stone bringing capital and advanced technology in mining sector.

While gem variety of garnets, ruby, sapphire, emeralds and diamond are used in jewellery, industrial variety of corundum and garnet are used as abrasive and industrial diamond is used for manufacturing drill bits.

(e) and (f) The details of export of precious and semi precious and gem stones as per information furnished by IBM are given in the Statement-III enclosed. The exports have fluctuated over the last five years, and exports in 2001-2002 have generally increased as compared to 1998-1999.

(g) and (h) Mineral Concessions are granted by the State Governments. For precious stones including diamonds, these concessions are granted after obtaining prior approval of the Central Government. Since January 2000, inter-alia M/s NMDC, M/S/De Beers India Prospecting Ltd., M/s Geomysore Services (India) Private Ltd., M/s ACC-Rio-Tinto Exploration Ltd., M/s CRA Exploration India (Pvt.) Ltd., M/s AMIL Mining India (Pvt.) Ltd., etc. have been accorded prior approval for grant of

reconnaissance permits for diamond and associated minerals. At the stage of reconnaissance, consideration of setting up of lapidary units is premature.

(i) The information regarding places selected for putting of Gem Parks by State Governments is not centrally maintained.

Statement-I

State-wise Recoverable Reserves of Precious/Semi Precious and Gem Stones as on 1.4.2000

Sl. No.	State/Mineral	Unit	Recoverable reserves
1	2	3	4
1. Diamond			
	All India	Carates	2643824.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Carates	5465.00
	Chhattisgarh	Carates	1304000.00
	Madhya Pradesh	Carates	1334359.00
2. Corundum			
	All India	Tonnes	32335.15
	Andhra Pradesh	Tonnes	1094.19
	Chhattisgarh	Tonnes	22.26

1	2	3	4
	Karnataka	Tonnes	15293.70
	Rajasthan	Tonnes	11925.00
	Tamil Nadu	Tonnes	4000.00
3. Sapphire			
	All India	Kilogram	450.00
	Jammu & Kashmir	Kilogram	450.00
4. Ruby			
	All India	Kilogram	496.45
	Orissa	Kilogram	469.45
5. Garnet			
	All India	Tonnes	47703160.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Tonnes	11743147.30
	Chhattisgarh	Tonnes	575.00
	Jharkhand	Tonnes	91512.24
	Kerala	Tonnes	196888.00
	Orissa	Tonnes	14191104.00
	Rajasthan	Tonnes	134482.81
	Tamil Nadu	Tonnes	21345451.00

Statement-II

Production of Gem Stones (Precious & Semi-Precious) in India during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Value on '000 rupees)

Name of Mineral	Unit	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Corundum	Kg	20	20	6709	43	1	4
Agate	Tonnes	120	120	120	120	53	53
Diamond	Carats	40956	213985	57407	300687	81448	396096
Garnet (ab)	Tonnes	193406	53373	232259	65016	281546	83952
Garnet (gem)	Kg.	800	112	502	113	677	152

Statement-III*Export of Precious and Semi-Precious & Gemstones (1998-99 to 2001-02)*

(Value in Crores)

Name	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Precious & semi-Precious stones (NES)	685	661	545	716
Garnet (cut & uncut)	13	23	7	17
Garnet (natural)	15	19	16	42
Diamond (mostly cut)	19977	27909	28248	28206
Emerald	143	168	308	196

Reforms in Education System

1220. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered introduction of reforms in the educational system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of discussions held to base the reforms on a consensus across the educational bodies and political parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992, based on an in-depth review of the educational situation and a national consensus, has laid down a comprehensive framework that continues to guide the development of education in its entirety.

The NPE envisaged a national system of education which implies that, upto a given level, all children, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of comparable quality while lifelong education will be a cherished goal of the educational process. To achieve this, various schemes and programmes have been launched and are under various stages of implementation.

Educational development is a continuous process. Constant efforts are made, from time to time, in

consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders to bring about improvements in the system to meet the emerging challenges. Several National Resource Organisations like the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), University Grants Commission (UGC), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), etc., lend their expertise and advice on improving the implementation of the National Policy on Education and programmes thereunder.

Regularization of Industries Running Illegally in Residential Colonies in Delhi

1221. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee to look into the regularisation of over 50 thousand industries running illegally in the residential colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Committee on February 4, 2003 to examine the Delhi Development Authority's proposal of in-situ regularization of non conforming Industries functioning in 24 residential areas where the concentration of industries is more than 70%. The Committee shall also suggest measures to be taken in respect of residential premises in such areas, in the event of growth of industrial activity, examine the policy response to areas under non-conforming industrial use below 70% and initiatives required to prevent further industries coming up in such areas, levy of development/conversion charges, etc.

(c) to (e) The committee has not yet submitted its recommendations.

Relaxation of Criteria by AICTE

1222. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has relaxed the eligibility criteria from 50 per cent minimum marks to 35 per cent marks for entry to the professional courses;

(b) if so, whether the said order is binding on all States/Universities in the country;

(c) the name of States that have agreed to follow the said order; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government and AICTE to make it mandatory for all the States to follow these orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Declining Technical Education

1223. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an allround feeling amongst the industrial sector about the continued decline in the technical education;

(b) if so, whether this is attributed to the shortage of technical institutes like the IITs and the mushrooming growth of sub standard technical institutes in the private sector;

(c) if so, whether the Government have looked into the causes for this declining trend in the technical education affecting ultimately the industrial growth of the country; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken to ensure that the technical education provided is improved to meet the challenges ahead in the development of industrial infrastructure of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) There is no decline in the standard of Technical Education. In fact, there has been a steady progress in the development of technical education system in the country. The technical education system has largely met the skilled manpower requirement of the country in the past and has the potential to meet the emerging needs in the field of Science & Technology. It is generally self-reliant and has received international recognition for the quality of its output. Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore and other centrally funded technical institutes produce high quality technical manpower relevant to the needs of the industry. The Government is conscious about the need to make available more quality technical manpower. Towards this, accelerated increase in intake of students in premier institutions is being made. There has been very large expansion in the setting up of technical institutions in the country. In order to meet the overall quality in such institutes, special assistance are provided under various schemes particularly for Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence in Laboratories/Libraries, Thrust Area Developments and Research and Development. The 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) including the recently inducted IIT Roorkee are acting as nucleus to provide leadership role for improvement of quality of technical education system in the respective region. The Government of India has also decided to upgrade the Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) and converted them into the National Institutes of Technology (NITs). A massive programme for improvement of quality of technical education in the country namely *Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India* has been launched.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) while granting approval to new technical institutions ensures availability of adequate infrastructure facilities as

per its norms and standards. The National Board of Accreditation under the aegis of AICTE conducts quality auditing of the technical education system. While framing model curricula, AICTE also keeps in view the relation of the course module with current/contemporary technologies. With a view to providing necessary direction towards promotion of Postgraduate education and Research in Engineering and Technology, the Ministry has announced a policy framework in December, 2001, providing for increase in the duration of M. Tech. programmes, increase in the outturn of Postgraduate students/Ph.D holders, periodic phasing out of outdated Postgraduate programmes, promotion of industrial participation, etc. The scholarship amount for Post-Graduate and Research students have been increased considerably.

Loans to People Living Below Poverty Line/EWSs by HUDCO

1224. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO plans to give loans to people living below poverty line, economically weaker sections in the next fiscal year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) allocates 55% of its loanable housing funds to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG) each year as per the following break-up:

EWS (Urban)	15%
EWS (Rural)	15%
LIG (both urban and rural)	25%

The quantum of funds is decided in terms of Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) each year.

[*Translation*]

Special Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for providing basic facilities

1225. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to the Union Government for special financial assistance for the next five years to arrest the collapse of basic urban facilities in Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistan's Activities

1226. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has raised a suicidal squad of its prisoners to speed up terrorism in India;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any high level inquiry into this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) There are no confirmed reports in this regard;

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

[*English*]

Private Security Agencies

1227. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has formulated any scheme for the benefit of private security agencies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made it mandatory to register the private security agencies functioning in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such agencies registered with Delhi Police so far and the extent to which such agencies are accountable to Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Scheme, inter alia, provides that Station House Officers and District Deputy Commissioners of Police will hold meetings at regular intervals with the representatives of private security agencies operating in their jurisdiction to review their functioning and to extend possible assistance to them to improve their performance.

(c) No, Sir. There is no requirement under law at present for such private security agencies to register themselves with the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of SC/ST under his Ministry

1228. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of SCs/STs under various categories in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry are vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various categories of the employees working in these departments and undertakings under his

Ministry have been given promotion and fresh recruitments have also been made during the last three years;

(d) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh recruitment made under various categories during the said period and till date;

(e) whether prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the recruitment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) A statement-I showing the number of posts of SCs/STs lying vacant under various categories in the Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water Supply of the Ministry of Rural Development and two autonomous bodies viz., Council for Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART) and National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement-II showing the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh recruitments made under various categories during the last 3 years and till date is enclosed.

(e) and (f) At the time of filling up of posts by direct recruitment or promotion, as the case may be, the instructions issued by the Government from time to time for providing reservation to the candidates belonging to SCs/STs categories have been followed.

Statement-I

The number of posts of SCs/STs lying vacant under various categories in the Ministry of Rural Development and its autonomous bodies

Name of Department/Organization	Number of posts lying vacant			
	SC		ST	
	Name of Post	No. of posts	Name of Post	No. of posts
1	2	3	4	5
Department of Land Resources	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Drinking Water Supply	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
D/o Rural Development	Private Secretary	01	Private Secretary	01
	Steno Grade 'C'	01	Steno Grade 'C'	03
	Eco. Investigator		Steno Grade 'D'	03
	Grade-I	01		
			UDC	01
			LDC	01
			Group D	01
CAPART	Asst. Director	01	Personal Assistance	01
NIRD	Stenographer		Assistance Professor	01
	Grade III	01	Chowkidar	01
			Mali	01

Statement II

The year-wise and category-wise details of fresh recruitments made under various categories during the last 3 years and till date in the Ministry of Rural Development and its autonomous bodies

Name of Department/Organization	1999-2000				2000-2001				2001-2002				2002-2003 (till date)			
	SC	ST	OBC	UR	SC	ST	OBC	UR	SC	ST	OBC	UR	SC	ST	OBC	UR
Department of Land Resources	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Department of Drinking Water Supply	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
D/o Rural Development	1	1	1	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CAPART	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
NIRD	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Abbreviations used:

SC	Scheduled Castes
ST	Scheduled Tribes
OBC	Other Backward Classes
UR	Unreserved

[English]

Forecasting of Cyclone

1229. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to forecast cyclones in advance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of days in advance cyclone forecasting is being done presently;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to improve the accuracy of cyclone forecasts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has established a cyclone warning system for the country and six cyclone warning centres are in operation at Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Mumbai and Ahmedabad covering the entire Indian coastline. IMD follows a four-stage warning system for tropical cyclone. A "Pre-cyclone Watch" is issued upto 4 days in advance whenever a depression forms over the Indian Seas. This is followed by a "Cyclone Alert" issued 2-3 days in advance. In the third stage, cyclone warnings are issued 1-2 days in advance which specify the expected place and time of landfall of the tropical cyclone. The final stage is known as "Post-landfall Outlook" which is issued 12 hours in advance of landfall.

The accuracy of cyclone forecasts issued by IMD is generally on par with the accuracy of such forecasts issued by the tropical cyclone forecast services of other countries. However, with the development of new observing systems such as buoys, Doppler Radars and new generation satellites, these forecasts are likely to improve further.

Three Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) have started functioning along the east coast at Chennai, Sriharikota and Kolkata. Three more such radars are to be installed at Paradip, Visakhapatnam and Machilipatnam. The DWR has the capability of providing the velocity structure of tropical cyclones.

In order to strengthen the observing system further 20 High Wind Speed Recorders also have recently been installed at the coastal stations.

A dedicated Indian geostationary meteorological satellite (now named Kalpana-1) was launched in September, 2002 and is providing high resolution cloud imageries in the Visible, IR and Water Vapour channels. Similarly the new satellite in the INSAT series, INSAT-3A, planned for launch in the early 2003 will provide 1 km resolution imagery.

Numerical model for tropical cyclone track prediction is already operational.

Swajaldhara Project

1230. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a Swajaldhara Scheme to provide drinking water to all the villages of the country;

(b) if so, the funds likely to be provided under the scheme, head-wise;

(c) whether the Central Government have received complaints from the State Governments that the five days given to States for submitting proposals under the "Swajaldhara Scheme" were not sufficient;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the time limit in this regard; and

(e) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be made operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Swajaldhara scheme has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25.12.2002. In the financial year 2002-2003 funds are made available under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(c) to (e) Swajaldhara is already operative. There is no time limit for submission of Application/Proposal under Swajaldhara. Before the launching of Swajaldhara by Hon'ble Prime Minister, some days were indicated to receive, consider and sanction Swajaldhara proposal.

Posting of Regular Manager in Minto Road Press

1231. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of regular Manager, production as well as administrative activities of Minto Road Press are suffering badly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry had adopted any mechanism to continuously oversee the functioning of Directorate of Printing; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to appoint a regular Manager in the Press?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Director of Printing, being the Head of the Department, reports directly to the Ministry regarding functioning of the Directorate of Printing and the Presses under its control.

(d) The Union Public Service Commission has already been approached for nomination of suitable officers for filling up vacancies in the grade of Manager.

Credit Assistance by Nationalised Banks for Self Employment

1232. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised Banks are not providing credit assistance for self-employment programmes in the rural areas;

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

(c) whether the Government have received complaints from the State Governments in this regard;

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

(e) whether this issue and problems of rural employment schemes were discussed in the recently held meeting of State Ministers of rural development; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to sort out the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (e) With a view to ensuring timely and adequate loaning by the Banks, the Guidelines of the rural self-employment scheme like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) provide for close involvement of the Banks in the identification of key activities, the nurturing of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and in the selection of Swarozgaris. However, some Nationalised Banks are stated to be delaying in sanction/disbursement of loans and not co-operating with their co-implementing field level agencies for successful implementation of the SGSY. The Government of India has received complaints in writing from only one State Government; viz. Rajasthan. The State Government of Rajasthan has informed that some banks like Bank of Rajasthan are not sanctioning and disbursing loans under SGSY. The State has also intimated to the Ministry that most of the Lead Banks in the State are not participating in Block and District Level Co-ordination Committees set up for the implementation of the SGSY in the State of Rajasthan. However, this issue has been raised by most State Governments during the meeting of the Central Level Co-ordination Committee (CLCC) constituted under SGSY and in the National Conference of the State Ministers of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Public Works held on 27th and 28th January 2003 in New Delhi. A Statement showing State-wise credit disbursed by Nationalised Banks vis-a-vis total credit mobilization target during 2002-2003 upto December, 2002 is enclosed.

(f) The Ministry has written to the RBI and Ministry of Finance, Banking Division to sort out the Bank related problems for successful implementation of the rural self-employment programme like SGSY. A Secretary level meeting has also been held between the Ministry of Finance, Banking Division and Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development on 21.02.2003 in presence of representatives of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) where, a series of credit related issues were discussed in order to arrive at possible solutions for removing various difficulties experienced with the financial institutions for ensuring effective implementation of the SGSY.

Statement*Credit disbursed by Nationalised Banks during 2002-2003 upto December, 2002*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total Credit Target	Credit Disbursed by Nationalised Banks	% Credit Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8112.51	3029.07	37.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	680.22	19.07	2.80
3.	Assam	9244.94	552.23	5.97
4.	Bihar	37040.00	5269.30	14.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	6542.33	1084.69	16.58
6.	Goa	230.35	56.34	24.46
7.	Gujarat	4544.28	972.27	21.40
8.	Haryana	3537.27	686.93	19.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2244.90	518.413	23.09
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3113.25	NR	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	12896.49	NR	0.00
12.	Karnataka	12521.30	2044.40	16.33
13.	Kerala	6500.00	830.91	12.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12300.00	3508.24	28.52
15.	Maharashtra	19739.86	2641.62	13.38
16.	Manipur	531.36	NR	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1254.92	32.31	2.57
18.	Mizoram	184.41	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	642.83	32.16	5.00
20.	Orissa	11121.59	1730.17	15.56
21.	Punjab	1539.49	561.60	36.48
22.	Rajasthan	8207.50	2034.10	24.78
23.	Sikkim	237.08	102.49	43.23
24.	Tamil Nadu	7332.16	1057.83	14.43
25.	Tripura	1462.07	758.70	51.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56500.15	2924.75	5.18

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttaranchal	3436.29	397.29	11.56
28.	West Bengal	20000.00	1135.06	5.68
29.	A & N Islands	181.76	—	0.00
30.	Daman & Diu	206.30	NR	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	90.00	NR	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	170.42	—	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	175.37	35.21	20.08
	Total	252521.40	32015.15	12.68

NR — Not Reported

Computerisation of Land Records

1233. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds demanded and released for computerisation of land records during 2002-2003 so far, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the funds utilized and the progress made in this regard District-wise as on date and particularly in the KBK districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) The Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records is a demand driven scheme and the proposals received from States are examined as per the Guidelines and funds released accordingly. The State-wise funds released during 2002-2003 is given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.90
2.	Gujarat	9.13
3.	Haryana	0.10
4.	Orissa	6.58
5.	Tamil Nadu	3.47
6.	Chhattisgarh	2.81
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3.76
8.	Delhi	0.19
	Total	29.94

(b) District-wise funds are not released under the Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records. However, funds are released to Revenue Departments of the States for implementation of the Scheme in various districts. Since inception of the Scheme, Government of India has released Rs. 24.17 crore to the State Government of Orissa and the utilization reported by the State Government is Rs. 16.82 crore (70%).

Technology Parks for Women

1234. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up women technology parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more technology parks for women;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have initiated any steps to provide adequate infrastructure facilities at these parks;

(f) if so, the total amount sanctioned and spent under the scheme during 2001-2002, State-wise; and

(g) the plans for 2002-2003 for women entrepreneurs in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (g) To develop and demonstrate appropriate location specific technologies relevant to rural women, the Government has set up three Technology Parks for women one in the arid zone at Barmer in Rajasthan, one in west-coastal region at Shivali Village, Manipal in Karnataka and one in hill region at Mehuwala Village at Dehradun. The positive impact of these Parks has resulted in setting up 12 more Women Technology Parks in different agro-climatic regions of the country including 3 in the North-Eastern States, to enable rural women to make the best use of proven S&T interventions. Under this Programme low cost workshops, some tools, implements and minor equipment are provided as infrastructure and for training purposes. The scheme aims at developing models for different agro-climatic regions and is not state specific. Proposals for setting up some more parks in other agro-climatic regions have been received. Total amount spent on these Technology Parks during 2001-2002 is Rs. 126.80 lakhs and that of 2002-2003 (till date) is Rs. 141.98 lakhs.

Asia Pacific Forum

1235. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions was held in November, 2002 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the countries which participated in the meeting; and

(c) the details of the discussion held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions was held in November, 2002 in New Delhi.

(b) The following countries participated in the meeting:—

India, Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Timor-Leste, Afghanistan, Iran, and Palestine.

(c) The following important issues were discussed:—

- (i) The recommendations of the Advisory Council Jurists reports on the death penalty and child pornography on the internet.
- (ii) Proposal to develop a new international convention on the rights of people with disabilities.
- (iii) The report of Advisory Council of Journalists on trafficking.
- (iv) Strengthening of strategic partnership with human rights institutions.
- (v) The importance of national institutions undertaking practical collaborative activities with non-governmental organizations at both the national and regional level for the protection and promotion of human rights.

In conclusion the Forum requested the Secretariat to prepare draft terms of reference on the primacy of rule of law in containing terrorism and protection of human rights, for its approval. It also recommended the reinvigoration of the network of focal points on trafficking within Forum member institutions.

Education for Handicapped, Widows, Adult Women etc.

1236. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes and schemes formulated and being implemented by the Government for education of handicapped, widows, adult women and destitute children in the country;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided for the same to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of amount actually utilised by the state Governments and NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The following schemes are being implemented by the Government for education of handicapped, widows, adult women, etc.:

1. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children, 100% financial assistance is provided to the State

Governments/UTs/VOs for providing necessary facilities to the children with mild to moderate disability with the purpose of integrating them in the general school system.

2. Under the Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with a view to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education assistance at the rate of Rs. 1200/- per child per year is provided for addressing the special educational needs of disabled children. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) a component of SSA also supports the special needs of disabled children.
3. Mahila Samakhya Programme (Education for Women Equality) provides for education and empowerment of women in rural areas particularly of women from socially and economically marginalised group.
4. The Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) aims at imparting vocational linked adult education programmes to the entire community including weaker sections of society.

Grants under the schemes are being released to States/UTs/NGOs on the basis of their utilisation of previous funds.

Technical Education Channel

1237. SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched a technical education channel recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the programmes to be telecast in the channel;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted on the utility and the success of the channel; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Technical Education Channel 'EKLAVYA' has been launched on 26th January, 2003. The channel would telecast curriculum based programme and would eventually be a 24-hour channel. This would directly benefit more than 10 lakh

engineering college students in the Country. A Programme Advisory Committee has been constituted to ensure smooth running of the channel and broadcast of quality technical education programmes.

Demand of Indian Institutions

1238. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a great demand of Indian institutions outside India;
- (b) if so, whether his Ministry have made a proposal with the objective to make things easier for the foreign students and scholars coming to India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government propose to devise a single window clearance system;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to have a single window clearance for foreign students and scholars in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (f) With the comparative advantage enjoyed by it in terms of its location, low cost delivery system, medium of instruction and the excellence of universities and institutes India has the potential to emerge as an attractive destination for foreign students. It has been a constant endeavour of the Government to facilitate foreign students and scholars for pursuing their studies in the country through introduction of simplified procedures. More recently the Government has set up a Committee for Promotion of Indian Education Abroad (COPIE) to generate ideas and identify programmes and areas for promotion of Indian education abroad and to chalk out strategies for implementing the same.

Non-performing Assets of CAPART

1239. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any funds of CAPART have become Non-performing asset;
- (b) if so, whether any assessment has been made on the state of funds loaned to NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the proportion of such funds that have become irretrievable;

(e) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that funds of CAPART are properly spent all over the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. CAPART provides assistance in the form of grants to NGOs for projects. Periodic evaluation of the utilization of these grants is done to ensure their proper utilisation.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. CAPART has taken steps to ensure that funds are properly spent/utilised all over the country by the NGOs. Since 1997, CAPART has instituted a 3-tier system of monitoring by the independent monitors consisting of,

- (i) pre-funding appraisal (before considerations/sanction of a project proposal).
- (ii) mid-term evaluation (after release of 1st instalment and before subsequent release of funds).
- (iii) post evaluation (after completion of the project).

Besides in some cases, Comprehensive evaluation is also carried out when CAPART receives any complaint against a Voluntary Organisation regarding misutilization of funds.

Misuse of Plots in Industrial Areas

1240. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "DDA finds shops on its land for industry", "polluting industries come home" and "More units for industrial areas" and "my plans for Delhi unfulfilled" appearing in the Indian Express and Hindustan Times dated January 24, 2003 and February 4, 2003 respectively;

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

(c) whether out of 11,324 plots allotted to run industries, 377 were being used for commercial purposes;

(d) if so, the action taken to check the violation of the allotment of plots in industrial areas;

(e) whether new Master Plan is being prepared which was rejected by your predecessor; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has vide Notification No. J-13036/4/2000-DDIB issued on 3.2.2003 permitted all kinds of industrial users in five industrial estates of Lawrence Road, Wazir Pur, Naraina Phase-I & II and GT Karnal Road. This would allow these industrial areas to be utilized for all kinds of industrial purposes, subject to Delhi Pollution Control Committee norms.

The Delhi Development Authority has sent a proposal for in-situ regularization of non-conforming industries functioning in 24 residential areas where the concentration of industries is more than 70%. The Government has constituted a Committee on February 4, 2003 to examine the Delhi Development Authority's proposal. The Committee shall also suggest measures to be taken in respect of residential premises in such areas, examine the policy response to areas under non-conforming industrial use below 70% and initiatives required to prevent further industries coming up in such areas, levy of development/conversion charges etc.

(c) and (d) In a survey done by the DDA in 23 industrial estates it was found that out of the 11,342 industrial plots allotted by DDA, 377 plots were being misused for commercial uses. The DDA has reported that show-cause notices to all such violations have been issued as per terms and conditions of leases. Lease determination of 62 of these plots has been done by DDA.

(e) and (f) The Master Plan of Delhi-2021 is a review of Master Plan of Delhi-2001. The preparation of Master Plan is done as per the provisions of Delhi Development Act in which objections and suggestions of public are invited on the draft of the Master Plan. After consideration of the above and recommendation of the Delhi Development Authority, the same is approved by the Government with modifications as it may deem fit. The draft of the Master Plan 2021 has not been finalized by DDA.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—
 - (i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 825 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2002.
 - (ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Deputy Commandant (Transport) and Assistant Commandant (Transport) Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 826 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2002.
 - (iii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre, Group 'A' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 838(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7030/2003]

- (2) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force, Group "A" Fire Cadre Posts Recruitment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 794(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 2002 under sub-section (3) section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7031/2003]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons

for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited for the year 2001-2002 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the financial year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7032/2003]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1390(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2002 containing order regarding extension of the period within which all mining leases granted before the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1972 shall be brought in conformity with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder under sub-section (1) section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7033/2003]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2001-2002.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7034/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. BALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council

of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 1996-1997, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 1997-1998, along with Audited Accounts.

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the years 1996-1997 and 1997-1998.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7035/2003]

(3) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 1998-1999, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the years 1998-1999, 1999-2000 and 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 7036/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7037/2003]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Twenty-Fifth Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

(I) Sixty-third Report

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Sixty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Fifty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants 2002-2003 of Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(II) Sixty-fourth Report

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Sixty-fourth Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Fifty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants 2002-2003 of Ministry of Shipping.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We go to 'Zero Hour' now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during Question Hour, you were kind enough to make an observation to take it up in the 'Zero Hour'. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incidents of murders are taking place daily in Bihar. There is nothing such as Government there. I would like to speak about the law and order situation in Bihar. If I do not get an opportunity to speak today then I will sit on a 'dharna' ...(Interruptions) Hon'ble Home Minister is sitting here, what he is doing. The people in Bihar are being killed in police firing daily. I would like to know through you, from hon'ble Home Minister that what is he going to do about Bihar. Whether the incidents of murders will continue in Bihar. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, women have been raped in Nadia. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You all members know that there is a procedure to give notices for the Zero Hour. Those members who had given notices for Adjournment Motion, will get the opportunity first and so there are two members who have given notices for Adjournment Motion. I will take up the Zero Hour's notices of remaining members later on. The first notice of Adjournment Motion is of Dasmunsiji and the second is of Ramji Lal Suman. I will give them opportunity first and later on I will take Zero Hour's notices.

...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, how is it that the hon'ble members give notice of Adjournment Motion daily.

[English]

Adjournment Motion is a very-very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this will not to be allowed daily...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Malhotraji, what would you like to say? Other Members may please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: You give these members an opportunity to speak daily. For what purpose we have come here? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: According to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha those who have given notices of Adjournment Motion are given an opportunity first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to give an opportunity to all of you but please cooperate. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please, see, all issues before me are very important.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, women have been molested and raped in Dhanola, Nadia District. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Bandyopadhyay ji, you know what is the rule. All issues before me are to be discussed in the House but they will come before the House according to the rule. Therefore, I would like to request Renu Kumari Ji that after giving opportunity to these two I will give you chance.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can I speak when the situation in the House is like this? It is not our duty alone to cooperate; they also have to cooperate. This is a deliberate plan. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Now the notice of Adjournment Motion should not be taken up. This should not happen every day. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. Those issues which should be taken up first as per rule will be taken up first.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they do not allow me to speak, we will also not allow them to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I will not listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two-three persons are being killed in Bihar every day. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. I request all the members to cooperate to run the House. You all know that the business of the House will be transacted according to the rules. If any hon'ble Member wants to raise any Issue first then he should give notice for Adjournment Motion and simultaneously the Zero Hour's notice should also be given.

The issue of Renu Kumari Ji is important but Dhananjaya Kumar ji, she has not even given the notice according to the rule. I have no hesitation in saying this time and again that the notice from her side should have come one hour before but she has not given the notice an hour ago. I am ready to give her permission later on since her issue is important but after taking up the two issues first.

Shri Dasmunsi Ji, you raise your issue. I will give permission to Renu Kumari Ji later on. Now you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Renu Kumari ji, please sit down, I will give you permission on number 3rd.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any emergency then that issue should also be taken earlier. So, it is my humble request that my issue should be taken first which is very important. First listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dhananjaya Kumar Ji, please sit down. The proceedings of the House will not be conducted in this way. When all of you behave like this then how it is possible to conduct the proceedings of the House smoothly.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad Ji, you please sit down. Please, all of you go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you behave like this then how it is possible to conduct the proceedings of the House smoothly. I want to give you time to speak but after taking two issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting you for the last time. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, please take your seat. Please do not compel me to take other measures. Please go to your seats and help me in conducting the Zero Hour. If you want to conduct the business of the House. Please take your seats and be quiet. It is not proper to shout in this manner.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, please go to your seats.

[*Translation*]

Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

[*Translation*]

Raghuvansh Prasad Ji, please you also go to your seat. Whatever anyone say here, will not go on record unless I permit for the same. This practice is not good. None can force me by storming in the well and shouting slogans in the House. You cannot suppress my voice in this way. Please go to your seats. This is not proper. I would conduct the Business of House as per rules and not contravene the rules. I would not come under pressure on this issue. Please go and take your seats, it is not good.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want anything now to go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be taken on record now excepting what I speak.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Kirti Azad Ji, please try to understand. It is my duty to conduct the business of the House and I will conduct the House at any cost. Some members think that they can interrupt the business of the House but it is my first and foremost duty to conduct the business of house and I would not allow anybody to interrupt the Business of the House. I would like cooperation from all parties. I would not be unjust to anybody. All the issues raised here are equally important for me and I would like that all these issues be discussed here. Some hon'ble members may be of the view that issues of other members should not be discussed here but it is not being done and therefore every member's issue would be discussed here.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am thankful to you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to speak.
...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, may I rise a point of order? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: During Zero Hour, there is no point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right now, why do you want to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Malhotra, during *Zero Hour*, there is no point of order.

...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Is it a *Zero Hour* being discussed or the *Adjournment Motion*? ...(*Interruptions*) I am not raising my point of order during *Zero Hour*. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him to raise a point of order. But he is a senior leader and he can make a brief statement.

[*Translation*]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it justifiable to move *Adjournment Motion* everyday during *Budget session*, and seek preference during *Zero Hour*? My point of order is that whether *Adjournment Motion* can be raised everyday during the *Budget Session* and deliver speech for speech's sake only?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akhilesh, you want to express your views on each and every issue. Sit down, please. I have given permission to Shri Malhotra right now. Why do you keep on interrupting. This should not happen all the time.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is your privilege to decide to call anyone first and even

*Not recorded.

[Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

not to call any member for delivering their speech during the Zero Hour. We fully agree with it but it is not proper to speak on the pretext of moving Adjournment Motion. Although we fully agree to it but on the pretext of moving a motion and thus seek preference during Zero Hour and making noise to interrupt the other members who may also want to express their opinion. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not correct, I would like to submit only this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra has raised a very pertinent point. I have taken a serious note of it. I will take up this issue in the Business Advisory Committee, and we will take a decision on this.

12.19 hrs.

(I) RE: REPORTED FILING OF A
PETITION IN COURT BY THE CBI
SEEKING PERMISSION TO BEGIN
PROSECUTION AGAINST DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER AND OTHERS

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to take up this issue. I have followed your kind observation not to disturb the Question Hour and sit down, because you promised me to give me a chance to raise my issue in the first instance during *Zero Hour*.

This House may recall the debate on Ayodhya on the first occasion of the House of the 13th Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, after a prolonged discussion, made it clear that mere *prima facie* charges framed by a Special Court against his Council of Ministers, who were not Ministers earlier, cannot be an issue for dismissing them from the Government. We heard his answer and did not raise any question because that was the test of this Government and that was the style of its functioning. Now it so happens that under the Constitution the Council of Ministers is answerable to Lok Sabha for each of its conduct, both omission and commission, owing accountability. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the entire House, to the fact that it was known to every quarter that the notification was not issued on faulty ground. Thereafter, the Supreme Court gave a direction in November to file it in the appropriate Court. The appropriate Court was a Special Court in Lucknow and

the deciding Court is Rai Bareilly. While the direction came in November last year, nothing was complied till last month. When the review petition was about to be taken cognizance again by the Supreme Court, just for the sake of tokenism—to save the face of the investigating agency, CBI went to Rai Bareilly Court on 21st February filing a petition. The nation must know that while they filed the petition seeking permission to prosecute distinguished Deputy Prime Minister Shri L.K. Advani, distinguished HRD Minister, Shri Murl Manohar Joshi and others, hearing of which is due for tomorrow, it was made very clear that the process of prosecution is to take off now. I do not want to explain the delay. It is for the Government to explain. It was not a case of an individual State versus so and so. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very-very brief.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I must explain. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not permitted to make a lengthy speech during 'Zero Hour'. You have to be brief as far as possible.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I will then sit down. I will not speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion on Ayodhya issue is about to begin. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have informed them. You need not control the House. I am here for that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I would like to quote, Sir.

"The CBI has filed a petition in the Special Court of Rai Bareilly seeking permission to begin prosecution proceeding against the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, Union Minister Shri Murl Manohar Joshi and 19 others in the Babri Masjid demolition case. The petition was notified before the Special CBI Court last Friday, the 21st. As the post of the Special CBI Judge lies vacant following retirement of Justice Srikant Shukla, the petition was put before the District Judge J.M. Paliwal, who fixed February 26 for hearing. The CBI has sought permission to transfer

the proceeding against the accused in the Special Court set up in 1993. The case was hanging fire after the Allahabad High Court coerced proceeding against Shri Advani, Shri Joshi and some others on the ground that the mandatory concurrence of the High Court was not obtained before issuing the notification transferring FIR in which these accused were named to the Special CBI Court. The High Court, however, say it was a legal defect and could be rectified. Later, Kumari Mayawati Government on being directed by the Supreme Court to make clear its stand on the matter, informed the Court that the CBI could if it so desired start proceeding at the Rai Bareilly Court and there was no need to issue a fresh notice in this regard. The Apex Court upholding Kumari Mayawati Government's view point held that the investigating agency could begin the trial at Rai Bareilly."

My contention is, if the Deputy Prime Minister is to be prosecuted by the CBI, an executing agency which operates under the umbrella of Prime Minister, how do you assure the nation and the Parliament the fairness of the trial and the proceeding if the prime accused is sitting in the Treasury Bench? I have no personal allegation or malice against individuals like Shri L.K. Advani and Shri Murli Manohar Joshi. Our Party does not believe in character assassination of persons holding position in public life—the Constitutional office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the office of the HRD Minister—but sitting in the same Government have the Prime Minister's Department CBI is seeking prosecution in the Court, how could you justify their continuance in the Government till the prosecution is going on? Therefore, we feel that the Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Shri L.K. Advani and the HRD Minister, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, shall forthwith step down till prosecution is over.

This is necessary to ensure propriety and fairness of the case...*(Interruptions)* We have every information and apprehension that the Government will try to manipulate the whole issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, we desire and the propriety also demands that Shri Advani and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi should step down forthwith to ensure fair and transparent prosecution and trial in the Rai Bareilly court. That is what is our contention. We would like to know the Government's response on this immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask them to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please calm them down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Arun Jaitley is sitting here, it would be better if the Minister replies to the question raised by Dasmunsijee. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government must respond to it. Malhotra Ji is party's spokesman anyway. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Law and Justice is going to answer it. I would ask the Minister of Law and Justice also to answer the point raised here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should answer the question raised by Shri Dasmunsijee and the Minister of Law and Justice is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister of Law and Justice should answer it. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the democracy is being trampled upon in UP by the Mayawati Government ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Law will make a statement.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not for the first time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

[English]

The question has been raised by Shri Dasmunsi. The Minister of Law wants to reply. I have permitted him to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody should be given an opportunity on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you have not given any notice on this issue.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if after this only Minister of Law and Justice answers and none else would speak then we have no objection and if someone wants to speak, I may be allowed to speak before hand. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with your views. I shall not allow anyone to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, a copy of my notice was served to the Prime Minister. But he is not present. On behalf of the Prime Minister, who will respond to my query? Certainly not the Minister of Law. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have received two notices. One from Shri Dasmunsi and the other Member of Parliament who has given notice on this subject is Shri Prabodh Panda. Therefore, I will only allow Shri Panda and thereafter the Minister of Law.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has raised this point. I do share his view. I am not making any allegation against any person. My point is that our country is a great country. At least after this news that the CBI is going to take permission for starting the proceedings against the Deputy Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister of this great country should step down. The interest of the nation should be protected, and the propriety should be observed. This is not the question of a person.

Sir, I am not making any allegation against any individual. But this is a question of propriety. ...*(Interruptions)* I demand that not only the Deputy-Prime Minister but also all other Ministers who are involved in it should step down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, in the Hawala case, Shri Advani had stepped down on high moral grounds saying that he will not enter Parliament till the prosecution and verdict in the case was,

over...*(Interruptions)* In this case also the same principle should apply and he should step down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to know the legal position on this issue and now let the hon. Law Minister speak. Please take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, this is a question of political morality. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, it is a question of political morality and propriety and not a question of legal technicalities. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, they are talking of political morality. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the biggest joke of the year. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a question with regard to the pendency of a case in a court in Uttar Pradesh and also a consequential question of whether some Ministers in the Government should continue in office or not because they are involved in the case.

Sir, this case was registered in the year 1992. The chargesheet was filed in the year 1993. At the time when the chargesheet was filed, some notifications were also issued and the State of Uttar Pradesh was then under the President's Rule when those notifications were issued. This Government, headed by Shri Vajpayee, took over in 1998 and then again in 1999 and in the process of continuation of any criminal case against any person be it a member of the Government or otherwise, this Government has never interfered in that matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, this is the biggest joke of the year.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to the hon. Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The persons whose continuation and the propriety of whose continuation the hon. Member is raising today, one of them had become a Minister in 1996. They were Ministers in 1998 and they were Ministers in 1999. All that has happened now is that the Allahabad High Court, the Lucknow Bench has given a judgement saying that one particular FIR and chargesheet arising out of that FIR cannot be tried by the special court in view of the 1993 notification and it can be tried by the normal court in Rae Bareilly. That

judgement was questioned by some in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also has given its view and pursuant to the judgement of the two courts, the CBI has told the court in Rae Bareli that the case against those persons would proceed in Rae Bareli and not in the Lucknow court. That is the only change that has taken place now. ...*(Interruptions)* That is the only change that has taken place now.

Sir, I may remind the hon. Members, through you, that sometime ago, about one and a half years also, a Motion—exactly on this question on the ground that a charge has been framed—under Rule 184 has also been debated and voted down in this House. Nothing has happened now. No circumstances have changed. As far as the Government is concerned, our policy has been that if a criminal prosecution is pending, there are rights of the prosecution to prove their case which are involved; there are rights of the accused which are involved. The Government does not interfere in these matters at all. The Government has not done it in the past. The Government does not intend to do so. ...*(Interruptions)* Even now the Government does not intend to do so. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the question of non-continuation of Ministers or otherwise has been rejected by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: That is why he should resign. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, Arun Jaitley is also a lawyer for the Government in the House to manipulate the entire thing. ...*(Interruptions)* The CBI was taken out from the domain of the Deputy-Prime Minister to ensure transparency and this Department was placed under the direct charge of the hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* and so it is all the more necessary for him not to exert influence from this desk and he should step down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have other means also to raise this issue. You can raise it by using those means and not during the 'Zero Hour'. I am sorry. Now, Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, manipulations are going on everyday. ...*(Interruptions)* and if they expect us to keep quiet on this issue, we would not keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Ramji Lal Suman to speak. Therefore, he may be allowed to speak. His notice is important. I have to allow Members to speak on each notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If Shri Ramji Lal Suman is not speaking, then are you ready to speak on your notice?

Shri Dasmunsi, you can raise this issue under some other rules. I may permit you then.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we charge this Government with manipulations of the proceedings in the courts by using the office of the CBI and for destroying the propriety of the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)* and also for defending the accused persons shamelessly. ...*(Interruptions)* and in protest of that, we are staging a walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.35 hrs.

(At this stage, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and some other hon. members left the House.)

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No slogans should be taken on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when his party has staged walk-out, then how can he speak?

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be treated as I have returned after staging the walk out.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice is very important. You want to help poor people. You do not have any political issue. Please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: If he is in Samajwadi Party, he must stage walk-out.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to speak. This issue is not political. This issue is concerning the patients in hospitals.

...(Interruptions)

12.37 hrs.

(II) RE: REPORTED INCREASE IN CHARGES FOR VARIOUS DIAGNOSTIC TESTS IN AIIMS

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be assumed that I have returned after staging walk out. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is the biggest institute of the country. It was established in 1956. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier, the objective of this institute was to undertake research in medical sciences, but today it has developed into a big hospital. Lakhs of people from every nook and corner of the country come here for treatment. The OPD of the institute handles around 8 to 10 thousand people daily. Today the situation is such that this institute has increased its fee upto 20 times. All this has been done by the institute in the name of modernization. While Government run institute should cater to the health of the poor without fee or at minimum cost. But the situation today is such that thousands of patients coming from far-off are forced to loiter in the premise of the institute, they do not get beds and die for want of treatment. ...(Interruptions) Khuranaji, I want to say that increased cost is injustice the poor. ...(Interruptions) The Barium test which used to be done earlier at Rs. 10/- will now be done at Rs. 200. The X'ray cost have gone up from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 30/- the ultrasound which was done at Rs. 25/- will now cost Rs. 200/- Besides, the cost of other tests have been increased steeply. This is a very serious issue. Will the poor not get the facility of medical treatment? People approach the parliamentarians for recommendatory letters and maximum requests are relatory to treatment of persons. This is a serious issue. The Minister for Health is present in the House, a notice has also been given to him. Through you, we want that before situation gets out of hands in AIIMS, the Minister of Health should respond to this issue.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the charges for treatment at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, which is a premier and referral hospital and a Research Institute of our country, have been increased. We also recommend poor peasants from all over India to come here for treatment. They are referred to this Institute by various State and District Hospitals. But recently, the charges for treatment, testing and other things have been increased as a result of which the poor peasants have been adversely affected.

The Health Minister is here. We request that the Health Minister should at least consider the welfare of the poor peasants who are living below the poverty line. They should get treatment from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at a cheaper rate. Otherwise, a large section of our people will be deprived of any treatment from the Institute. Sir, the Minister is present here.

[Translation]

The hon'ble Minister is present in the House, she should enlighten us. She should be considerate towards the people living below poverty line, towards the middle class. We want that she must assure us regarding it.

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice is not on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH (Mainpuri): Sir, in North India, AIIMS is the only hospital where satisfactory treatment is provided for chronic disease. Generally a parliamentarian recommends one odd patient to AIIMS every or other day. As we have come to know that the fees for blood test and other tests have been increased manifold and it is getting beyond the means of the common man. The hon. Minister of Health is sitting in the House. Through this House, I would like to request that on humanitarian grounds, she must consider it, so that the poorest of the poor may get the facility of medical treatment.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences seems to be only for North India. People from the South get no facilities from

it. So, we request that the Minister should think of another institute in the South because this has become helpful only for North Indians. We get absolutely no benefit from this Institute. We do not get any help at all from there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no debate on this issue. I have not allowed a debate on this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, people from all over the country come to AIIMS for medical treatment. In such a situation, how the facility of the treatment can be extended to the poor. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Such a serious issue has been raised in the House. You listen to hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to convey to the Members of Parliament that a question on this subject has been listed at number three during the Question Hour tomorrow. The reply to the questions that have been raised now and other supplementary that will be raised by the hon. Members will be given tomorrow during the Question-Hour.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak but I would also request that I may be given two minutes time uninterrupted so that I can put forth my views. Yesterday in my parliamentary constituency Khagaria one man was going to bank to deposit Rs. Ten Lakh. As soon as he reached the bank, he was told by the guard to stand there itself. A person who was already taking with the guard, fired and the person died. The criminal fled away with the bag containing Rs. Ten lakhs in full view of the guard. People gathered there afterwards. People were very much agitated over it. The police was informed but neither the SP, the DSP nor the Inspector turned up there. At around 12 O'clock the vehicle of DSP arrived and fired tear gas shells. After driving away the people in this manner, police took away the corps. The people also gave it a chase. Again the police fired. Due to the firing, a 12 years old boy died and two others injured who are admitted in hospital. The law and order

situation in Bihar has worsened to such an extent now that people are being killed by the bullets of the police daily. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. I may be allowed to speak. Three students were murdered in Patna recently. The killer constable says in CM House that he had killed terrorists. In Madhepura also, students were fired upon and were killed. Traders were killed in Patna. A doctor was kidnapped. Media people are being kidnapped. ...*(Interruptions)* Stern action should be taken against them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, how can this issue be raised here? ...*(Interruptions)* The other day, you had stated that you would discuss with the leaders whether such issues could be raised here or not. State matters are repeatedly raised on the floor of the House. How can such issues be raised here? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they can't crush my voice by shouting in this way. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. M. Jagannath.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Jagannath, I have called your name. I have agreed to your request to raise the matter. Please stand up and speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, I would like to raise an important matter regarding construction of a road under the bridge at the Railway Gate near Jadcherla Railway Station.

There is one level crossing gate bearing No. 47 towards the Secunderabad end between Jadcherla and Gollpalli Railway Station, at the Jadcherla Railway Station Yard at KM 95/01-02 on Secunderabad-Dronachalam Section. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Patna students have been murdered. The law and order situation is very bad there. So President's Rule should be imposed in that state. Criminals are hiding in their houses. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not completed my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you permission to speak. Please complete your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can I speak when everybody is shouting.

MR. SPEAKER: Let them do. You continue your speech. It will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue pertains to Bihar. Today Patna the capital of Bihar has become the stronghold of criminals. One day the police kill students and the other day a leader is kidnapped....*(Interruptions)* I would like to request you that action be taken to dismiss the Bihar Government. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present here. Neither the law and order situation will improve nor life will be safe in Bihar unless the Government is demissed.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bihar son-in-law of a Minister has been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Renu Kumariji, please complete your speech. Raghuvansh Babu, please take your seat.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you that.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Bihar is very critical.

MR. SPEAKER: How there can be a discussion on this subject during the Zero Hour?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar has become a strong hold of criminals. Nobody is safe there.

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, in Bihar the situation is really very bad.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to South Africa. You should return with the world cup.

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, here Raghuvansh Babu is not allowing the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present in the House please ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you sit down please. Renu Kumariji, Please finish your speech in brief. Please finish your speech as soon as possible. I have given you permission.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Law and order situation in Bihar is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: The situation is very-very bad.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a good Member of Parliament why do you do so?

[English]

Let Shrimati Renu Kumari complete her statement as early as possible.

[Translation]

Thereafter I have called Dr. M. Jagannath's name who will speak.

[English]

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about my name? Is my name there on the list or not?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Your name will also come.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member Shri Raghuvansh has made an allegation that son-in-law of a Minister has been arrested in Bihar and the hon'ble Lady Member says that there is no law and order in Bihar. My submission is that both these issues should be investigated. The hon'ble Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present here. Why these matters are not investigated so that the facts come to fore.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why investigation is not done? ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shrimati Renu Kumari complete her statement now. This is more than enough.

[*Translation*]

A lot has been spoken on this subject. Please sit down. The point of enquiry is not there in my agenda.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the life of people in Khagaria has become difficult these days I demand that enquiry into the incident that took place there, should be held.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Renu Kumari, please complete your statement within two minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar issue has become very serious. Diamond merchant who is kidnapped from Rajasthan is found in Bihar. I would like to know as to who are the people behind this incident and who are connected with them. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Jagannath, please read out your statement.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission what the DGP of Bihar says. Today in the morning when I telephoned to DGP, Patna he said that he does not talk to M.Ps. He said that I should raise this issue in Lok Sabha or approach the court for this. ...(*Interruptions*) he would not talk to me, saying so he disconnected the phone. You please tell about the rights and duties of an MP. Do we have the right to talk to the DGP and seek information about our constituencies or not. My submission is that action should be taken in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*) The hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present here I would like that in view of situation prevailing in Bihar the Rabri Government should be dismissed and President's Rule imposed there. ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the use of my speaking when I am not heard carefully?

[*English*]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Sir, there is level crossing No. 47 towards the Secunderabad-end-between Jadcherla and Gollpalli railway station at the Jedcherla Railway

Station yard at KM 90/01-02 on Secunderabad-Dronachalam section. A number of South-bound trains pass through Jadcherla railway station apart from a number of goods trains. As this gate is existing in the middle of Jadcherla town, whenever it is closed for passing of either a passenger or a goods train, there will be inconvenience to the local population in crossing from one side to the other side of the station, thus causing a huge traffic jam. More so, when a goods train stops, the wagons will be stationed near that gate itself. It is causing a lot of inconvenience and also loss of human lives as well as cattle lives.

The matter was brought to the notice of the railway authorities a number of times but without any result. There is a pressing demand from the local population. These people went on for *rasta roko* and *dhamas*. This issue had also appeared in the local dailies. Recently, the General Manager gave a reply stating that the traffic density does not qualify for construction of ROB/RUB on cost-sharing basis as the TVUs are less than one lakh.

But as the level crossing is in the middle of the town and causing a great inconvenience to the local residents while crossing the gate, I request the Minister of Railways to take up the construction of RUB at KM No. 95/01-02 on Secunderabad-Dronachalam section at Jadecherla railway station on a priority basis. Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Margaret Alva.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Sir, I thank you. ...(*Interruptions*) We cannot match the voices of everybody who shouts here. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Every political party is responsible for that.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am sorry, Sir. Those who are disciplined are always at a disadvantage. ...(*Interruptions*) I am raising an important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, if the State subjects are to be discussed like this, nobody would get a chance. ...(*Interruptions*) There should be some special time for them. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Yes, Sir, every day, you please tell them that from such-and-such hour to such-and-such hour, there would be 'Zero Hour' only on Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*) There should be a separate hour for the State subjects. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken a note of what you have said.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it up in a meeting of the Party Leaders or of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the 'Moger' community in Karnataka has been enjoying the status of Scheduled Castes all along under the Presidential Order of 1950. This Order can only be amended by the Parliament. But for the last two years, the District Administration of North Canara has *suo motu* stopped issuing Scheduled Caste certificates to these members though they still continue to be on the Presidential Order. In spite of repeated requests, no action has been taken.

I have brought this matter to the notice of the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment and also met the officials of the Ministry. But there has been no response. They simply say: "We have taken up the matter with the State Government and are awaiting their response."

Since no response is forthcoming, all the benefits have been denied for two years to the people belonging to the 'Moger' community. I seek the intervention of the Minister to ensure that the Presidential Order is enforced and that the benefits available to these people under the Constitution are restored to them.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Sir, there are around 200 candidates in the waiting list in the Tamilnadu Circle who have been selected for appointment, under compassionate grounds in view of the death or invalidation of their parents, for the posts of Postal Assistants, Postmen or Group 'D'. The selection and the approval by the Head of the Circle was duly conveyed to the selected candidates. They have been given training for Postal Assistants and Sorting Assistants.

13.00 hrs.

However, the regular orders for appointment have not been given to them in view of the restriction that not more than five per cent of the vacancies can be allotted to the compassionate appointees.

They are working under the temporary arrangement without any attendant benefits for the past seven years and it is apprehended that it will take another ten years to absorb them in the normal course.

I would request the hon. Minister of Communication to direct the Postmaster General, Tamil Nadu Circle in this regard.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, I associate myself with this.

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Sir, on the 20th of this month, in a very ghastly road accident, a 13 year old school girl got killed and four other students were seriously injured. The accident took place when the DTC bus rammed into the monstrous Shaktiman Army Truck ferrying the school children.

Here, the point that I want to bring to the attention of the august House is that the 3-tonne Shaktiman Army Truck is designed and manufactured for the purposes other than ferrying school children. It is meant for carrying Army men to other terrain. The truck has no cushioned seating arrangements to absorb shock in the event of accidents. Unlike other vehicles, which face the front and see what the driver sees and can act on reflect, in the truck passengers get only rear view. In such vehicles, passengers will collide with others even without an accident. Above all, the truck is tarpaulin covered and the children will not be in a position to see anything outside.

Instead of arranging vehicles specially designed and manufactured for civilian purposes, the Army Public School Authorities have been using Army vehicles-trucks for ferrying school children in different parts of the country, which is a misuse of Army vehicles too.

Sir, this should be stopped forthwith and school buses should be arranged. I request the Defence Ministry to give necessary directions to the concerned authorities forthwith.

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (Jalesar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the midnight of January 27 a hailstorm struck Nadholi, Marhara, Jalesar, Awagarh, Tundla, blocks of my constituency Jalesar. It completely destroyed crops in 250 villages of these blocks. You can very well imagine the volume and weight of the hail—that some 250 cows and buffaloes have died there. Even birds and peacocks became victims. Five Neelgai also died. Despite being a strong animal if Neelgai died, you can imagine the intensity of hail-storm yourself. The crops of wheat, barely,

mustard, gram, pea and potato have been damaged totally. The State Government has not given any compensation. No survey has been undertaken in a number of villages by the Lekhpal. The Government have not implemented Crop Insurance Scheme. Farmers are on the verge of starvation. It is a well known fact that farmers in Uttar Pradesh have suffered great loss. According to Meteorological Department, such heavy and huge hail have fallen first time since independence. The intensity of hailstorm was the same even after five days. I submit to the Government of India that help should be send there and Central enquiry should be made or a team of MPs. should visit the area because the farmers are facing the severe stroke that could lead them to death. 250 villages are facing the crisis of fodder leave alone food grains. Next crop of fodder will be ready by April, May 2004. Thereafter, fodder will be available. Therefore arrangements should be made for animal fodder and farmers may be compensated at least Rs. 2000/- per beegha because their loss of crops is cent percent. These crops includes wheat, gram, pea and potato. Even rose farming is also done in my constituency, Jalesar. The situation is so bad that the people of Nagla Khilli, Nagla Bandi, Jhinwar, Sainthara, Kakrala, Khangarpur, Kosma, Bara Samaspur, Mai, Sona, Nagna Nainsukh, Nagwai, Nagla Chand, Kyar, Simrau etc. are bound to migrate. No assistance has been provided by the State Government, and Central Government as well. It is submitted to the Government that the compensation should be given to the farmers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourn to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, please allow one minute each for raising

the Matters under Rule 377 instead of laying them on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the matter under Rule 377 should not be laid on the Table rather we should be allowed to read them. We could not go through them yesterday also. We want to read these matters. We may be allowed to read.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Within ten minutes, we will complete the Matters under Rule 377. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, today we have to conclude the debate on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, and tomorrow the reply will be given. There are as many as 15 Members to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: There are most important issues. Sir, please allow half a minute each for raising the Matters under Rule 377. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

Shri Lal Bihari Tiwari.

14.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to expedite opening of a post office in Surajmal Vihar, Delhi

[Translation]

SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my parliamentary constituency East-Delhi, a post office was running in a tin-shed at Surajmal Vihar. It has been demolished by DDA due to which retired people have to go far off which causes great inconvenience to them. DDA had decided to provide rented building to Postal Department at the rate of Rs. 6000/- p.m. Later, it was decided to buy the building and DDA was ready to give the possession to the Postal Department on its undertaking that the Department would make payments in January after revised estimate in Budget. Through you, I would urge the Government that this Post Office may be opened as early as possible as people are in a haze.

(ii) Need for construction of a bridge on river Chambal at Usedghat between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Murena): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a heavy traffic between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on Chambal River at Usedghat. Roads have been constructed along with river sides. A pontoon bridge is made every year and lakhs of rupees are spent on it. But it is a threat to life. If a bridge is constructed there, it would facilitate the transporters and also save thousands of litres of fuel. Keeping it in view, the foundation stone of the bridge was laid by the then Prime Minister, but the construction of the bridge never started.

Therefore, in view of the need, I urge upon the Government to construct a bridge at this place.

(iii) Need to ensure fluoride-free drinking water supply in Karnataka

[English]

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: (Gulbarga): Sir, there are 56,862 habitations in Karnataka and of this, 20,929 are not getting safe drinking water even now. A study was conducted by the Rural Development Engineering Department between 1999 and 2001 which revealed that 37 per cent of the habitations in the state lacked safe drinking water.

According to the information available with the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Ministry of Karnataka State, 50 of the 175 taluks in the State and 5-30 per cent fluoride in drinking water sources, and 33 per cent of sources in 25 taluks had excess fluoride. It was widespread in Kudligi and Siruguppa taluks of Kolar district and Afzalpur, Aland and Chiapur taluks in Gulbarga district. Besides, fluorosis was found in Pavagada taluk of Tumkur district, Mandargi taluk of Gadag district and Gulbarga taluk in Gulbarga district.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to kindly take necessary action for providing safe drinking water in Karnataka and fully implement the recommendations made in the study conducted by the RDED immediately.

(iv) Need to provide adequate funds to Government of Uttaranchal to repay outstanding dues to the sugarcane growers in the State

[Translation]

DR. MAHENDRA SINGH PAL: (Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Cooperative Sugarcane Factory in

Uttaranchal has suffered a heavy loss. To compensate the loss Uttaranchal Government has demanded a loan of Rs. 80 crores from the Central Government for which a guarantee has also been given. But funds have not been released so far due to which the State Government is facing difficulties in making the payments to the farmers and improvements in factories.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government that the loan demanded by Uttaranchal State may be released immediately.

(v) Need to develop Dhenkanal-Kaliahata-Nudurpada-Narayanpur-Keonjhar road as a National Highway in Orissa

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, an alignment exists between the district headquarters of Dhenkanal on National Highway No. 42 which is only 35 kilometres from the Calcutta-Chennai National Highway No. 5 and Keonjhar, the district headquarters town of Keonjhar on the National Highway No. 6, that is, the Calcutta-Bombay Highway in Orissa, the distance of which is only 135 kilometres.

Apart from reducing the distance between Dhenkanal industrial area and Keonjhar industrial area by 100 kilometres, it will open up the rich mineral bearing area, comprising chromite and iron ore. It will also lead to development and economic activity in the entire tribal area. The tribals, who have been denied the fruits of development even after Nine Five Year Plans due to lack of infrastructure like communication, since no railway line exists at the moment, will be greatly benefited with the connection of these two district headquarters on the two National Highways of Orissa.

I request the Union Government that the road Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar MDR-30 KMs., Kamakhyanagar-Batagaon CVR, PWD road-15 KMs., Batagaon-Kankarahar RD road-15 KMs., Kankarahar-Kaliahata RD road-10 KMs., Kaliahata-Nudurpada CVR-48 KMs., Nudurpada-Narayanpur MDR-12 KMs., and Narayanpur-Keonjhar National Highway-5 KMs., be developed into a National Highway without any further delay.

(vi) Need to provide stoppage of all Express trains at Mechada Railway Station, West Bengal

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, Tamluk, which is adjacent to Mechada Railway Station, is now the District

Headquarters of Purba Medinipur which has been created recently after bifurcation of erstwhile Medinipur. But all the important express trains do not stop at Mechada Station. As a result, the people of the whole district are suffering a lot. Besides, Haldia, which is a leading industrial hub, is adjacent to Mechada Station. Stoppage of all express trains will be of immense help to trade and commerce. Presently all the passengers have to avail express trains either at Howrah or at Kharagpur which is time consuming.

Therefore, I would urge upon you to take step so that all express trains passing through Mechada Station can stop there.

(vii) Need to expedite the recognition of B.Ed. colleges in Andhra Pradesh by National Council for Teacher Education

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, after a detailed manpower planning had granted "No Objection Certificate" to 207 B.Ed. colleges in December, 2001. Teams from the National Council for Teacher Education visited the proposed institutions during May-July, 2002 but the process was not completed because of a legal hurdle. The State Government has ensured that they adhere to the norms and standards set by NCTE. The institutions seeking permission to start B.Ed. courses were properly scrutinised in a transparent manner. The State Government has a computerised database of all faculty members and infrastructural facilities of the college.

In spite of the proactive and co-operative stance of the State Government, the NCTE has delayed the decision affecting the educational prospects of over 20,000 students who are waiting for admission to the B.Ed. courses. On the oral directions of the Chairperson of the NCTE on 29.01.2003, the issue was postponed to the first week of February in spite of written clearance given by him. This is putting a damper on the State's efforts to expand the education facilities of the teacher both qualitatively and quantitatively.

I therefore request the Government of India to accord approval to all pending applications from Andhra Pradesh for granting recognition to the B.Ed. colleges that meet the norms and standards set by NCTE and clear them as early as possible to complete the ongoing counselling process.

(viii) Need to Include Sakhwar caste of Madhya Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are various sub-castes of Dalits,

weaker sections waiting for inclusion in Scheduled Castes list for the last many decades in various States of the country. It is surprising that in Madhya Pradesh the Sakhwar caste is in the waiting list since 1992. Northern part of Madhya Pradesh have majority of Sakhwars. The people of this caste in Bhind, Shyampur, Mumia, Guna, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior districts were associated with tannery. The conventional form of the tannery has come to an end gradually. As a result, most of the people of Sakhwar Caste are now agricultural labourers or small or marginal farmers. About 30 percent people of this caste are marginal or small farmers while remaining Sakhwars are agricultural labourers in the said area. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had made the recommendation to include this caste in the list of Scheduled Castes back in 1992. After that, the Union Government have been reminded so many times by so many ways in this regard.

I, therefore, urge the Union Government to take immediate steps to issue orders for inclusion of this caste in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(ix) Need to open district telecommunication centre in Hingoli district, Maharashtra

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than 15000 telephones are operating in my parliamentary constituency, Hingoli district and application for about 2000 connections are in the waiting list. According to the rules, District Telecommunication centres are set up in those districts where there are 14000 telephones yet in this district there is no District Telecommunication centre so far. So it is being managed from Poorbani district. The people of this area have to travel a distance of 100 K.M. to reach Poorbani in order to pay telephone bills and lodge complaints regarding phones. Many administrative problems are being faced in the absence of district office of telecommunications in Hingoli for Rural Telephone system and to start new service as well.

Through the august House, I urge the Union Government to set up a District Telecommunication Centre in my parliamentary Constituency, Hingoli at the earliest.

(x) Need to set up a fruit processing industrial unit in Tiruppattur Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

[English]

*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruppattur): Sir, mango, citrus, cheeku and custard apple grow in plenty in places

*Original in Tamil.

[Shri D. Venugopal]

in and around Natrampalli, Chengam and Tiruppattur that come under my Tiruppattur Lok Sabha constituency. The soil and climate of this area is well suited for the abundant growth of these fruits. The adjoining districts like Krishnagiri, Salem and Dharmapuri also have growth of these fruits in plenty. In order to develop systematically the orchards and remuneratively tap this potential, a suitable infrastructure to process these fruits and streamlined marketing facility should be provided. As such, there is a need to set up a fruit processing industrial unit either in the public sector or in the private sector or in the co-operative sector. This would give an impetus to industrial growth over there providing job opportunities to thousands of people in a sustained manner. Our natural resources could earn foreign exchange too. Hence I urge upon the Union Food Processing Industries Ministry to evolve a comprehensive plan for this industrially backward area. Let the Centre intervene to set up infrastructural facility here.

(xi) Need to sanction proposal for gauge conversion work between Darbhanga-Nirmali rail section

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, gauge conversion of Darbhanga-Jainagar rail section of East Central Railway in Samastipur Railway Division is underway but the gauge conversion of Darbhanga-Nirmali rail section has not so far received the sanction of the Government. It is heartening to note that the Government of India have decided to open the Nirmali-Bhapatiyahi rail section which had been closed since 1934 due to washing away of railway bridge of Kosi river and the rail track. For this purpose an announcement for provision of funds has also been made. This important railway bridge to be constructed on Koshi river will reduce the distance between Eastern Bihar and Central Bihar. In my view this proposed bridge should be made suitable for broad gauge line and broad gauge line should also be laid on Nirmali-Bhapatiyahi rail section by sanctioning the gauge conversion of Darbhanga-Nirmali rail section.

(xii) Need to sanction adequate funds for widening and improvement of National Highway No. 32 between Amchira and Shyam Nagar in West Bengal

[English]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): National Highway No. 32 is an inter-State road passing through

Jharkhand and West Bengal. It is connecting Tata Nagar Steel City with Bokrao Steel City and Dhanbad of Jharkhand through the Purulia district of West Bengal. It is also connecting Dhanbad, Bokaro, Singhbhum East and West, Seraikela with Purulia district of West Bengal. Twenty-four kilometres of this road from Amchira to Shyam Nagar in the district of Purulia, West Bengal is still single lane dilapidated road. Accidents are taking place very often here.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to sanction adequate funds for widening and improvement of National Highway 32.

(xiii) Need to conduct a fresh survey to find out the feasibility of laying a railway line between Jollarpetti and Hosur via Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu

SHRI V. VETRISLVAN (Krishnagiri): Demand for railway line between Jollarpetti and Hosur via Krishnagiri is pending with the Government for a very long period. Before Independence, there was a railway line, but it was discontinued some years ago. Four or five former public representatives of this area and myself have raised this demand several times in this House. Finally, on our repeated demand, the Railways have ordered for survey, which was then conducted by the end of December, 2000. But the study report was presented before the Railway Board stating that creation of railway line in this area found no physical profit. On the basis of said report, Railways have not taken any action towards the creation of line between Jollarpetti and Hosur.

Krishnagiri is surrounded by two States, i.e., Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Many people of this area are doing business in textile, granite, grains, mangoes, coconut, paddy, etc. By creation of this railway line, people of Krishnagiri can reach towards the northern and southern parts of the country. Therefore, I request the Government to reconsider the demand of people of Krishnagiri area and direct the Railway Department to conduct the re-survey to find out the feasibility of creation of railway line between Jollarpetti and Hosur via Krishnagiri.

(xiv) Need for construction of a road between Goraiya and Aber villages and construction of a bridge on Semrawal river at Rehuntaghat in Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, construction of a bridge over Semrawal River near Rehunta village of Satna District in Madhya Pradesh

is very necessary in public interest. The movement of people of about 50 villages remain blocked due to the above river being over filled after construction of a dam at Tamas barrage on the river for power generation. The people ferry across by boats. Movement of tractors, bullock-carts, animals and other vehicles remain blocked. The people of nearly 50 villages have to take a detour of about 30-40 miles to reach District Headquarters, Satna and Rewa. The people of this area can have facility of communication if a road between Goraiya and Aber villages via Gajgawa-Rehunta and a bridge at Rehunta Ghat is constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. There is a distance of only 10 K.M. from Garaiya to Aber village via Rehuntaghat. The estimate of the bridge is about Rs. 70 lakhs.

Therefore, I would urge the Government of India to request the Government of Madhya Pradesh to construct a 10 K.M. road from village Goraiya to village Aber and a bridge at Rehunta Ghat over Semrawal River under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on priority basis.

(xv) Need to introduce mobile telephone services in Girdih, Dhanbad and Bokaro districts, Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been making efforts for introduction of cellular mobile service in Bokrao, Giridih and Dhanbad district under my parliamentary constituency since 1997. I have been assured by the Member, production and technology, Ministry of Communications that this work would be done by the Private mobile operators but the work has not been completed even after fixing a time frame for the same. At present Mobile/WLL service in Bokaro district has been started by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited but the important and old subdivision, Beramo of Bokaro district has been deprived of this facility. In this regard, we have also written to the Government and Chief General Manager, telephones but the result is nil.

In Beramo, Gomian, and Giridih telephone exchanges of my area, the S.T.D. services almost remain out of order because of heavy pressure. In this regard attention has been drawn many times but the situation remains the same after some improvements.

Therefore, I urge the Government that all important telephone exchanges of Giridih, Dhanbad and Bokrao districts of my area and other cities should be connected to Mobile services and telephone services made effective and regular.

14.22 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

[English]

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my pleasant duty to speak on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. The President has listed many reforms in his Address this year to transform India into a country of prosperity and peace. He has also put up an ambitious goal of achieving eight per cent GDP growth. The enunciate a few, I would mention that it is the goal of the Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-2007, that we must achieve eight per cent growth in GDP and give five crore jobs to the youth. Tenth Plan is not merely a resource plan but also a reforms plan, as stated by the Hon. President.

To start with, the first reform is going to be started on 1st April, that is, introduction of VAT in the country—a uniform sales tax. Our export growth is consistently around 20 per cent during the last year and the year before and our foreign exchange reserves have crossed US \$ 73 billion. These are all goals set and they have to be achieved in the next five years if we want to survive as a nation providing food, shelter and universal education to all the people—one billion people. Year after year, we are setting goals; however, there is not much follow-up action. We are not in a serious position to fix priorities also because we are indulging ourselves in non-priority issues most of the time, and pushing aside serious issues, like economic growth, reforms, education, health and internal security.

There is a steep downfall in the GDP growth rate: it is only 4.4 per cent in the current year.

We are unable to make headway in the field of education. This House has passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill providing for compulsory education to the youth, the youngsters, in the age group of six to fourteen years. We have shifted this onus to the parents. The onus is on the *panchayats* and the municipalities to make this really a success story that the youth of tomorrow will all be educated. We are spending money on universal education without much result. Though a provision has been made for that, we have to take up the issue of educating for children very seriously. This has to be a priority item, if we have to survive as a technologically strong nation.

[Dr. M.V.V.s. Murthi]

Year after year, we are discussing about the drought situation, and the flood situation in the rainy season, prevailing in the country. Today, the drought situation is so horrifying that States like Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh are facing severe drought conditions and people are unable to get even one square-meal a day. The Government of India is not able to come to the rescue of these drought-stricken areas. Yesterday, while discussing this issue, the learned Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that Andhra Pradesh was getting whatever it wanted because the Chief Minister comes and speaks to the concerned here, but the real story is different.

Yesterday there was a newspaper report stating that cattle were being sold away in Guntur and Ongole Districts of Andhra Pradesh for want of fodder and water. The people there were not able to provide fodder for their animals and the animals were being sold away to be killed.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Cow slaughter!

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: They were being sold away to be killed in the slaughterhouses. This is what has appeared in the Press. If it were true that things were moving at our Chief Minister's request, these incidents would not have happened. These things would have taken a different connotation.

Rajasthan asked for foodgrains and they were given around 21 lakh tonnes of wheat. Andhra Pradesh asked for an assistance of Rs. 2,373.44 crore, and 25 lakh tonnes of rice. The Government has given them only five lakh tonnes of foodgrains. If the things had been going on as is alleged, A.P. would have at least got 50 per cent as Rajasthan has got, though Andhra Pradesh's population is almost double than that of Rajasthan. This is a very unfortunate situation. There are hunger deaths and there is no drinking water. This is the situation prevailing today both in the urban and rural areas. There is no drinking water either in the urban areas or in the rural areas. We talk about achieving eight per cent growth in the next Five-Year Plan. How is it possible when we are not able to feed our people; when we are not able to provide them drinking water? We are failing in our effort to fix our priorities.

An hon. Member has drawn a parallel between China and India. It is a different matter that we need not draw such parallels. We can do things in our own way because our conditions are different. We can put our energies to use in a different manner. Yet, there is one point I would

like to refer to in this regard. In 1981, the percentage of people involved in agricultural activity in China was 68 per cent whereas in India it was 69 per cent. The two figures are almost similar to each other. Everybody cannot live on agriculture today because we are poverty-stricken, because we are hungry. So many issues are involved in agriculture. We are not able to provide irrigation facilities and several other things, and the nature also is against us. Therefore, starvation is there.

From 68 per cent in 1981, China has been able to bring down the percentage of agricultural workforce to 54 per cent in 1999. India has been able to bring it down from 69 per cent to 62 per cent in the same period. The difference in this percentage reduction in the two countries is vast. That means, we are not able to provide other livelihood to the people involved in agriculture. If we pursue the same policies in the future also, we may not be able to provide livelihood to those people in other sectors and they would ever remain in the agricultural sector. We are not able to exceed 2.4 per cent of our GDP in agricultural sector. It has dipped to 2.4 per cent. Ultimately it is brought down to 2.4 per cent.

There is a vast gap between our targets and our achievements. With the circumstances, it is very difficult to cope up with the pace of development. Unless we change our attitude and priority seriously, we may not be able to succeed in our efforts.

Even after 55 years of our Independence, 26 per cent people are still living below poverty line. The largest number of poor people are in India. They do not have shelter; they do not have clothing; they do not have education; they do not have food even. We are not able to remove the social stigma also. The social stigma is still there. In the villages, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are put to humiliation even today. They are not being allowed to mix up with the rest of the people. So, unless we change our attitude and bring some reforms, which we have been talking about all these years, how can we remove this social stigma?

Sir, the hon. President has rightly said that there is an urgent need for transfer of river waters from the water-excess areas to the water-deficit areas. They are interconnecting the rivers so that irrigation could be attended to, the drinking water needs could be met, irrigation facilities could be improved and the hydel power could be produced. This way, the inland tourism could also be improved. We have neglected these areas. More than 62 per cent of our people are involved in agriculture as on date, and we are not talking about them. But we are talking about all other areas.

So, it is a priority area now. On whatever the Government has said rightly, they should put a roadmap, milestones, saying by which time to which time the inter-linking of the rivers would be done so that excess water from the rivers could be sent to the water-deficit areas, so that the farming community, which is the majority of the community, could be benefited. There should be a time-bound programme on this. Otherwise, could be benefited. There should be a time-bound programme on this. Otherwise every year we will be going on wasting our time.

Sir, all the major political parties agree with disinvestment. They are also not against privatisation. Yesterday itself their leader had said that they are not against privatisation. So, disinvestment is an irreversible momentum. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Yesterday, it was said that it was not the right way and we do not approve that.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: But you are not against disinvestment, in principle. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, since a reference has been made to the remark of the Leader of the Opposition, the exact statement she made was that our opposition is not to privatisation *per se*. But we have raised many legitimate concerns, concerns that reflect what the people of India are also thinking. So, please do not limit us. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: What does it mean?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: What it means is that unless and until these concerns are met and subject to those concerns. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: That is what I am saying. You have to hear me. Without hearing me you are telling. So, by and large, the principle is accepted. Only the other modalities have to be explained.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi, you can place your viewpoint. If there is any objection or difference of viewpoint, the subsequent speakers when their turns come, would clarify.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Yes, Sir.

The disinvestment is to reduce public debt and to utilise public resources for creation of social and

infrastructural facilities. We have no objection if it is meant to reduce public debt and also to invest in social and infrastructure sector. This has to be properly explained to the House. While fixing priority for disinvestment also, all the loss-making units have to be disinvested first and then the profit-making units should follow so that the country does not lose further on account of this disinvestment. I think this is an acceptable solution to many of us.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is not acceptable to the Government.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: I am only repeating what they have stated.

A comprehensive Electricity Bill is also due. Unless there is audit of the energy, the country will be losing heavily on account of this. We are not able to provide energy to drive the wheels of progress. The Government has also stated that the Electricity Bill is due and that there will be some reform towards conservation of energy.

It is important to note what the hon. President has stated. He had said that it is his dream to transform India into a developed nation by 2020. This is achievable provided implementation machinery is effective. People's participation is also required. Unless we make people participate and unless we fix our priorities, we may not be able to fulfil this dream of the President. It is a good thing if it is made to happen.

Vision 2000 is to provide urban amenities in rural areas. Towards this end we already have the *Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana* which is covering village to village. Inter-conductivity of villages is achieved through this *Yojana*. Development of Highways is also being taken up so that the villages are brought nearer to urban areas and hence people living in remote places may not feel that they have been neglected. I consider this statement of connecting rural areas by urban amenities to be very important and this should be taken into consideration seriously.

We have been talking about empowerment of women for long but we are not able to pass the Women's Reservation Bill. I think yesterday also major political parties had said that they are ready to pass this Bill. From our side also, we are ready to pass this Bill so that they are empowered. What percentage it should be, whether 33 per cent or 50 per cent, can be sorted out.

As we could see, there is a great threat to internal security. Naxalism is spreading its tentacles throughout

[Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthi]

the country. ISI is also extending its activities in cross-border terrorism. The Government should immediately curb these terrorist activities by achieving all-round growth.

It is not possible to achieve the desired growth rate unless there is internal security, peace, and tranquillity. The reforms are also required immediately in the economic development area. We have to reform immediately the power sector also. We need reforms in the labour laws also. Unless the labour laws are reformed, we will not be able to achieve the desired level of economic growth.

We have to compete in the international market for our exports. We are boasting that we have achieved 20 per cent growth in exports. But what we are exporting is also very important. When we think of explaining the ratio, most of them are minerals and raw materials which are contributing to our exports. It is not a very healthy sign. On the one side, we want to conserve our mineral and metal resources but on the other side, we are exporting them. We are causing depletion of minerals which is not a very healthy sign. So, the value-added and machinery products have to be exported. Like other countries, we should improve ourselves. Instead of exporting raw materials, we should concentrate on exporting finished goods.

We must take an immediate start for the formation of Special Economic Zones. This is also not being taken up seriously. It is going on at a very slow pace. Unless we start forming these Special Economic Zones in the notified areas, we may not be able to boost the exports. On the one side, all this is being done and on the other side, we say that we have the lowest inflation rate. There will not be any inflation if there is no domestic consumption. We are not able to trigger the domestic demand for our goods. It is because of the low income of the people. The drought conditions are prevailing. We have to push the demand for the domestic consumption. We also have to bring down our rates of interest. We have to make them uniform to compete internationally so that we are able to boost our exports. These are some of the areas which need improvement.

Today, we boast that we have so much stock of foodgrains. If it is so, why is there starvation. Why is there malnutrition? Why are we not able to provide foodgrains to people? Instead of keeping them in the godowns, this has to be given to the poor people, to old people, and to those who are in need of it. We are not able to provide food security. We should be ashamed of this. We should provide food security to the poor people. If the 26 crore people who are below poverty line are

really in need of food, we should find ways to strengthen our Public Distribution System and provide them food.

Today, we say that our oilseeds production has increased but our oil consumption has decreased in this quarter. We are not able to provide necessary edible oil. The prices of edible oil have gone up. So, the consumption has come down. This is an ironical situation. When there is an excess production, why the prices should go up? Why are we not able to make it available to the common people? There should not be any malnutrition.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have already taken half-an-hour allotted to your Party.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Sir, I waited yesterday for the whole day. I will conclude in another two-three minutes.

This year has been the worst in regard to agricultural production. Production of *Kharif* crop has gone down by 9 percent; production of oilseeds went down by 25 per cent; production of sugarcane went down by five per cent and the production of cotton went down by 22 per cent. Sixty-two per cent of our population is engaged in the production of these crops. The production of *Rabi* crop has also not been encouraging this year. The Government should take some serious steps in this regard and particularly make efforts to link rivers for providing better irrigation facilities and ensuring a stable opportunity to the farming community. The Government should also enhance the Minimum Support Price for the agricultural produce. Many of the farmers are not having enough money to send their children to schools in the villages. The situation, as prevailing in the country, is very bad. Today the children in the State of Andhra Pradesh are going to school because the Government is providing mid-day meal to them. If there was no mid-day meal scheme, then the children would not have gone to school. If such is the situation that is prevailing in the country, how is it possible for us to achieve our dreams?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no civil aviation policy in the country. The hon. Minister is present here. The Government would have to formulate a civil aviation policy. Presently there is a shortage of aircraft. Last week, the flight to Vishakhapatnam was cancelled three times owing to shortage of aircraft. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to formulate a civil aviation policy at the earliest and also order for more aircraft. Since the Government wants to disinvest the Airlines, the necessary aspects are being neglected.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): We have invested Rs. 100 crore for the airport in Vishakhapatnam.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: The development of the airport is all right. But what would the airport do if there are no aircraft? There should not be last minute cancellation of flights because of this.

We must have a consistent policy to achieve our objectives. The Government particularly should take a sympathetic view on the drought situation and provide support to those who need foodgrains and drinking water, and also provide fodder for the animals. The situation is very bad. Unless the Central Government comes to the rescue of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the State would be in a very serious situation in the coming few months, particularly with the onset of summer.

Sir, since you are ringing your bell and asking me to complete my speech, I would conclude with these few words but would like to urge upon the Government that we should cherish and fulfil our dreams by the year 2020, as has been mentioned. Let the Government have road map as to how to go ahead and achieve our goals step by step. If we forget about it after five years, then we would again be back to the starting point. We should not be at the starting point. Such a thing has happened so many times in the past. We never followed it up in a serious way. We should make a serious effort in this regard. I am sure, with a serious effort we would succeed as a nation and we would grow and prosper as a nation.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on hon'ble President's Address and express my thanks to you. I would like to make a submission humbly about the issues of our party, the Shiv Sena. The hon'ble President in his Address has called upon the people to move towards achieving the target of making India a developed country by the year 2020.

The President's Address is very good and important. A meaningful message has been sent to the people of this country through this Address. I will say that Address was very lengthy since it also includes the achievements of the NDA Government will have to be praised for what they did in their tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rajo Singh Ji, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I would like to dwell upon some points mentioned in the hon'ble President's Address about the progress of India. Our country should progress. India should attain prosperity by the year 2020. Our country can also go ahead of China and India can be more developed than other countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to raise some questions raised by people of Maharashtra, Marathwada and also all people of this country. A problem has been persisting for many years in Maharashtra, Karnataka. It is "Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute". When an agitation for unified Maharashtra started in 1960, Nagpur and Marathwada joined it and a separate State of Maharashtra was carved out from Hyderabad and Karnataka—which had Marathi as its language. A public agitation has been going on in Karnataka since long. It is taking place through Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti. It also took place in Mumbai. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): There was a time when they had 50 seats in the assembly and they did not have even a single seat this year. ...*(Interruptions)* All were defeated this year. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Not in the Assembly, in Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Margaret ji, you can speak when your turn comes.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I do not want to cause any rift between Karnataka and Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have a long list before me and the time is very short.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to cause any rift between Karnataka and Maharashtra but I would like to put forth feelings of the Marathi people of state before you. ...*(Interruptions)* Both the Chief Ministers, Shri Krishna and Shri Shinde, belong to the Congress Party. Shri Sharad ji and other big leaders who are sitting belong to either this side or that side. All party delegations under the leadership of all these persons have met the Hon. Prime Minister many a times. No solution has come out even after meeting all Prime Ministers including Indira ji. I would like to say that all the areas like Belgaon, Karwar and Nepari should be merged with Maharashtra; this is my demand; as well as the demand of the people of this belt. I am putting forth their feelings. Before the united Maharashtra came in

[Shri Chandrakant Khaire]

being the Nagpur agreement was signed prior to this all the districts in the Maharashtra regions were part of Andhra Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh was in central India and Nagpur was a part of Vidharbha state. In this way a Marathi speaking state was constituted. Under the Nagpur agreement all the problems pertaining to...*(Interruptions)* You are looking at me. I request you not to look at the watch. I will take some more time.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get the time allotted to your party. You have taken 5 minutes out of 15 minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I will be very quick. All the MPs. of Marathwada and Vidharbha are sitting here. I would like to say that the irrigation projects agreed upon under Nagpur Agreement are incomplete. Some forest projects have been held up due to F.C. Act, 1980. Besides, there are railway projects also. The National Highways Scheme started by the Prime Minister is a very good scheme. The Railway Budget is to be presented tomorrow. I will definitely speak on it but a mention to this effect should have been made in the President's Address also.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a very important Scheme for linking all villages. This is very useful scheme for rural areas; it should be welcomed. As the hon. Prime Minister has started a scheme for the national highways, a similar scheme should also be started for the railways. This point should have been included in the President's Address also. No independent project has been started for backward areas. Marathwada region is also such an area. A little bit work has been started by NDA Government in the Marathwada region owing to repeated demands made by MPs of Marathwada. If Rs. 993 crore could be provided to us all our projects can be completed.

All the four projects, Ahmadnagar, Beed, Parli, Akola Purna, Latur and Miraj etc. are completed but for the laying of railway line in Marathwada district and for the completion of the same, a major division should be set up there similarly, all questions pertaining to all the states pending in Parliament should be taken up. It will ensure progress of the country.

The hon. President made a mention of judiciary in his Address. The Mumbai High Court is situated in Maharashtra. The High Court was set up in 1960 under Nagpur Agreement. I would say that in the same way a

bench of the High Court should be set up in Marathwada. I would also like to say that we had to resort to great agitation for setting up a bench of Mumbai High Court at Sambhajee Nagar and Aurangabad. 10 of our districts are attached with that bench of Highcourt while only five or six judges sit there.

The Hon. President has expressed concern that thousands of cases are pending in the judiciary. I say that all these pending cases should be disposed by this bench. Twenty judges sit in the Nagpur bench. The area under Highcourt bench at Marathwada, Sambhajee Nagar and Aurangabad are more than that of Nagaur because it also includes Buldana district from where our Adsul Sahib, hon. Minister, is a member. He is sitting here. The Bar Association of this area has passed a proposal that Buldana should also be brought under Marathwada and Aurangabad bench. Similarly Shri Annasaheb Patil is also sitting here. His district is Jalgaon. Thus the number of districts comes to 12 when Dhulia and Nagaur districts are included. I would like to say that there should be at least 20 judges for these 12 districts. This proposal was passed by the Parliament. The Hon. President has expressed concern over this in his Address so there must be done something in this regard. I make a demand for this.

I shall thank the N.D.A. Government especially Shri Jagmohan ji who brought Ajanta Elora Projects in the book. He has taken it up in the second phase. Very good facilities have been provided for the international tourist in it. It is a place of world heritage, an adventurous place. Ajanta Elora have been given importance. More facilities are being provided in it. I would like to thank the hon. President, the hon. Prime Minister and Shri Jagmohan for that. There was a great saint, called Sant Gargi in Maharashtra and he was such a great saint that he himself cleaned with broomstick in his hand. He used to sing Bhajans like Devakinandan Gopala. The Congress Party and the Nationalist Congress Party Government has implemented the very schemes he did on legislative work. There is only one successful scheme of the Nationalist Congress Party and the Congress Party in Maharashtra and it is also not much expensive. He had mentioned about Gargi Baba. I also hold him in high esteems. The Government of Maharashtra has done cleanliness work in all the villages of Maharashtra in the name of Gargi Baba. Sant Gargi Baba was a saint who did legislative work. His oil paints picture should be there in the Parliament premises. Through you this is my request to the Government. He was a very ideal saint. Yesterday our friends from the Congress Party passed remarks against the saint. There have been many such saints

who have done very great work. Even big leaders went to him and did cleanliness work with him.

The President made a suggestion in his speech for creating five crore additional employments. Apart from this a target for creating 5 crore employment was made. I am sorry that we are doing the job of creating employments. But the Government which have been ruling in the State for fifty to sixty years should shoulder this responsibility and Government companies should have been set up there. Government companies, public limited corporations, undertakings by Central Government and several such corporations were set up but some were in loss and some companies suffered loss due to their C.M.D., E.D., Directors and officers. I am not against disinvestment in certain cases but today I would like to tell you, in the name of disinvestment, good companies are being sold. I have protested to same extent in this regard. A discussion is to be held on H.P.C.L., B.P.C.L. I shall analyse the matter in details at the right moment. Employees of HPCL and BPCL are going on strike on 26th instant all over the country. Most of the HPCL and BPCL employees are Marathis and I say that disinvestment of BPCL and HPCL will cause more loss to Maharashtra.

While replying the question on Centur Hotel the hon. Minister had stated that the Government would not sell the profit making companies and the information on the profit was also provided in the three years report that was tabled in the House but I demand not to pursue disinvestment because employment has to be provided to five crore persons. As such, how it can be done then? The Government's objective included the creation of employment in industrial sector for the well educated persons, intellectuals, professionals like doctors engineers and scientists. This is the obligation of our Government. Though we are allies in NDA Government, still we demand that the profit making companies should not be disinvested because it will lead to large scale unemployment as was the case when Centur Hotel was diverted. This does not need further discussion right now because these subjects would be discussed during BAC meeting but today the Centur Hotel is in a very bad condition. Employees of the hotel did not get anything. All the money was pocketed by the group. Misconception are developing among the people regarding NDA Government. Through you I would like to tell you as well as it House as to what and how the Government is doing.

President has mentioned about the intrusion of Bangladeshi in India and has expressed his concern over it in his address. There are 62,000 Bangladeshi voters in

the constituency of former MP from Shiv Sena, Shri Madhukar Sirpotdarji who hails from Maharashtra. During the Government of BJP and Shiv Sena in Maharashtra we had taken steps to ensure the repatriation of Bangladeshi from the state and now it is also being done by the Government of West Bengal and Government of India. When our police officers and others went to Kolkata to deport the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, the people threw stones on them. Our brothers from West Bengal felt that we are trying to drive out the people of West Bengal from Maharashtra, hence they beat those officers and policemen and several persons were injured in that attack.

Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister has also expressed his concern in this regard. ISI is spreading its network in Bangladesh and trying to enter the terrorists in India with the help of these intruders. This is all happening with the nexus of Pakistan as they want to create the atmosphere of terrorism and anarchy in the country. Except BJP and Shiv Seva all other political parties have helped these Bangladeshi intruders to get their name registered in the voter list. Consequently they have got right to vote in the country. Officers did not investigate into it also. Hence, I would like to submit that all these names should be deleted from the voter's list. There are approximately 6000 Bangladeshi in the Kherwari constituency in Maharashtra which is the constituency of our ex-leader Shri Madhukar Sirpotdar. There are around two lakhs such voters in Mumbai while their number is approximately one crore in the entire country. The Government should seriously consider over it.

Earlier we thought that petty criminals might have been involved in the incidents of Mumbai serial bomb blasts and the attack on Parliament. However later on it was revealed that Pakistan is engaging intellectuals also in such activities. I won't refer to any particular religion but everybody knows as to which religion the terrorists, who were killed, belonged to. I remember the speech of Shri Omar Abdullah in which he had said that terrorist whether they belong to any religion, but that particular religion should not be stigmatized. We also know it and even Shiv Sena also accepts it. However, it should be found out as to who is providing assistance to the terrorists. One Professor of Delhi University was also involved in the attack on the Parliament. All are aware as to who terrorists involved in Mumbai bomb blasts were.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 15 Minutes have been allocated for your party. You have taken enough time yourself while one more speaker from your party is left?

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I will conclude within five minutes. The Government of India should not only express its concern about terrorists but also take action against them. America revolved to dismantle Taliban ruler in Afghanistan after the September 11th tragedy and fulfilled it. They destroyed the terrorists hideouts in Pakistan. It has also been shown by GTV that the terrorist camps and hubs are still operating in Pak occupied Kashmir. Why do our Government not destroy those hubs by attacking them. Our army remained on border for eight months but no action was taken. Had their hubs been attacked the terrorist activities could have been checked. Our Party Shiv Sena and out leader Shri Bala Saheb Thakre also says that bullet should be replied by a bullet. They should be crushed and no dialogue be held with them. The Government should trample such terrorist organisation. Today Pakistan supported terrorists are creating anarchy in the country after entering it.

I have to speak on Ayodhya issue tomorrow. Yesterday saints from all across the country had gathered in Delhi. They demanded that the land belonging to Ramjanmabhoomi Trust be handed over to the Trust. This case is going on for the last 12-13 years and this issue has been kept on being raised in the House till the dissolution of the 13th Lok Sabha. Today our NDA Government is in power. UP also had the Government of hon. Rajnath Singh ji. Hence decision be immediately taken on this subject to resolve this problem. We thank the Government for the role it played in the High Court.

If saints call India as Hindustan, we have kept on calling it Hindustan right from the beginning. We believe India is a Hindu country and there can be no compromise on it. I would request the House to bring a Motion to name India as Hindustan as it demanded by saints and seers. ...*(Interruptions)*

1516 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

If you watch Pakistan TV or listen radio, you will find that our country is called Hindustan and not Bharat or India by them. When Pakistani TV or Radio do not have any objection to call India Hindustan. Why should we have any objection?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Will we follow Pakistan.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I would also like to speak on the protection of cow.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: 15 minutes were allowed for your party, Shiv Sena and you have spoken for 20 minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam Chairman, Sir, cow is our mother, it be protected. It has been proved scientifically also that cow's milk, urine and dung all are extremely useful and it has a great importance.

I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to all the Ministers of the NDA Government on the behalf of my party. However, I have only one complaint that the PS or PA's of Ministers do not pass the message whenever I ring the hon. Minister. They give phone to the Minister only when I reveal our identity and assets for it. I would like to thank hon. Ram Naikji that he meets with the public between 9 to 10 and to the MP's between 3 to 4. I would like to request all the hon. Ministers that they should maintain telephonic contact with the people's representatives. They should also spare one hour a day to meet them. MPs represent 12 to 16 lakh depending on their constituency. I would like to say that it is the responsibility of the officers to address the problems if hon. Minister finds time. The officers from the collector to senior level do not maintain any contact with the people and where should they go in such a situation. When we try to contact on telephone, it is replied hon. Minister has gone for one work or the other. Effort be made to improve the image.

Lastly, I would conclude by saying one more thing. More than 26 crore people in one country are living below poverty line. The funds being provided to such people under the Indira Awas Yojana be enhanced. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Madam Chairperson, as usual, after making his speech, Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra has fled the scene. He is the person who moved the Motion. Parliamentary etiquette requires that he should sit here while other people debate the Motion that he has moved. Not only has he disappeared, but the gentleman who seconded the Motion, Shri Suresh Prabhu, has also run away and we are forced to discuss this extremely important subject, the President's Address, in the absence of both the mover and the seconder.

Madam, for I fear that now Shri Chandrakant Khaire will also run away and that Shri Digvijay Singh's roster duty will finish, although the gravamen of my speech is on other subjects, let me deal with the matters that concern them before they go away.

Madam, in paragraph 26 of the President's Address, a reference has been made to the All-India Panchayat

Adhyakshas' Sammelan and the Resolutions adopted by it back in April last year, but there is no reference whatsoever to the fact that this is the ceremonial 10th anniversary year of the passage of the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments which transformed this nation from merely a collection of the Union and the States into a collection of the Union, the States and the institutions of local self-government at the grass-roots level. While the President has commended the initiative at the "grass-roots" level, I am surprised that Shri Chandrakant Khaire, who is the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development, has not mentioned paragraph 26 in his intervention. We need his support, because his Committee has produced an outstanding Report on the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution and is on the edge of producing an equally outstanding Report on the implementation of Part IX(A) of the Constitution. The Leader of the Opposition has made a suggestion that a Special Session of Parliament be convened in order to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the passage of these two Amendments, which are the single longest and most detailed Amendments ever passed by this Parliament, to the Constitution. Therefore, I would like to suggest, through you, Madam, to the Government—and, I think, I have, in this, the support of the Chairman of the Standing Committee—that this be conducted as a Joint Session of both Houses on Friday, the 9th May, which is the last scheduled date for the Budget Session. I think it would be an appropriate way of commending this very important initiative which is the only hope of securing grass-roots development through grass-roots democracy.

Madam, before Shri Digvijay Singh decamps from here, I would like to express to him, through you, Madam, my deep sense of betrayal at what the Prime Minister has done in Kuala Lumpur after the speeches that we made here on the Iraq issue. Madam, we now see why it is that the Treasury Benches refused to let us table a Joint Resolution on the subject. We had said that the elements of that Joint Resolution could be the statement made by the Permanent Representative of India in the Security Council on the 17th October, 2002. I had warned Shri Digvijay Singh that the shadow of the past was being cast across South Block because the gentleman, who was, on that day, sitting next to him and who replied on his behalf, started making statements that were at variance with even the contents of UN Resolution 1441.

When the Prime Minister spoke in Kuala Lumpur, instead of reflecting the feelings of this House on the Iraq issue, as promised to us by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he, that is, the Prime Minister, gets up and delivers in Kuala Lumpur a lecture

at Iraq—the victim—and has nothing to say about the aggressor—the United States of America. I said that the Government's knees were quivering, that they spent all their time genuflecting to Washington and the speech made by the hon. Prime Minister in Kuala Lumpur was a shame, a disgrace to the Non-Aligned Movement and a clear proof that it was not accidental that in the President's Address, which contained no less than 18 paragraphs on foreign policy—from paragraphs 60 to 77—one-quarter of that Address was devoted to foreign policy, the word 'Non-Alignment' or any reference to the 'Non-Aligned Movement' does not come in the very month in which the Non-Aligned Movement is holding its summit in Kuala Lumpur. I think that shows clearly that becoming the lapdog of Washington is the real priority of South Block and of this Government, and not asserting foreign policy as being based on a national consensus on Non-Alignment. I regard this shameful. I am ashamed that a country like India, which at NAM used to once speak through the voice of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and even Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, is now reduced to listening to what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has to say in Kuala Lumpur. He lectures to Iraq. There is nothing about the Americans and instead of converting it, what should have been a historic opportunity to establish a relationship between NAM and the European Union, into a 'tu-tu' 'mein-mein' with Gen. Parvez Musharaff. It is this that the Leader of the Opposition meant when she said that even though there are concerns that we share about Pakistan, the fact of the matter is that they are using foreign policy as a surrogate for promoting communal division within this country.

Now, I see that Shri Swami is also here. I told you that it would happen. For the fear that he too will run away, let me refer to paragraph 11. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: When their duty is over, they are going.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Before Shri I.D. Swami follows the footsteps of Shri Digvijay Singh, may I draw his attention to paragraph 11 of the President's Address which deals with the situation in the North-East and specifically refers to Nagaland? After the important initiative taken in January of this year for the Prime Minister to meet personally with Shri Issac Swu and with Shri Muivah of the NSCN (IM), I must say that it is deeply disappointing that the President has nothing to say on the substantive issues relating to peace in Nagaland and its implications for the rest of the North-East.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Let me stress that the following points are crucial. First, the dialogue with the NSCN (IM) must be raised to a political level. This means that the present superannuated bureaucrat has to be replaced by a politically empowered political interlocutor.

Secondly, the dialogue has to be comprehensive. It cannot be limited to the NSCN(IM). It must extend to the NSCN(K) and other underground groups operating in Nagaland. While there was some mild indication that this might be done, nothing further has concretely been done in this direction.

Thirdly, Madam, we must aim at a durable political settlement and it can be durable only if it extends across the entire spectrum of dissidents in Nagaland, in particular and North-East in general.

Fourth, since the NSCN (IM) demands impinge upon the territorial integrity of several States in the North-East, it is not possible for the Centre to conduct a dialogue with the Nagaland dissidents without consulting the other State Governments in the region. What I would hope the Prime Minister will do when he replies to us is to specifically give us assurances on these points.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): It cannot be solved without even consulting the State Government of Nagaland.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yes, he is quite right. They have not even consulted the Government of Nagaland, but I am very keen that they also consult the Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur, who have expressed their deepest reservations about the path being adopted by the Central Government.

Yes, now Shri Swami can go and join Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra in whatever Valhalla they sit in when we are debating important matters in the House.

Madam, Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra's absence from the House is hardly surprising because I had threatened him that I would answer the totally baseless allegations that he made against Congress Prime Ministers in the past. He held that Congress Prime Ministers had been guilty of corruption whereas all the Ministers of the present Government are lilly-white. What an absurd statement to make?

The only thing Indira Gandhi was ever specifically charged with was stealing a chicken in Manipur. That was the level of triviality to which these people had

descended. As for Rajiv Gandhi, he has not been charge-sheeted. After he died a martyr to this country, these carrion-eaters of the Treasury Benches have included his name in the charge-sheet saying he is sent up but not in order to be tried. They cannot catch Quattrocchi, they cannot even catch Hinduja who is here in India and for the last twenty years they have been flogging this Bofors carcass and he has the gall to say to us this Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra—God knows who made him a professor—that we live in a glass house and he lives in a steel cage.

This Government, Madam, contains three Ministers who are charge-sheeted in a court of law and who can be tried only if this Government appoints a judge in the court which is supposed to try them. There is another Minister in this Government who has been hauled up before a Commission of Inquiry, who said that until the report of the Commission of Inquiry, he would not be coming back into the Council of Ministers but has since wormed his way back upon the Treasury Front Benches. There is another Minister in this Government, who is caught up in a scandalous Petrol Pump Scam and the Prime Minister is involved in this entire exercise because he gave a totally bogus ruling which has been challenged in the court. We have, Madam, a Minister in this Government who has actually been charged with murder and it is the State Government belonging to his own Party which has conducted the prosecution in such a completely useless way that particular charge has had to be withdrawn and they are under orders of the court to file fresh charges.

Murder, Petrol Pump, Defence deals, Coffin Gate and he says that they live in a steel cage and we live in a glass house. I am not surprised that he has run away from this House. The fact of the matter is as Shrimati Sonia Gandhi said here yesterday that 'it is with respect to probity, accountability and transparency, the three issues relating to good governance where the performance of the NDA Government has been "shockingly abysmal". And they had a golden opportunity to prove that no they are not as they are but as they pretend to be when the JPC Report was submitted two months ago.

Madam, the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report is to be debated in this house but it has already been mentioned in the President's Address. Kindly look at paragraph 39 of the President's Address. They have referred to investigations into the recent stock market "scam". What are these inverted commas? After a Joint Parliamentary Committee has unanimously concluded that there is a scam, when the terms of reference of this

Parliament to the JPC specifically referred to the scam, what is this insult to Parliament contained in the President's Address in putting the word, scam into inverted commas. I demand to know from the Treasury benches, what is the meaning of this insult to Parliament that has been included in the President's Address? Even worse, for two months now, we have been waiting for this Government to pay some respect at least to the principle of ministerial responsibility upon which the whole Parliamentary system works.

Madam, I would like to draw attention to paragraph 3.1, page 12 of the JPC Report, which defines the period of the scam. I quote:

"The events that culminated in the exposure of the scam in March 2001 started approximately 18 months earlier."

'18 months earlier' means that the period of scam was from the last quarters of 1999 to the first quarter of 2001. For those 18 months, the NDA Government was in office. The scam started with the NDA Government in office. The scam was exposed with the NDA Government in office. The scam has been investigated, inquired into by the JPC with the NDA Government in office. The Report has been presented with the NDA Government in office and the NDA Government had taken no steps whatsoever to be accountable at the level of Ministers to this country through this Parliament.

Madam, the principle of ministerial responsibility, the doctrine of ministerial responsibility was not prepared or written by this JPC. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility was set out in the last JPC Report. There are as many as seven Ministers of the NDA Government who were members of the previous JPC which laid down the doctrine of ministerial responsibility. They are: Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri Yashwant Sinha, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Murasoli Maran, Shri Ram Naik, Shri Digvijay Singh and Shri Harin Pathak. Seven Ministers, who sat there, said—all this is in Chapter XVI of the previous JPC's Report—that a Minister is responsible (a) for the work of his Ministry; (b) for all broad policy decisions; (c) for all administrative failures of his Ministry; and (d) for management deficiencies of organisations that report to the Minister. It is all there in Chapter XVI, and this JPC just reproducing whatever has been said on the doctrine of ministerial responsibility by the previous JPC, has the following sentence at paragraph 13.3, page 310 of the Report. It says and I quote. I need not look down to quote it because it is there in my heart. It says: "Ministerial responsibility for this Report flows from these

principles." It is completely clear that the JPC has said that ministerial responsibility has to be fixed. Now, we have a Report here, Madam, where, in 52 paragraphs, the Ministry of Finance is directly indicated. There is not a single dimension of the scam in which there is not a detailed reference to the sins of omission and commission of the Ministry of Finance.

This is a Sinhaful scam, not a sinful scam. It is Sinhaful scam. The Minister, who was a Member of the previous JPC, says, 'what else do you expect from the Opposition but to ask for my resignation?' It shows the arrogance of the man. I am not asking for his resignation. I am asking him to apply to himself the principle he insisted on applying to the Ministers of that day's Treasury Benches when he was in the Opposition. It is in 52 paragraphs. In the last JPC Report, there is only one paragraph with about five sub-paragraphs in which reference is made to certain mistakes committed by the Ministry of Finance. Yet, on that basis, these people demanded his head, held up this House and there was chaos here. Today, they are on the Treasury Benches. It is not in a few sub-paragraphs, but in 52 paragraphs through 600 pages that the Ministry of Finance is repeatedly indicated and there is no ministerial responsibility.

It is not only the Ministry of Finance but also there is the Department of Company Affairs. The Department of Company Affairs is repeatedly indicated for various mistakes that it has made, for various errors that it has made, which has cost this country and its investors hundreds of thousands of crores. Yet the Minister who was then in-charge, Shri Arun Jaitley, who was not in the Government when the JPC Report was presented, has been, as reward for being indicted, re-inducted into the Council of Ministers.

Then, what about the Prime Minister himself? The Prime Minister is the Minister in-charge of the CBI. The CBI is charged with having registered 72 cases coming out of the previous JPC, of which, 25 have, even a decade later, not yet been chargesheeted. This is the CBI. Out of 72 cases registered, 25 have not been chargesheeted, and of the 47 that have been chargesheeted, only six have been adjudicated to a conclusion. Three of those have resulted in acquittal. It is such an incompetent Department directly run by the Prime Minister. Does the Prime Minister not owe ministerial responsibility to this House?

What is even worse is that the epicentres of the scam were two towns, two major cities of India. One was the constituency of the Prime Minister, where City

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Co-operative Bank, Century Consultants and Cyber Space Infosys were located and deeply implicated in the scam, according to the unanimous Report of the JPC. That is in the constituency of the Prime Minister. Indeed even more, the Prime Minister himself inaugurated Cyber Space Infosys, which is one of the indicated firms. The other epicentre was in Gujarat, in the constituency of the Deputy Prime Minister, where Madhavpura Mercantile Co-operative Bank is located. The two epicentres of the scam are located respectively in the constituencies of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister; and the President is not going to say a word about ministerial responsibility. The situation is intolerable.

We are told by the President in paragraph 39 that they have produced some legislation and that the Unit Trust of India has been successfully restructured. Why did it have to be successfully restructured? It is because it was not properly structured during the period that Shri Yashwant Sinha was the Minister. Shri Yashwant Sinha has sacked the Chairman of the UTI. It is because, he says, the Chairman kept him in the dark. What does the JPC say? The JPC says that the Finance Ministry did little or nothing to pull the Minister out of the darkness. It is stated in paragraph 17.22. Here we have a Minister who blames everybody. He says the Finance Secretary should be excoriated. He says that the HLCC should be condemned. (HLCC is the High Level Co-ordination Committee on Financial and Capital Market.) He says, that it should be condemned. He says that SEBI should be pulled up. He says that the RBI should be given a sharp talking to. He sacks the Chairman of the UTI. But he says, 'I am blameless'.

Madam, can there be a Ministry without a Minister? Was that Ministry running without a Minister? Was it on auto pilot? This Minister says in the Joint Parliamentary—I am quoting him—and this is included in the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, we are going to have a full debate on the JPC Report. So, please do not go into all the details.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I have gone into this because it is there in the President's Address.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You will have to speak in detail in that debate also.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Let me finish this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Malhotra Jee, where are you going? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Madam, a meeting of the Delimitation Commission is also going on at this very moment. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

We have to go to the meeting of Delimitation Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is very essential to save one's constituency.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He is busy in delimitation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): You may not like to hear it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, the Minister told the Joint Parliamentary Committee and it is reported in its Report that he was amazed to learn that numerous recommendations of the previous JPC had not been implemented. He said, he could not have imagined that this could be the state of things. Now, imagining is the job of poets. Finding out what is happening in his own Ministry is the job of a Minister. Does Shri Yashwant Sinha think that being a Minister consists of putting a red light on top of his car and wandering around Rashtrapati Bhawan? There is more to be done. If a Minister is not responsible, if a Minister's orders are not carried out by the officers and if a Minister cannot get the information that he needs, that Minister is either incompetent*; and, in the case of Shri Yashwant Sinha, he is both incompetent and ... as a Minister.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, can you say the same thing about Dr. Manmohan Singh, who was also the Minister of Finance after 1992? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He resigned.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Does that not involve ministerial responsibility? When you were talking about ministerial responsibility, you mentioned about Quattrocchi.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

It means, this Government is incapable of finding Quattrocchi. Who was the Prime Minister when Quattrocchi did those deeds? Was it not the late Rajiv Gandhi? Was he not responsible for that? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, I yielded to him but he is making a speech.

With regard to the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, on the basis of what was stated by the JPC, which contradicted Dr. Manmohan Singh's position, the Prime Minister of today, who was then the Leader of the Opposition, initiated a discussion under rule 193 to discuss the findings of that JPC Report. He spoke here on the 29th December, 1993. I draw the hon. Member's attention to the column 652 of the English version of the proceedings of that day in which the then Leader of the Opposition and now the Prime Minister of India insisted that the Government must accept "moral responsibility" for all that is "rotten" in the system. This JPC Report has revealed over 600 pages all that is rotten in the system. We expect the Prime Minister to live up to his own high standards of yesteryear. He could not then demand the resignation of Dr. Manmohan Singh because Dr. Manmohan Singh resigned even before that Report was placed on the Table of the House. That the country refused to accept his resignation is a separate matter but what a shame it is over here! The successor to Dr. Manmohan Singh, instead of at least tendering his resignation to the Prime Minister says, 'What do you expect of the Opposition except to ask for my resignation', and continues.

In the Report—and this is really my final word on the subject—on the Mauritius route, there is a paragraph in which not only the Ministry but specifically the Minister is faulted for not having taken diplomatic action. The man is a financial disaster and so you move him out of the Ministry of Finance but where do you put him? To prove that he is a diplomatic disaster, you make him the Minister of External Affairs. I am not yielding. You have had your say. ...(*Interruptions*) Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Kharabela Swain, you can speak and reply. Please take your seat. If he yields, then you can ask. But he is not yielding. Please take your seat. When you have your say you can speak. You can speak on the JPC.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: All the High Commissioners from Port Louis wanted the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement not to be scrapped. They wanted a special relationship with Mauritius. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, therefore, I am the least surprised that Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra is the bird that has fled his steel cage. The glass house is on that side. The steel cage is on this side. This is a Government of hypocrisy and humbug. It is a Government filled with indicted Ministers; it is a Government of moral turpitude; and it is a Government of moral lepers. They have no moral right. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not use such words. You cannot say 'moral lepers'.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, the word 'moral lepers' comes from the House of Commons where it was accepted as a definition given to Mr. Enoch Powell. In the light of that, I would request you not to press with your ruling regarding 'moral lepers'. They are moral lepers worse than Enoch Powell. Therefore, while we thank the hon. President for his gracious address, we express our regret that the concept of moral ministerial responsibility has got abolished from the ranks of the Treasury Benches although it is these Treasury Benches which, along with us, stated in 1993, a decade ago, that in our scheme of constitutional jurisprudence, Ministers are responsible to the country through Parliament. That is how the parliamentary system works.

Madam with these few words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Chairman, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks moved by Hon. Member, Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra on the President's address to the joint session of Parliament. Certain things are necessary to unite and integrate any country. The culture of our country is one of the oldest in world. Showing respect to its ancient culture and tradition, from time immemorial our forefathers gave us four things as formulae to integrate and unite the country. These four things are education, security, economy and sense of public service to citizens of that country.

I am feeling glad while stating that the efforts made for bringing country at par with developed countries during the last five years are clearly reflected in the address of Hon. President. If it is said that the address of

[Yogi Aditya Nath]

Hon. President is a document of achievement of the Government and plans of the future. I think there would be no exaggeration. The Government has done much during the last five years. If the work done during the last five years is compared with the work done during the last fifty years, more has been achieved during the last five years. And due to this, I have stood up in support of the Motion of Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra. The hon. Prime Minister put before us Vision-2020 on the occasion of Independence Day. Any country which does not fix its target cannot even imagine about reaching there. And this Resolution which hon. President has clearly stated in his address that by 2020 AD India will be among developed countries of the world, and would be Superpower of the world, clearly reflected in the works of the last five years. I would like to enumerate, one by one, works done by this Government and that has been mentioned by Hon. President in his address. By bringing primary education in the category of fundamental rights in the field of education, the present Government has enabled free education to every citizen because no nation can develop if its citizens are not educated. The education has been considered pious in 'Shri Madbhagwat Geeta'. It say: "Na hi gyanen Sadrasyam paritram na hi vigyate". It means nothing is more pious than knowledge and that was lacking exactly for fifty years. This Government for the first time by including primary education in the list of fundamental rights, resolved to provide free education to every children in the age group of 6-14 years. In order to provide inspirations to youths, you have resolved to name country's satellites after the name of Kalpana Chawla. Without preserving its unity and territorial integrity, no nation can preserve its culture. It relates to development of pilgrim-centres which are symbols of unity of the country of deleting the words showing disrespect to our great leaders in our text-books. Sometimes, we wonder that we harp on courts in Ram-Janmabhoomi temple controversy but the hon. High Court has concurred and validated the changes made in NCERT books.

16.00 hrs.

But who is disobeying Hon. Supreme Court is before all of us today. Many State Governments have said that we will not agree to it. Such things have also happened before. Likewise it is ominous sign of giving advice for establishing University Commission in the golden jubilee year of UGC, reconstituting it and overhauling the education of university. Likewise the proposal of putting 14 Regional Engineering colleges at par with IITs is a revolutionary step and must be welcomed.

Besides, the present Government has also worked in the field of security. Hon. President has put that thing in his address. Today our nation is fighting internal as well as external enemies. The programmes required for that, were lacking so far. For the first time the Government of India has earmarked 1000 crores of rupees per year for the modernization of police of different states. Earlier we used to call army for internal peace. It is not in the national interest for the army to intervene repeatedly. But the attempt to modernize police has been made for the first time, so that internal peace may be maintained and all citizens should live unitedly. Not only this, but arrangements for the distribution of multi-purpose Identity Cads have been made in 13 states. Madam, elections have been held peacefully in Jammu and Kashmir for the first time. The elections have taken place peacefully even in Gujarat also about which suspicions were raised by different political parties and by election commission also. While pledging faith to traditional Indian culture and strengthening nationalist forces, the people of Gujarat have given the message that what we are going to do in the coming time. Likewise, we have worked for external security as well.

Regarding internal security, I would like to add one more point. My constituency is adjacent to Nepal. Everybody knows that during the last 25-30 years the congregation of a particular community in border areas, the increasing number of Madarsas, the increasing number of pilgrimages of a particular community was threat to the security. I know that such activities are running continuously during the last two years at Indo-Nepal border. I have collected the data of last six months. The data of seven districts of Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Deoria, Kushinagar, Basti, Siddharth Nagar and Sant Kabir Nagar show that during the last six months more than 150 cases of rape against minor girls have taken place. All these crimes were done by youths belonging to a particular minority. Not only this, in those areas. ...*(Interruptions)* whosoever may be in the Government, such incidents are taking place.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): I want to make a humble submission. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam Chairman, he is communalising criminality. This attempt at pretending that rapists are only Muslims, which is what he is saying, is utterly unacceptable to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Nobody can deny the events that have taken place. Can we not put even the facts here. ...(*Interruptions*) You should speak when your turn comes up.

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: In that case, would he please tell us.

[*Translation*]

Are the people associated with other religions not involved in the rape incidents that take place in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: The number of Madrasas have increased there. Not only I but the Chief Minister of West Bengal also admits it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: This issue had been raised here earlier also. At that time, hon'ble Minister had denied it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Why is the communalising criminality? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. You can reply later. Yogi Aditya Nath, please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, there is a sharp increase in the incidents of cow-slaughtering in the last six months. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, let him authenticate his allegations. It is very-very wrong that after the Home Minister's address in which he said that nobody should raise this in the House, he is repeating his allegations. He should not be permitted to make this statement unless he authenticates it.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Is everything stated by you true.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: It does not mean that one can say anything that comes in one's mind.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Why are you worried?

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: There is nothing to worry.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: If we will be interrupted like this, we will not let them to speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He is objecting to the statement made by you that the people of a particular community are involved in rapes. It is in appropriate.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I am mentioning about the incidents which have taken place.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am not ready to listen such things. There is no room for communalism in this House. I am speaking in favour of the decorum of the House. ...(*Interruptions*) They bring Communalism in each & every thing. There is no room for such narrow minded persons in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Your party is in power in Uttar Pradesh, are you not taking any action there.

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your own Minister refuted to have this question raised in the House. Why are you raising it?

[*Translation*]

Your honourable Home Minister has refuted. ...(*Interruptions*) Why are you raising it? Please proceed.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: They are ruining the country. These communal people are playing politics of votes. ...(*Interruptions*) They are provoking the people to destabilise the country. ...(*Interruptions*) Their Government is in power in U.P....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilaur): Tiwari Ji, if our Government is in Power in that state would we not say right things. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down?

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Tiwari Ji, please try to listen. Why are you worrying?

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Whether you will keep on speaking whatever comes in your mind?

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister refused to have this question raised in the House. I do not think you should now raise this.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, in total protest of his continuing to flout your orders and going on saying these things, I walk out of the House.

16.08 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar left the House.)

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Please go. It is good. This would not have happened if he had gone earlier.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please continue your speech. Do not repeat the things.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: He must be doing some jobs or he has to give somethings in writing.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No MP do any job, they all attend the proceeding of the House.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I was saying about the incidents which have taken place in my Constituency. In this regard, we had submitted that the local police can not protect border areas. Our political relations with Nepal are not of that type. We share good cultural, religious, political and social relations with Nepal. That is why we have open border. However, our borders are being used by some mafias and people of some political parties for illegal activities. I would like to congratulate honourable Union. Home Minister that for the first time efforts have been made to protect Indo-Nepal border by deploying Special Service Bureau. Such efforts should be made in each & every border area and investigations should be done for why a particular community is gathering over there.

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MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your fifteen minutes are over. Many speakers of your party are left now. If you want, you can take full time but there will be not time left for the next speaker.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: The efforts have been made to increase security by deploying S.S.B. in border areas keeping in view those incidents which have taken place there. You know that earlier no efforts were made in such a way to stop infiltration in border areas. Such an arrangement should be made in all border areas. In view of all this, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had brought the Bill regarding the religious places situated at Indo-Nepal border areas but a particular community had opposed that Bill. That Bill was particularly for the state that no temple-Mosque-Gurudwara or Church would be built without the permission of the administration. There is resentment among the people due to those incidents. I would like to say that such arrangement should be made on all other borders like Indo-China, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma. If any particular community oppose this, definitely it is not a good sign for the country. The Government should consider it.

16.11 hrs.

[*DR. LAXIMINARAYAN PANDEYA in the Chair*]

Sir, simultaneously, the Government has also worked in the area of external security. The Agni-I has been successfully tested in the area of external security. The supersonic Missile has been successfully tested alongwith area weapons system in collaboration with Russia. One important work has been done keeping in view the external security of the country. We had been observing the infiltration of the Bangladeshes in the country for the last 15 to 20 years. They are creating problems of law and order and also increasing the population of our country. For the first time, the Government of India has tried to drive away the Bangladeshi infiltrators. These efforts are commendable. Officially their number is one crore and fifty lakhs but as per a survey they are nearly two crore and fifty lakhs in number. The law and order situation has deteriorated in the eastern states like West Bengal and Bihar etc. due to these people. There was an attack on Red Fort two years before. After that, the police caught Bangladeshes infiltrators who were staying in the slum area over there; but police was also attacked. They are active in anti-national activities and also involved in I.S.I. activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Aditya Nath Ji, now you please conclude. The time is short and our other colleagues will not get time to speak.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, not only this, these Bangladeshi infiltrators have also demanded separate Muslim land which is a threat to the unity and integrity of our nation. They are staying in Purnia, Kishanganj, Araria, Katihar, Jogiban, Saharsa and Supoul areas of Bihar State. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Hindu and Muslim both came to our country during border crossing incident of Bangladesh. What are your views about those infiltrators? Are Hindu and Muslim both infiltrators? Please expose these. It will help us ...(*Interruptions*). Seven-eight Hindu families had been shot dead in my district. What are your views in this regard?

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Murshidabad of West Bengal and Northern Dinajpur have become Muslim dominated areas due to Bangladeshi infiltrators. The condition of Assam is very explosive. The Congress activists have made ration-cards of Bangladeshi infiltrators in 36 Legislative Assembly Constituencies out of 125 Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Assam. They have become the deciding factor at these places. They decide who will become M.L.A. over there. The population increased from 19% to 31% in North-Eastern states like Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram alongwith Assam during the last ten years due to these infiltrators though in other states only 10% to 19% increase in population has been registered. 20 Lok Sabha constituencies and 125 Legislative Assembly constituencies are being affected by these Bangladeshis. It is a matter of concern.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA (*Jhabua*): Now there is a danger to Central Government from Muslims.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhuria, please do not disturb him.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: He is saying most objectionable thing. The honourable President of the

country is also a Muslim and Honourable member is speaking in favour of President's Address but on the contrary he is openly speaking against Muslims. To what extent it is justified?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. I am not allowing you.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow you. You please speak when your turn will come.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Shri Bhuria and Tiwari Ji are speaking, will not go on record only Yogi Aditya Nath's speech will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing except what Yogi Aditya Nath is saying will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, lakhs of Bangladeshi people have been illegally entering our country. I am well aware of the concern shown by the Congress Party. When their leader has come from the foreign country then there is no doubt that even Bangladesh can give them their leader. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I take strong exception to this. This Parliament makes laws of the land ...(*Interruptions*) Panditji was born in Pakistan and I was born in Bangladesh. ...(*Interruptions*) What is he talking? ...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhuria ji, please sit down. I am not allowing you.

*Not recorded.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, please sit down, hon. Member of your party is going to speak. Yogi Aditya Nath ji, I have repeatedly requested you to conclude your speech. The Members of your party are to speak, they would not be able to speak.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these people are permitting me from speaking for the last 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken half an hour.

[English]

You come to the point.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these people belong to the Congress Party who had raised question mark on the Indian culture yesterday. They are repeating these things again and again and even yesterday one of their hon. Members had put question mark on the religious priests (Dharam Acharyas) of the country. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is wrong.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record.

[Translation]

Whatever you are speaking would not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adityanath, please come to the point. You do not reply to them.

...(Interruptions)

-MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahamed, please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no feeling of respect and honour in these people because their Pope lives in the Vatican city. ...(Interruptions)* What respect will these people owe towards saints of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you again and again to conclude.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only this, all our 'gotras' have been named after great saints and ascetics, but the Congress people do not use them as their second name. I wish to know that without gotras. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He need not to give answer. You please come to the point.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I wish to say that these people are going to put question mark on Maharshi Valmiki, Guru Vashishth, Guru Vishwamitra, Ved Vyas as they put Question mark on the 'Dharmacharyas' of the country yesterday. What else can we expect from these people. They are responsible for dividing the country. ...(Interruptions) These people tend to be slaves, can we expect from them that they will think about welfare of the nation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am calling Shri P.H. Pandian.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make just two more submissions. These people are not letting me to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhurijaji, please sit down. He is concluding, why are you taking time now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I wish to say that his excellency, the hon. President has said with regard to Ayodhya, what bad comment he has made in this regard. It has said that a request was made in the court that the matter should be as soon as possible disposed of but it was opposed. These people escaped, the very first day when the treasury benches agreed to hold discussion on

it because these people want to restrict the Muslims of the country only to the extent of gaining vote bank and every now and then play with the feelings and sentiments of Hindus of the country by instigating them in the name of Ayodhya. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I take objection to this. He is insulting the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker decided to debate the Ayodhya issue tomorrow and we agreed to it. I would like to put this on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have noted it. If there is anything objectionable, then I will see to it.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, who was the Prime Minister of the country and who was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh when the temple of 'Ram-lala' was excavated in 1949. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India and Shri Govind Vallabh Pant was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. When the locks of Rama Janma Bhoomi were opened in 1986, at that time Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was Prime Minister of the country Shri Veer Bahadur Singh was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Not only this, at the time of "shilanyas" (laying of foundation) in 1989, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was Prime Minister of the country and Shri N.D. Tiwari was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. And in 1992, when the structure, a symbol of slavery was demolished, Shri Narasimharao was Prime Minister of the country, he belonged to the Congress Party. Why these people adopt an escapist path. ...(*Interruptions*) These people call Hindus Communalist, who are basically the National elements of our country. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yogi Aditya Nathji, please conclude. I have made repeated requests. I shall have to call hon. Member Shri Pandiyan and you will have to sit down.

[*English*]

You are not cooperating with me.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: If no one interrupts me, I would conclude within ten minutes. Why did the Congress start

its election campaign with Ayodhya issue in 1989. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the proper way. This is too much.

[*Translation*]

I am making a request, Mr. Pandian, now you speak. This is no way, you are not co-operating with me.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: It is decided a lazer rays test has been conducted on the disputed land, it has been proved and the world also knows that a temple exists there. If the Hindu sentiments are hurt like this in future, then we shall have to get every mosque of the country examined by lazer rays, get them excavated and establish that this has been made by destructing our temple. That is why it is necessary that a Bill for construction of Ram Janma Bhoomi be introduced, Bill prohibiting cow-slaughter should be brought. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you but you are not obeying the Chair. I am requesting you to please conclude. This is not the way. You are not co-operating with the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let him conclude his speech.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not giving any further time to you.

[*Translation*]

I have made repeated requests to him, but he is not co-operating with me. He is not abiding by the Chair.

[*English*]

He is not co-operating with the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, how could I put my point, I have been disturbed. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Sir, these people have been taking his time and kept on disturbing him in between. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that, Shri Rawale. But he is not co-operating with me. He has taken more than 32 minutes.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been interrupted again and again during my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I on behalf of the Chair request you to conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, employment would be given to 5 crore people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Chair I am again asking you to sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra on the President's Address and would request my colleagues sitting in front of me that they should not, be hostile to the culture as hostility to one's own culture means hostility to the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yogi Aditya Nath, your speech is not going on record. Shri P.H. Pandian.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, I, on behalf of my Party, participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address at Central Hall on 17th February 2003.

For the last four or five occasions when the hon. President delivered his Address, I have given amendments on all the occasions. But you know the fate of

amendments after the speeches and whether they are carried or negatived, we do not take them seriously. This time also I have given as many as 18 amendments pointing out the various failures of the Government to request the President to read in his Address.

My first point is about the Sethusamudram Project. The Government announced in 1999 that they would implement the Sethusamudram Project and they had allocated funds for investigation. But, so far, the Sethusamudram Project, which will benefit many countries of the world like Sri Lanka, India and the adjacent countries, has not seen the light of the day. This is a failure of the Government and I have pinpointed this in my amendment to the President's Address. I would like to request the Government to at least examine those projects and after making the assessment, implement them this year.

The President has expressed so many concerns—national, international and internal concerns. In that, I would like to first draw the attention of the House through you that India occupied a pivotal place in all the international matters, whether they related to SAARC or NAM. Now, what is the position occupied by India in SAARC and NAM? Yesterday we saw in the newspapers the photograph of the current NAM Summit India is the largest democracy and our Prime Minister was not even offered a seat to sit while taking the photograph. He was asked to keep standing. The largest Indian democracy, headed by our Prime Minister, should not have been treated this way while leaders of small countries were sitting. This is the case not now alone, even in 1999, during the SAARC Summit, I watched that our Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was standing. We should have a permanent seat at least in the photograph! We have not been able to get a permanent seat in the Security Council of the United Nations. These are small matters but it matters to us as it represents the dignity of our country. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not making a controversy about it. But I have a feeling that our Prime Minister should not stand. That is my view.

In some Addresses, former Presidents have referred to financial resources or assistance to the States. Sir, you know that all the States are in a financial crunch. At least, they should remove the restrictions on the States to mobilise resources. That is an important aspect that has not been referred to by the President.

In Tamil Nadu, there is a statutory constitutional reservation of 69 per cent for backward classes. It was even included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

*Not recorded.

Is that aspect of reservation extended to other parts of our country to help the deserving backward classes?

There is no mention of nationalisation of rivers in the Address. There was a reference by all the leaders in all quarters but in this Address, I do not see any word about nationalisation of rivers. Though it involves and consumes lakhs and crores of rupees, at least, a blueprint can be drawn.

About our relationship with Pakistan, the other day, there was a question answered by the hon. Minister, Shri Ram Naik. He said that Pakistan is not dependable to take crude oil from Iran through pipelines, so, we had to incur a heavy expenditure through the sea route. Hence, the attitude of Pakistan has to be examined and we have to take stringent diplomatic action against Pakistan.

He has expressed a serious concern over judicial delay. We have been deliberating it through Questions, Motions, Matters under Rule 377 and even participating in the Budget debate. We have made a reference that there should be a Supreme Court Bench in the South. So far, the Government is not able to convince the Supreme Court on this point because the Supreme Court has said that it will affect the integrity of our country. If the Supreme Court is bifurcated, they say that it will affect the integrity. How will it effect the integrity of the country if a Bench is established in the South? The cost of travelling from the corner of Cap Comorin to Delhi is also injustice. Delay is injustice and undue cost is also injustice. So, in paragraph 58, he has expressed concern that it is high time that the Government of India should ask the Supreme Court to review the matter or, at least, we can amend the Constitution. Consultation of the Chief Justice of India is there. By amendment, we can say that there can be a Bench established in the South.

Then, there is no reference about Central financial assistance to the States which are implementing the Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme.

In Tamil Nadu, the late MGR, when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, implemented the Free Nutritious Meal Scheme. The children in the rural areas benefited out of that. Now, it is being followed by the present Chief Minister, Dr. Jayalalithaa. She has further announced a scheme for the benefit of farmers.
...(Interruptions)

There is no mention about the Central Government's financial assistance to the State Governments for de-silting of major rivers and to solve the problem of scarcity

of drinking water. About five years back, there was a proposal that NABARD will de-silt all rivers. What has happened to that proposal? Access to drinking water or potable water is a fundamental right. So, the Government should augment the resources or find out ways to de-silt the major rivers all over the country.

Then, Sir, there is no mention about the cent per cent financial assistance by the Centre to have underground water drainage in all the major cities in the country. Drinking water, of course, is important. To have underground water drainage, and to do de-silting, it requires thousands of crores of rupees. The Centre drew a plan for the State of Tamil Nadu, but so far they have not allocated financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu. So, I would saw that for the effluents that go to the rivers, the sewerage should be properly established or conducted by the respective corporations.

Then, Sir, there is no supply of life-saving drugs to every hospital. We have all deliberated during the debate and during the Question Hour on this. I would say that these matters should have found a place in the President's Address. I am not able to get that.

Then, let me come to rain water harvesting. De-silting of rivers and tanks would yield rain water harvesting, that is, storage of rain water. There is a programme in the State of Tamil Nadu drawn up by Dr. Swaminathan who invented and propagated this rain water harvesting. Even in houses, we have this rain water storage. I have this in my own house. The Chief Minister also has got this in her own house. It is a model plan for everybody. Those who are applying for new connections and for the approval of new building plans, they have to necessarily have a provision for rain water harvesting in their houses.

Then, Sir, the State Government had written letters to the Prime Minister on so many occasions demanding to include Tamil as an official language and for the declaration of Tamil language as a classical language. What happened to that proposal? We respect all languages. We speak all languages. There was a proposal to that effect. There was a letter written by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to the Prime Minister to include Tamil as an official language. That was an assurance given by the late Pandit Nehru at the time of anti-Hindi agitation. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is already a national language. ...(*Interruptions*) You see the Constitution of India. All the languages are national languages.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The demand is to declare it as classical language, like some other languages.

Sir, in paragraph 57, the President has referred to criminalisation of politics the pending Bill before the Lok Sabha and on the open voting in the Rajya Sabha elections. It is a welcome measure. We have welcomed it even in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. That should be there. Of course, we can avoid corruption in the elections.

Then, Sir, India has good relationship with its neighbours like Nepal, Bhutan and even Bangladesh, except Pakistan. But we have to display a stringent attitude against the diabolic attitude of Pakistan after this NAM. Our Prime Minister did not meet Pervez Musharraf because we are not in terms of political compromise now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly be brief and try to conclude.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I will take a few minutes and conclude. I will come to the subject and finish. There is nothing controversial in my speech. ...*(Interruptions)* So many Parties are wasting the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)* So many parties have wasted the time. I am not wasting even a minute or a second.

Then, Sir, Education, Health, Human Rights and Fundamental Rights have to be safeguarded. The Supreme Court, in a number of decisions, has said that it is the duty of Parliament to safeguard these things. Now, I would like to ask whether Parliament is able to discharge its full Parliamentary responsibility. Of course, the Ministerial responsibility is there, but is there the Parliamentary responsibility?

I was hearing the other day that while replying to the debate on disinvestment of BPCL and HPCL, the hon. Minister said: "We need not require the sanction of Parliament." According to *Magna Carta*, when we studied in the Law College, no tax could be imposed without the authority of the Crown. So also, no amount can be appropriated without the sanction of Parliament. So, to disinvest any amount of property belonging to BPCL, HPCL, etc., the Government has to get the prior sanction of Parliament. That is in theory. It need not be in practice. It is a constitutional principle. Parliamentary sanction is necessary for allowing the Executive to appropriate money for investing or disinvesting. When the Government is getting the sanction of Parliament for investment purpose, so also it should get the sanction of Parliament for disinvestment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We are bringing forward a Motion in this regard. You should support us. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: So, they talk about the Ministerial responsibility. Under the Cabinet form of Government, they are totally answerable and accountable to Parliament, and not to any other agency. ...*(Interruptions)*

When a PIL is filed before a High Court or the Supreme Court, the Government immediately goes there saying that this is its stand, this is the matter. When the Government is accountable to the High Court and the Supreme Court, why not the Government be directly accountable to this Parliament? We are 545 Members. Parliament is the best judge. We need not go to the outside agencies. When they talked about the functioning of the courts as an interpreter of the Constitution, in 1993, Justice Chandrachud in the Supreme Court, in the *Deena Versus the Union of India* case, said that the Supreme Court, is not the Third Chamber of the Legislature; it has no extra territorial ambition; and its function is to interpret the law. So, this Parliament alone can pull up the Government; can ask the Government about these things. This Parliament alone can command the Government to do this or that. So, the system of Parliamentary democracy should prevail.

Sir, we are preserving the institution of President. We are preserving the institution of Prime Minister. We are preserving the institution of Parliament. So, I would like to say that the entire Parliament should be taken into confidence on all matters.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: They do not believe in that.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: We must teach them the theory. The constitutional theory says that in parliamentary democracy, Parliament is the supreme body, not any outside agency. When the CNG issue was challenged before the Supreme Court, the Government had not deliberated about it here. So, in the same way, the primacy of Parliament, the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of Parliament should be maintained, but it has not been stated in unequivocal terms by the President. The elected representatives of the people reflect the needs and aspirations of the people in Parliament. The President's Address to Parliament contains many

paragraphs and we have to support the Motion of Thanks to the President, because it is a constitutional obligation on the part of the President to read the Address prepared by the Central Government. He has to read it. He cannot say that he could not read it. No President can say that because the President is bound by the advice of the Cabinet, according to the Constitution. If the Central Government decides to impose President's Rule in any State, he has no option, but to sign the Proclamation, because he has no discretionary power. He cannot question the Central Government and say that he is not satisfied with some paragraphs contained in the Address. So, while preparing the Address, the Government must be very careful. Here, in the text of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, some words have been used. I do not know whether it is good English or bad English. The Motion says:

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President....."

I do not know why the word 'deeply' has been used before 'grateful' because the word 'deeply' does not go well with the word 'grateful'. You can deeply mourn the loss of somebody, but you cannot be 'deeply' grateful.

Finally, I would like to say that Tamil Nadu and some other Southern States are doing well in the Information Technology sector. I read a news item that has appeared in *The Indian Express* today about the HRD Ministry ignoring the Southern States. I would like to quote:

"On January 27 this year, when the Union HRD Ministry finally signed on the dotted line for a Rs. 1,550 crore World Bank programme to improve the quality of existing technical institutes in the country, only six States were allowed to benefit from the first flush of the aid tranche, shutting out in the process the more techno-savvy States. The States that have been chosen—Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra—are to be held as models of the first round of the World Bank Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme."

I am not jealous about those States, but I would like to point out here the non-inclusion of Southern States. The States that have been left out of this programme are, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal. I am told that Andhra Pradesh is doing well in the IT sector. I would like to submit that our State, Tamil Nadu, has overtaken Andhra Pradesh in the field of Information Technology. So, the non-inclusion of

these States should be re-examined by the Central Government. They should review the programme and they should include those States which are doing well in the field of Information Technology.

With these words, I endorse the views expressed by all the Other Members. Nobody is going to oppose this Address. They may oppose the contents of the Address, but they are not going to oppose the President because the President is the constitutional head of the country. So, I will have to support the Motion and I support it.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the DMK, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and support the Motion moved by Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and seconded by my dear friend, Shri Suresh Prabhu. I remember that this Motion used to be seconded sometimes by my friend, Thiru Vaiko, who is, unfortunately, held under POTA, about which I will deal later.

His Excellency the President has very rightly said that we need to be vigilant about Pakistan's activities, especially cross-border terrorism foisted by their agents, ISI and other terrorist organisations.

We pay our tributes to Kalpana Chawla, our young Indian girl who died in the tragic break-up of Space Shuttle, Columbia. I request the Government to institute some memorial schemes or projects to perpetuate the memory of this brave young girl to inspire young Indians to take up innovative and novelty projects in science and technology.

On the Ayodhya issue, our leader, Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi has already made very clear that we should go by the Court's verdict and the *status quo* should be maintained. We should not do anything which would vitiate communal harmony or peace and tranquillity in the country, especially in the vulnerable areas. India's unity is in the strength of its diversity. We should respect all religions and all minorities should be protected.

In para 18, H.E., the President has stressed for National Water Grid by networking of our river systems to transfer water from the surplus basins to the areas of deficit. It is a long pending proposal proposed four decades ago by one of the statesmen and engineering pioneer, Dr. K.L. Rao. He suggested 'garland canal' linking the rivers of North with the rivers of South. River water networking for the Southern Region should be given priority since Southern States are facing the water crisis

[Shri C. Kuppusami]

perennially. Some lasting solution should be found out for the Cauvery water dispute in the interests of the farmers.

The hon. President has referred to the Golden Quadrilateral and also construction of nearly 15,000 kms. of world-class highways during 1999-2007. The highway connecting Kanyakumari and further North in the East-Coast should be expedited and the sector should be open to the public at the earliest. The new National Highway is connecting Koyambedu bus terminal at Chennai and the Calcutta road. In between, there is an urgent need for an overbridge near Padi which would ease the congestion in road traffic.

Sethu Samduram project for which a token sum was allotted last year is yet to take off. I would request the Government to provide more funds and focussed attention so that the dream of Sethu Samudram would come true in the near future.

The hon. President has also referred to National Rail Vikas Yojana with an investment of Rs. 15,000 crore in the next five years. Since railway accidents are a common occurrence in the recent past, rail safety and security has to be taken care of. The conversion works from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge in the Southern Railway should be completed expeditiously by utilising non-lapsable funds.

In para 29, a reference has been made to shipping and port development. We have a port at Chennai, and there is another newly developed port at Ennore having berthing facilities. But unfortunately, due to infrastructure problems like lack of road communication between Chennai Port and Ennore Port, and the narrow connecting road, there is the problem of transport. Therefore, these roads need to be widened and strengthened for the transportation of cargo.

In para 57, electoral reforms to curb the influence of money power and muscle power have been talked about. Sir, what is happening in the bye-elections in Tamil Nadu, especially in Sattankulam constituency, is an eye opener.

17.00 hrs.

The fourth pillar of democracy, the Press is sought to be gagged for reporting the blatant misuse of official machinery and distribution of freebies by the Ruling Party to woo Sattankulam voters. Even the Election Commission has ordered for probe into freebies. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir it is not in the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: There was a reference about the electoral reforms. Even the Election Commission has ordered for a probe.

Ruling party men from outside the constituency are stationed there to indulge in bogus voting. The genuine voters are being intimidated, threatened by the hooligans of the Ruling Party. There is every possibility that free and fair elections would be marred by intimidation, violence and voters being unduly pressured and influenced. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, there should be some rule. It is not good. Can I level a counter allegation? Will you allow me? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kuppusami, this is not in President's Address. Please come to the point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, kindly expunge that portion. The DMK is not contesting the elections there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the President's Address.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): Sir, this is very relevant. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, the President has not mentioned anything about it. Let it not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kuppusami, kindly refer to the President's Address only and please conclude.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: There is a reference in the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, kindly expunge that portion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PADIAN: Sir, they are not contesting the elections there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Sir, yesterday the Congress candidate was assaulted by the AIADMK Minister there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: They have not gone there and they are not contesting the elections. How can they talk about elections there? Is this a part of the President's Address? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I appeal to the Chair to expunge it. It is not part of the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. It is not going on record. Shri Kuppusami, kindly conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Sir, I object to what Shri Pandian is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your objection is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhi Sankar, whatever you are saying is not going on record. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, it will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Sir, on the labour front, His Excellency, the President has said in para 42 that social security to the organized and unorganized workforce will continue to be the Government's priority even in the era

of liberalisation. The erstwhile DMK Government in Tamil Nadu headed by Dr. Kalamangar Karunanidhi was pioneer in bringing and implementing this policy. Accordingly, the DMK Government constituted Welfare Boards, as a social security measure, by which the members of the Board will get welfare benefits. Of course, the present AIADMK Government is not allowing the Boards to function properly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, please hear me. It is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri C. Kuppusami, kindly conclude.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Even the disinvestment policy of the Central Government needs a review as well feel very strongly that profit-making companies, and companies which are in strategic field should not be disinvested. It has been made clear by our Party Leader Dr. Kalamangar M. Karunanidhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, it is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: The Government should not rush in to go for labour reforms. All the stakeholders, especially the labour class, trade unions, both Central and the State, should be consulted and based on broad consensus only, they could go for the amendments in the labour laws. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri C. Kuppusami, kindly conclude now.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Sir, when the POTA Bill was debated in the House, we expressed our apprehension that it might be misused for political purpose. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, some States have misused this instrument as a political weapon to suit their interest, instead of the national interest. The House is well aware that Thiru Vaiko is put behind the bar by invoking the provisions of POTA. ...*(Interruptions)* More than six months have elapsed but no substantive charges have been made or proved and his health is deteriorating. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, it is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Sir, corruption at high places should be curbed. The Lok Sabha is, at present considering the Central Vigilance Commission Bill, after great deliberations in the Joint Committee. The main thrust of the Central Vigilance Commission Bill is that the accountability of the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary are earmarked and to be maintained.

With these words, I conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rashid Alvi.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, the President has not mentioned in his Address about Shri Maran's medical treatment. Five crores of rupees have been spent by the Central Government. Is he so valuable? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): He is a Member of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, please take your seat now. I have taken note of it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The President has not mentioned, in his Address, about the expenditure on Shri Maran's medical treatment. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What he has said against the Presidential Address is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. You are also a member on the Panel of Chairmen. Why are you behaving like this?

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): This is not the issue here. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. I have called Shri Rashid Alvi to speak.

Shri Pandian, it is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the hon. Minister wants to respond. Let us have the privilege of hearing him. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Minister got up twice. Let us have the privilege of listening to him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, he is responding.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Chairman Sir, I feel that any such matter of any M.P. is linked with his statements. Not only a Minister, but when it comes to the health of any M.P. the Government is all ready to do anything for him. I do not have the figures. I would therefore request Shri Pandian not to raise such sentimental issues here as it is the Government's job to take care of the health of every member. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, this is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, he has replied that he will collect the information.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, he will collect the information and give it to you.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, let him give it tomorrow. The House would like to know that. It is public money. When will you give? We want to know that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered it.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The concerned Minister is here.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the way. You take your seat now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): So far I thought that Shri Pandian is a very learned person. Now only I think that he has disclosed his ignorance. I can say that it is his ignorance.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, this is not the way. You are also on the Panel of Chairmen. How are you behaving? Kindly co-operate now. Please take your seat. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has replied it also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will be replied in the end. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the speech of Shri Rashid Alvi, nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please co-operate now.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): The Minister can collect it and inform the House.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not good for Shri Pandian. It is considered very inappropriate to raise this issue every now and then. If any member is not in sound health, the Government are helping him. If the hon. Member wishes to ask any thing in this regard, he can ask from the hon. Minister of Health. I request Shri Pandian that he may kindly let the House run. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the speech of Shri Rashid Alvi, nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again and again, you are raising the issue. Please sit down.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, time and again, Shri P.H. Pandian points his finger at us and asks why we are keeping quiet. Both the DMK and the AIADMK are in very good touch with the Government. Since this matter has been brought before this House, it is the duty of the Government to satisfy the hon. Member. It is not our duty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has already responded.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: But the hon. Member has said that he is not satisfied. Let them answer tomorrow what has been spent. How can we be a party to this? Let the Government decide whether to give it or not. We are not a party to it.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, this is not the right time to raise this question. ...(Interruptions) You have not given him the permission to speak.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I did not get the permission but did he get the permission to raise all those issues? When you throw a stone, you should be ready to receive another stone thrown at you. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Rashid Alvi says.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Krishnaswamy, I have not asked you to speak. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alvi ji, please start speaking. No other statement shall go on record except yours.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak during this pandemonium. Even you would get relief while I speak. The hon. President has very rightly said:

[English]

"No nation attains greatness without vision."

[Translation]

President's address reflects the kind of Government. The whole performance of the Government—past, present and also future is reflected in it. The present address by hon. President also reflects in which direction the country is going viz, its past, present and its future too. I appreciate that a 'new vision' has been mentioned in the President's address. But despite going through the entire President's address, I did not find that vision. ...*(Interruptions)* Now it would be difficult that on one sentence you make appreciation while on the other you criticise, please let me speak what I wish to. Some facts may be disliked by Members in this side while others may be disliked by those in that side and infact Sumanji would dislike all my comments. I appreciate the words 'vision 2020' implicating that the country would be strengthened by 2020, but the means and ways should also have been mentioned in this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a mention of 'terrorism' and 'cross-border terrorism' has been made in paragraph 7 and 9. It is something new. This country has been combating terrorism for the last 15 years, but unfortunately we have not adopted a right path in combating terrorism. Cross-border terrorism is a reality, but how we have to fight it. There is no clear picture before the country that as to how we should tackle terrorism. The entire nation is concerned that Government should take concrete action and fight terrorism.

Terrorism was worst in Jammu and Kashmir. I appreciate the Government for holding such free and fair elections for the first time after the independence but *vis-a-vis*, I would also like to put that we should give time to the Government of Kashmir as it is only the beginning, we should give them some liberty and time to fight terrorism according to their own way.

We have been talking a lot but we failed despite different steps in Kashmir in the last 20 years. I have nothing to do with the Government, but I would like to

express what I sincerely feel for the country. The Government did not achieve success in the last 20 years. Many Governments came in power in Kashmir and completed their terms without achieving success in this regard. We shall have to fight terrorism in a wider perspective. If we associate a particular religion, or community with terrorism, the battle against terrorism would get weakened.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I felt pain when my colleague said that in six districts 150 girls were raped by only Muslims. I do not want to indulge in any controversy of how far it is correct or wrong. If I, for a minute, even agree that it is a fact, then what can be done. This country has a law, it is not Jungle rule here. If we divide the entire country on the basis of rape cases and associate one community with it, then it would be difficult to strengthen the country and how would we achieve the 'new vision 2020', mentioned in the hon. President's speech, how would we strengthen the country. If we act like this, how would we make the country strong. In order to strengthen the country, unity shall have to be maintained and the persons creating hatred amongst Hindus and Muslims should be punished and not get the security of Black Cat Commandos.

Today, a simple person rises and spread hatred in the entire country—one Strata supports him, while the other criticises him. I wish to submit that it has been 54 years of our independence and if we do not think of strengthening our country even now, we would never be able to do so. We shall have to fight terrorism and cross border terrorism with our full might. For six months, our forces were deployed at the borders and then they were withdrawn. We had also said that we are with the Government if there is war with Pakistan, but the decision to open war is to be taken by the Government. The Government would decide what step is to be taken to wipe out terrorism. The entire House is with the Government, they should take appropriate steps and stop cross border terrorism.

Sir, the hon. President has said in the 14th paragraph, that the democracy of India has strengthened after Gujarat elections sir, every election strengthens democracy. It is not right to mention election in any one particular state and that too in the conditions under which these elections took place there. Hundreds of Assembly elections and 13 Parliament elections have taken place during the last 54 years in the country. All these elections prove that Indian democracy is the strongest and biggest democracy of world. Today, 27-28 allied parties form coalition Government and the transfer of power is so

smooth that nobody has any objection in this regard. All these things prove that Indian democracy is the strongest democracy of the world. There is a democracy in the democracy, but it is not proper to discuss a particular Assembly. If it had been said that elections in Jammu and Kashmir have strengthened the democracy it would have been better, but it is not appropriate to discuss Ayodhya issue only, many people doubt about it, as after that election it was said many times that the same formulae would be used in other Assembly elections also.

17.24 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Sir, I do not know what kind of formulae has been mentioned. In 17 and 18 paragraph, drought has been discussed. We have been facing this problem for last 54 years, but recently the hon'ble Prime Minister said that all rivers of country would be linked with each other. Presently it does not seem to be possible, despite we welcome it and insist upon the Government that immediate steps should be taken in this regard. A lot of money and planning is required for this, but work to be done in this direction would be beneficial to the country. If drought is controlled, if flood is controlled which run several people, it would be our biggest achievement. Government should take steps in this matter. In paragraph 26, there is a mention of 'Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana'. It is a good Scheme, but I would like to say that the good results will not be achieved until the Government check corruption in the country. All Members are aware that engineers take 40 percent commission in such schemes. ...*(Interruptions)* We can not talk of a particular scheme. It is indisputable issue leave aside the other matters, leave aside 'Sadak Yojana' I am talking of MPLAD. 30-40 percent commission is taken in this scheme also. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not get agitated, I am not talking of MPs, I am talking of Engineers and District Administration. ...*(Interruptions)* Our country can not make progress until we fight against the corruption and for this purpose it is essential that attention should be paid toward bureaucratic system of the country. Corruption will not be rooted out till this system is changed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Disinvestment has been mentioned in 41st paragraph. In this regard, I would like to say that the Government want to disinvest loss making public sector undertakings as they are running in loss, but the reason for the disinvesting the profit earning public sector undertaking is that they are making profit hence the Government would get huge funds. In future, if they also start making loss, then the Government will suffer loss.

They want to disinvest both loss making and those which are profit making units.

I am neither an economist, nor an economic expert, but I do not understand as to why the Government decide every year to disinvestment of thousands of rupees. If it is decided in the beginning of the year that disinvestment of 10 thousand crore rupees would be made and at the end of year they say that we could not achieve this target and the disinvestment worth Rs. Five Thousand crore has been made. As such, they try to achieve the target of ten thousand crore rupees and for that purpose they sell all units be they are loss making or profit earning. They overcome budget deficit only through this way.

I have heard about Zamindars, that instead of doing work they used to sell their land for their livelihood. The Government are also following them I have never seen so. Policy of appropriate disinvestment should be adopted, the profit making public units should not be disinvested and strict action should be taken against officers running these units and corruption should be checked. More Disinvestment is not the solution to the problem.

I am sorry to say that issue of minorities has been mentioned in 54th paragraph only. It has been said that.

[*English*]

"Promotion of social justice and mainstreaming of the weaker sections and minorities has been the constant endeavour of my Government."

[*Translation*]

There is only one sentence in whole President's Address. I would humbly like to ask as to whether it is not necessary in present scenario of country that the Government should clearly state its decisions about minorities, and how it will ensure progress of minorities. If a person is having pain in hand, then his leg is not treated. If the hand of person is not treated, it affects the functioning of entire body. Scheduled Castes and minorities are parts of this country. Backward classes are also the part of the country. Diseases be it related to face or leg or any other part of the body be treated. Otherwise, it will affect the entire body. The condition of minorities in this country is very bad and the Government is responsible for it. I would like to submit that 20 point programme was launched during the period of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This programme has not been scrapped by the Government, but it has never been mentioned that as to why this programme is not being

[Shri Rashid Alvi]

pursued. Financial corporation was set up for minorities, wherein it was said that at least 5 thousand crore rupees would be given to them, but till date they have not been provided more than one crore rupees. They are given loan of Rs. 25 thousand or 50 thousand. I would like to say that the Government should make amendment in this regard and the Government should clear its policy regarding scheduled castes and minorities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, issues of electoral reforms and criminalisation have been mentioned in 57th paragraph. It is very essential because election has become so costly that everybody cannot contest the election. Casteism and criminalisation in politics has increased to that extent that I do not want to give its examples in the House. There are many elected representatives in India against whom criminal cases are pending. The legislation should be enacted to root out criminalisation. Criminalisation in politics is the biggest danger to Indian democracy. We should take lesson from our experiences of last 54 years. I would like to submit that if any nation do not take lesson from its past mistakes its future can never be bright. A person who does not take lesson from his mistakes can not make progress. No one can achieve one's object if he commits mistakes repeatedly. Comprehensive discussion should be held in regard to electoral reforms, and there should be no shortcoming. I visited South Africa proportional representation system has been introduced there. Many countries have adopted this system. We should also think whether it is a suitable system. We should pay attention to every aspect of electoral reforms. For this, I would ask the Government to constitute a Committee comprising members from all the parties and let them decide as to how should the reforms take place and how criminals can be isolated from politics. Presently, a large number of criminals have entered into politics. I do not wish to make a lengthy statement.

In the end, I would like to put a few things with regard to the Judicial System which has been mentioned in from paragraph 60 to 76 in the 18th Para of foreign policy. Today common man is losing faith in the Judicial System. There is massive corruption in Subordinate courts and open corruption the higher courts. There is a different type of corruption in higher courts as the judiciary interferes in different matters. In this system lawyers are directly promoted as a High Court Judge by the Government, be it any Government. It is very natural that if I have any power to appoint, I would appoint person of my acquaintance as Judge of High Court. My suggestion is that a system should be evolved that a person getting recruited as a Munsif Magistrate, should

be made Chief Justice of India keeping in view his performance and integrity and it is possible. Chief Justice of India, Justice M.G. was promoted on this post for a short period. He was a District Judge and then was promoted to the position of Chief Justice of India. It is not that one can not rise high from a lower position. We shall have to change this system and reconsider the IPC, CRPC.

In 1993, I was in the Supreme Court.

[English]

I was practising in the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

There was a case of dispute of 18 acres of land. You would be surprised to know that in 1863, a dispute relating to 18 acres of land was filed in the District Court and was referred to the Supreme Court in 1993, *i.e.* after 130 years and after listening to the point, the Supreme Court.

[English]

referred it back to the High Court to consider another point.

[Translation]

After listening to the case, they asked to appear again. This is our Judicial System and unless we change it, we cannot resolve the problem of common man.

Finally, I would conclude my speech within two minutes after talking about foreign policy. Foreign policy has been mentioned about in this budget speech from Paragraph 60 to 76 in which all countries from Nepal to Srilanka, from European countries to the United States have been discussed. Our relations with other countries have also been mentioned. But I would like to submit that Government's foreign policy is not so effective. Idea behind the policy should dominate India's interest, but our policies are made keeping in mind the interest of other countries. We bow before America. We were ready to give all help including air space to America in their war with Afghanistan. I had also Spoken on the Iraq issue. At that time what I had said I am repeating that all our problems would be solved only if we could make India so strong that no one could have an evils eye on it. Today whatever statements are being made or action being taken by America are only due to the reason that it is the sole super power in the world. There is no other super power in the world after disintegration of USSR.

That is why they act arbitrarily. Some diplomats from America had met me. They said that they wish to reform the conditions prevailing in Iraq and restore democracy there. The Iraq possess dangerous weapons, which can bring complete destruction. I, then asked them whether Iraq has more dangerous weapons than America and whether Iraq is the only country which is not having a democratic set up. Presently, there is no democracy in Syria, Labia, Dubai and Muscat. I can give a long list of such nations, even Pakistan does not have democratic set up, so which democracy are they talking about? I said only honest and genuine is the super power of the world, they should not attack Iraq. And if they act like this, they would be respected by the entire world. But this problem would always persist. India has the caliber to become strong, we have all potential to stand at equal footing with America. And if this does not happen, then time would not wait for anyone. China would raise its head, and it is even today ahead of us. I appeal that all these petty issues Hindu-Muslim grudges and making statements that 150 girls were raped by Muslim boys in five districts, should be done away with. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians should collectively strengthen India. There is no other solution to these problems except this. We have to unite because this world only understands the language of strong people. It does not let weak nation's survive. Iraq hoisted its flag on Kuwait within 24 hours as Kuwait was a weak nation. Within a week Kuwait's name was erased from the world map. Powerful nations grab small nations, it is a trend in the world because everyone bows his head before strong persons. The only solution to our national and international problems, terrorism and cross-border terrorism is that for god's sake, we all should unite and make the nation so strong that no one could have an evil's eye on it.

[*English*]

Under the instruction of my leader, I support this motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me speak, as there is an urgent meeting of my party.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Please speak after me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will also get a chance. Now Ramesh Chand ji would speak.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's

Address moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. The President's Address reflects the policies, programmes and the future schemes of the Government. Approximately 75 schemes have been mentioned in the President's Address. I can say with conviction that the NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is committed to lead our country to the path of all round development. The main target of our Government is to bring about 26 crore people of the country living below poverty line into the mainstream of the development and make India be counted not among the backward but among the most developing countries. On the occasion of last independence day addressing the people hon. Prime Minister had played to make India a developed country by 2020.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the schemes are being formulated with the aim of catering to the basic needs of food, education, health and house and the Tenth Five Year Plan has also been formulated with this objective. Its objective is to ensure speedy economic growth by creating employment opportunities and laying stress on equitable development. The Plan has a target of annual growth rate of 8 percent of GDP and aims at creating the employment opportunities and self employment for 5 crore people. The Government aims to make India a developed country by 2020. These Government schemes are known by the name concept 2020, which seeks to provide urban amenities in villages to check the migration from rural areas to cities.

I can say with conviction that the efforts made by the Government in North-East have born fruit. I would like to congratulate the people of Nagaland because it has become possible only because of their strong will power. I would also like to congratulate the Bodos for making peace talks successful because with peace along the speedy development can take place. Government have allotted 1500 crore rupees more for the development of North-Eastern States. It was demanded by the people of North-East that they be provided air service and the Government has fulfilled this demand by purchasing four 50 seaters aircrafts. I am of the view that the efforts of the Government for economic growth has yielded results. The previous year has proved fruitful for India despite the worldwide recession and India has maintained its position among the developing economies. During the first 9 months of the financial year the exports have been increased by 20 percent and touched 38 billion American dollars. During the same period the revenue receipts of customs and excise duties have registered an increase of 15 per cent. Today we have huge foreign exchange reserves of 15 billion dollars while at one time our country

[Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar]

was forced to mortgage good to get the foreign exchange and seek loans. The Union Government have also provided financial assistance to the 14 states which faced drought.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a taskforce on drought under the Chairmanship of hon. Deputy Prime Minister has been constituted which has provided an assistance of Rs. 1000 crore to drought affected states and the Centre has also released funds to the tune of Rs. 1400 crore to the states from National Calamity Relief Fund.

Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, 50 lakh tonnes foodgrain worth approximately 5 thousand crore rupees have also been distributed to the states under the 'food for work' programme and still, adequate quantity of foodgrains are available in our godowns and the prices of essential commodities have not increased. Besides, our Government have also exported foodgrains to the 30 countries. Drought and flood cause extensive losses of life and property and the Government of India have formulated a plan to link all the major rivers with an objective of avoiding the devastation caused by floods. The system would ensure the diversion of additional water of rivers to the areas which are facing the shortage of water.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Union Government is also launching 'Swa-Jaldhara' programme to do away with the problem of the drinking water in rural areas. Centre and the Gram Panchayats would provide a share of 90 percent and 10 percent respectively under the said programme, thus persuading them that if they take ten steps, the Government would take 90 steps. This scheme has received wide support from the public and this scheme would resolve the problem of drinking water in rural areas. I am of the opinion that without making the farmers prosperous our country can not progress. Hence the funds at the disposal of institutional credits have been raised to 75 crore rupees from the existing 75 crore rupees. The scheme for providing seeds, fertilizers and irrigation facilities to farmers at cheaper rate is going on for the previous three years has been proceeding well and the Government have provided credit cards to seventy lakh farmers till September, 2002 hence the scheme and the rest of the farmers would be given credit cards by March, 2004. We have witnessed in the last 30-40 years that there used to be long queues on the ration shops and foodgrain was not available easily but today the foodgrains is easily available in the open market. The pendency in getting telephone connection was 10 years but today the telephone is provided the very next day after booking. In 1999 the number of mobile phones subscribers was 14 lakhs and it was considered a luxury item but today even

a common men can afford it, the same was the case regarding gas connection wherein it used to take years for getting gas connection but now it is early. The credit of making development all in these sectors goes to our government. The prestige of India has increased in the world in IT sector. The export in field of software was worth 7.8 billion dollars earlier but now despite the economic depression it is expected that the number may go as high as 10 billion.

Similarly 'Pardhanmantri Grameen Sarak Yozana' is the most important scheme for rural areas and 20 thousand kilometre long roads were constructed involving an expenditure of 7 thousand crore rupees during the last ten years. The Government is trying to mobilise further resources for it so that all the villages could be connected with the roads. Besides a National Highway project has also been started. At the time of independence we had 556 kilometers long national highway and now after 50 years of independence fourlane national highways are being developed. Not only this but the 15000 kilometre long national highways of world standard would be developed by the year 2007 and the Government propose to spend 20 thousand crore rupees for it. The Government have made all round progress. Until 1998, HUDCO had spent 11 thousand crore rupees in housing sector but more funds are being spent by HUDCO during the last four years. I would also like to apprise the House that the loans to 60 lakhs people have been sanctioned since NDA Governments came to power. Awas Yojana is being implemented in the true spirit and large scale houses are being constructed. Even the Jhuggi dwellers are being given pakka houses. I would like to say that Government have performed well in every field. The Government has been working for the welfare of the farmers, workers and poor.

Hence in the end I would conclude by saying that all the parties should unanimously support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address keeping in view the all round achievements of the Government. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, President's Address was delivered to both the Houses of Parliament on 17 February. In a way the President's Address is a commitment as to what the Government have to do in coming one year. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra ji moved the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. In the beginning of the motion he has mentioned inconsequential things. It is different thing as what has to be done in the next one year. It is our duty to review as to what extent the commitments made in the previous President's Address were translated into reality and what

was done in this regard during the last one year. I can say with conviction that the Government had also made some commitments in previous President's Address but it did not take any meaningful steps in this direction.

Just now Alva ji has delivered her speech. While Tomar ji was speaking he was telling that India will become developed country by 2020. Hindustan should be a strong nation. When we talk like this then we should also think over the possibility as to how the resources will be mobilized, from where energy and power will come to strengthen the nation and how the resources and capital will be generated. The Government do not have any reply to all these question. Every Government should fixed its priority however there is no priority before this government. This is a national coalition Government however if one listen to the speech of the allies, the facts comes before him. Though there is coordination among them for running the Government however there is no consensus among them on the policy decision.

Just now Shri Tomar Ji was delivering speech. From his speech it seemed that he is in shorts and belongs to Sangh Parivar.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Only lucky persons wear it.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Similarly, there was saint like speech of Aditya Nath ji. They do not have any programme except the programme to create tension in society. When there was election on Uttar Pradesh they raised the issue of temple. They resorted to violence and bloodshed in Gujarat before the election. Now when there are election in some of the states, they have raised the issue of Bhojshala in Madhya Pradesh and the issue of Ayodhya. The present Government is interested in raising such issues. I am very sorry to say that hon'ble Prime Minister is under the influence of fundamentalists. The hon'ble Prime Minister had gone to Goa at leisure. There he amused and after that gave statement about the cultural nationalism. The problem of hunger, plight of the poor people, unemployment and the problems of farmers do not come to this mind.

Presently the country is facing the problem of internal as well as external security threat. The religious fundamentalists are bent upon to disintegrate the country. Recently the Parliament of Religion (Dharama Sansad) was held. What did it mean? What message did it convey? Now they will celebrate first anniversary of Godhra incidents on 27 February. They will protect the Hinduism and will not accept Supreme Court judgment

on 6th of March, whatever it may be and will start construction of temple. They will rename India as Hindustan and will declare Mahabharat like war against Communist, Samajwadi people of clear ideology and Muslims.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask them as to whom they are talking to unite. The country is very big. In the absence of social unity country can not make progress. Someone has rightly said.

Hayat Leke chalo, kayanat leke chalo,
Aur chalo to sare jamane ko sath leke chalo.

The country may not move forward without the unity of the difference components of society. They can not survive for a long time unless they proceed collectively. All these things are before me.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have said not once but several times about POTA. Today there is no control over Togadia. He is making mockery of constitution and the law of the country daily. He gives statement daily like what kind of judgment would be pronounced by the court and the judgment of the court is meaningless. Without the sentiment of the people as such why is POTA not used against him? In this case POTA should be implemented. Right from the beginning the Samajwadi Party was apprehensive that POTA would be misused by various State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many speakers in the list and if the House agrees then the proceedings of the House be extended upto 8.00 O'clock.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Please extend the Session until you are able to complete the list of speakers. There are a lot of speakers as it is a very important subject. So, this could be indefinitely extended until the list of speakers is completed.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: First of all allow the Members whose names are in the list to speak and after 8.00 O'clock we will do what ever will be decided by the House.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has already been decided that we have to complete it today itself as has been told to us. So, I would like to submit that the discussion on this issue should be continued till there is Member to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All Right, first of all we should continue till 8 O'clock so that the Member may not think that they will not be allowed to speak.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, but the hon'ble Minister will have to make arrangement for dinner as you and I may get food but those who are standing beside you may not get food. If it is decided right now then the dinner will be arranged.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have fixed reply on 27 on this issue. If some Members are allowed to speak that day then discussion on the President's Address can be held on that day also. You please see this. If the discussion is to be held on that day also then the time should not be extended and it should be concluded till 8 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, there is consensus that the House be extended till 8 O'clock.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the Members of that side have expressed their opinion that the Government are performing well. I feel that in the present regime the common people of the country have not felt that the Government have worked in favour of poor people. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have old experience. It is not important as to how long the Government have survived, important thing is that in which direction it have proceeded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than five minutes. Now you please conclude.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am going to conclude. As I have said that it is not important as to how long we have survived rather the important thing is that in which direction we have proceeded. I feel that the direction in which we have moved in that direction. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what does it mean? It is objectionable. It should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Suman ji, you please address the Chair.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, are they not using unparliamentary expressions. ...*(Interruptions)* Are they to be commended. Are they doing the right thing? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Objectionable expressions would be expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He is the only Member who says that he has been in Lok Sabha for the last 25 years. What has he learnt in the 25 years. He always behaves in this manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria): He would behave properly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down. Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is on her legs. Please let her speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, now they will teach us manners and behaviours. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what hon'ble Minister says.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the unparliamentary expressions of the hon'ble Member should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: He first asked me to remove my glasses and then speak. I am not ready to withdraw even a single word. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He is very aggressive. He always behaves like that. He should be controlled. He says that he has been in Lok Sabha for 25 years. What has he learnt during the last 25 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will he teach me manners? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken your five minutes. The time of your party is over.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I will take some more time. They have wasted my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, but I am not ready to learn manners from them. Please excuse me. I would like to submit that each Government has an outlook. But this Government does not seem to have any priority.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Why does he address me? Please address the Chair.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I address you, because even in this age you are so handsome.

I would like to say that agriculture is the most important sector with a view to jobs. But this sector is being continuously ignored. Of the total labour force in the country, 94 percent are unskilled while only 6 percent are skilled. In our country, the cost of agriculture production is high. The price of diesel in the international market is low but it is high in our country. Due to higher costs of production we are not able to sell our products at reasonable price in the international market. USA provides subsidy worth \$30,000 to its farmers and now it has passed a bill to this effect that they would provide subsidy to the tune of \$180 million to their farmers in the next ten years. But we are talking of withdrawing subsidy, even though the subsidy is not given directly to the farmers. All are aware of the manner in which they get subsidy. Agricultural products exported during 1990-91 constituted 2.79 percent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now it has risen to 6.67 percent. I would like to say that we often claim of making big strides in information technology. I would like to say that in our country, 5-20, lakh people in total are employed in IT sector and there has emerged in our country a definite section working in that sector. It has caused the division of education in two parts. One, some people go into IT sector after completing higher education and the other, some people are not able to go to IT sector in lack of higher education.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 87 percent children in our country are unable to get education upto intermediate level and cannot go beyond that. Only 6 percent children are able to get education designed for getting optimum outcome

from information technology. They belong to rich families who can afford to give them good education at high cost. Remaining children of the country are not able to get information technology education. That is why I am saying that two classes having different education have emerged in the country. Therefore, it is not right to take pride that we have had an information revolution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they talk about providing jobs to one crore people. But such announcements have been made by the honourable Prime Minister in 1998 from the ramparts of Red Fort and also on other occasions, but none of them has been completed. I would like to tell you that in our country, every year additional 75 lakh persons are rendered jobless. Even if I accept that they are able to provide jobs to 25 lakh persons every year but what about the rest. What do they propose to do in regard to those who are still jobless.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, having the reign of this Government, distress, helplessness, exploitation of farmers, communal discord all have increased. For the prosperity of the country it would be better that this Government should go sooner that is all I have to submit.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on the motion of President's address. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I obliged because he requested.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you had said that he would speak for five minutes and then you would allow Shri Pravin Rashtrapal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow him after this.

It is against the rules to leave the House immediately after completing speech.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Some issues should be mentioned in the Hon'ble President's Address. Firstly, 35 percent population of the country consists of people belonging to most backward classes. The address mentions the welfare of backward classes, but it is silent about the welfare of most backward classes. It is known that even backward class is divided into two categories—upper backward classes and most backward classes. The most backward class is poor and also suffers from starvation and exploitation.

[Shri Brahma Nand Mandal]

18.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, backward classes constitute about 52 percent of our total population. In 1977, Shri Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister of Bihar and at that time, on the basis of the recommendation of a Commission, he divided 26 percent reservation which was to be given to the backwards into two parts. In Government jobs, most backwards were given 12 percent reservation, which after reorganisation of Bihar, has been increased to 18 percent. You must be aware that backward classes also exist in Maharashtra. Even thereon, most backwards have been given reservation in the state services. Even in Tamil Nadu, backward classes have been divided, and most backward classes have been given reservation separately. The same situation exists in Kerala also. But when reservation for backward classes was made in Central Government services, on the basis of Mandal Commission, the existence of most backward class was not recognised, whereas a Member of the same commission, Shri S.L. Naik, belonging to SC community, had said clearly that through out his travel of the country, he has found that a clear-cut division exists in the backward classes and the upper classes among backward classes suffer from the same mentality as do the upper castes that is misbehaviour with the most backward people. Hence he had said that the most backward classes should be given separate reservation in the Central Government services and the welfare schemes for these backward classes should be implemented on the pattern of the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But I am sorry to say that there has been no mention in the President's Address about the welfare of the most backward 35 percent population which include Hindus as well as Muslims.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that the Rajnath Singh Government in U.P. had implemented the reservation for the most backward classes. Today the matter is pending in the Supreme Court. It has yet not given its decision. When there is a provision of reservation for most backward classes in many of the states then why should not the same provision be made for the services in the centre? I would like to extend this logic but my colleague from Samajwadi Party is not present here. I would like to give a clear cut proof in this regard as has been mentioned by Sumanji. All the MP's enjoy same privileges and have duties but he had cost aspersions amongst one of our colleagues who belongs to scheduled caste category that. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That has already been expunged from the proceedings. Don't mention it.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Raghuvanshji, I am not addressing you but the Chair directly.

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji, I have listened what he had said. It is not on record. It is not right to say anything on it. We have expunged it from the record.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I would like to know as to from which quarter this sentiment is being strengthened in the House? It can give a clue on as to how much unfair treatment, exploitation and atrocities are being committed against the most backward classes by the forward OBC's in both urban and rural areas. I am sorry to say that the Mandal Commission had made a provision of 27 percent reservation for OBC's but this advantage of entire reservation is being enjoyed by the 17 percent forward classes among the OBC's 35 percent of the most backward classes have been deprived of from deserving its benefits. In percentage terms the programme OBC's are enjoying more than 150 percent reservation then due to them. Very few persons belonging to OBC's find a place in Government jobs whether it be IAS, IPS or a peon. They have been listed in Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. In other states especially in U.P., a report on them was prepared during Bahuguna's regime. Then a committee of the most backward classes was constituted and it also prepared a list. How many persons have been covered under it? When we talk in terms of development we find that 35 percent of our population are further being marginalised, let aside the question of their development. Hence this matter should be discussed. All political parties should think over it because today the position of most backward classes has become worse then SC's and ST's. I observed the same during my tour to Bihar. Without defaming any Government, I would like to cite an instance. I had visited Mokama after the massacre of six persons belonging to Dhanuk community which is the most backward class. Why were they massacred? There was no cause to quarrel with them. The allegation levelled against them was that they had been providing money to the persons of other castes to fight their cases in court on their behalf and fight was over the issue that the prosperous. People of backward classes have encroached the 600 acres of the land of the people belonging to either most backward classes or Harizans. If anybody provides any assistance to the backwards he is shot dead on the bank of river. The people of OBC who are in possession of very small

*Not recorded.

pieces of land and whose condition is even worse than the people belonging to SC and ST; are being denied even the right to have a 2-3 bighas of land, who will take care of their interests? This question is not confined to a community or a caste but relates to the need to formulate welfare scheme for the most backward classes living below poverty line and comprising 35% of Indian population. But I am sorry to say it has not been mentioned in the President's Address.

Sir, we have been talking about strengthening of democracy in the country. Though it is true that our democracy has been strengthened in some way after independence but it is also true that our democracy is also being eroded. As a pest afflicted wheat get rotten and not left fit for consumption. Similarly our democracy is in decay. I would like to cite an example here. A report has been published in the newspaper 'Aaz' publishing from Patna dated 15th February which mentions that the report on the crime graph of Bihar was sought by the newly appointed DG of Bihar Police. The report also dealt with the number of various gangs operating in Bihar, the protection being given to them, their modus operandi and also the ways to combat these gangs by police etc. the report mentioned that 3000 crime mafias are operating in Bihar and one district has as many as 90 mafias operating there. There is nothing like development there. The report also mentions that these gangs have not only been given shelter by the political leaders but they are also getting elected and the mafias are deciding the fate of parliamentary institutions and some of the MP's and MLA's are also named in the list. If the same criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminals keeps on going and a single state like Bihar boasts of having 3000 mafia gangs pervading not only economic, social and political spheres but also in administrative spheres and if the administration and politics become hand in glove with the crime mafias, then who can be the savior of democracy? Hence the discussion on this issue should be held regarding the identification of means to prevent the criminalisation of politics at state as well as at level of Union Government and also the codification of measures and rules to be adopted to achieve the same objective.

Sir, the entire north India is under the grip of cold wave and the entire country has been harmed by the rainfall and hailstorm. The crops worth Rs. 1000 crore have been damaged in Bihar alone. There has been hundred percent damage to the crop in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Khagaria but no mention has been made

about it in the President's Address. Farmers are facing the acute shortage of food and they are neither being given any assistance nor any compensation. They do not have even the Kisan credit cards for administrative machinery has failed to make available it to them. Farmers are also not getting the benefits of crop insurance scheme and administration did not even make provision for the same also and has also failed to take care of the fact as what will farmers sow for the next crop and how they will feed themselves. This should have been mentioned in the President's Address.

I support all the stands taken by the Government of India regarding Iraq war. America had attacked Iraq earlier also in which lakhs of children and civilian were killed and widespread devastation was caused. Still Iraq is being put under constant attacks. The Governments of India should have taken some effective steps in this regard.

I don't want to dwell into what ought to be and what not ought to be done by the Government on Iraq issue but the Government should have openly taken stand on the issue what America should do and what not. America being powerful can do whatever suit its interests by sponsoring terrorism first and then by attacking to dismantle it later on. On the other hand she preaches to take resort to patience. India which is a peace loving and terrorism stricken country and want to curb terrorism. America itself is not observing patience. It needs oil. It needs oil wells to overcome recession there. ...(*Interruptions*) I have another point. I am concluding in two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is over, I can not allow you another two minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I would like to say that this matter should also be included in it. Government of India should accept that our national interest is associated with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thanking you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of thanks to the hon'ble President. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will keep your name in my mind when your party's turn arrives.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I need your protection because I have allowed two Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I am concluding my statement in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are allowed only to complete your sentence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I would like to speak a little on disinvestment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We have limited time. You were provided only 10 minutes but I have allowed you for 14 minutes. I cannot allow you more than that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: It will take only two minutes to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude early.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I would like to say that what is the need to hand over such industries which are earning profit and where the management and system is working properly. Government of India should ponder over it that all such public sector industries which are running in profit, and where working is efficient and management is good, such industries should not be disinvested at any cost because it is not in favour of our national interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Sir, me as 'Rashtrapal' is here to thank the hon. *Rashtrapati* for taking trouble of coming to the Central Hall and delivering a lecture to the Joint Session of the Indian Parliament. But I am extremely sorry that I will take this opportunity to point out that there are many omissions and

commissions in the Address prepared by the Government of India, which is known as democratic Government, but is working with the external support of mobocracy of Vishwa Hindu Parsihad, Bajrang Dal, RSS, *Jan Jagran Manch* and many other outfits all over the country.

My leader of the Party, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and my senior colleague, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar have dealt with many important issues regarding the functioning and failures of the Government. I will restrict myself to remove the misinformation, the disinformation, the confusion, the untruths and the falsehood created by the first speaker of the BJP, Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. But before I go to that subject, I will place on record certain important statistics relating to our country so that the Government in power would have some direction and guidance as to what was the performance of the previous Government and what is the performance of the present Government.

Sir, the Indian population, according to the latest 2001 Census, is 102,70,15,247 (provisional). The figure regarding rural and urban population is not yet available. The figures regarding caste and religion is not yet available. So, we have figures of 1991 Census and according to the 1991 Census, the urban population in this country was 23 per cent and the rural population in this country was 77 per cent. It proves that India lives in villages, as Mahatma Gandhi had uttered during his lifetime.

According to the religious figures, the Muslim population in this country is 12 per cent, the Christian population is two-and-a-half per cent, the Sikh population is 0.2 per cent, and others it is 1.6 per cent, making a total of 16 per cent. So the only balance remaining is the population claimed as Hindus. But as my colleague Shri Mandal, who has just spoken and left, has rightly pointed out, among these 82 per cent of Hindu population, 25 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and nearly 40 per cent belongs to Other Backward Classes, and almost all of them who are in rural areas are below poverty line.

I will not speak much about the other important statistics but I will only give two important figures, that is, regarding annual growth rate of real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry of origin. This is very important as far as the industrial performance of this Government and the previous Government is concerned. I will restrict to four or five years. During 1988-89, it was 10.5 per cent; during 1989-90, it was 6.7 per cent; during 1994-95, it was 7.3 per cent; during 1998-99 it came down to 6.6 per cent and during 1999-2000 it was 6.4 per cent.

As far as gross domestic savings as percentage of GDP are concerned, during 1990-91, it was 23.1 per cent; during 1991-92, it was 22 per cent; during 1998-99, it was 22 per cent; and during 1999-2000, it is again 22.3 per cent. These are the figures as far as certain economic parameters are concerned.

Sir, about disinvestment, many things are said. My leader has already made it clear that the Congress as a party is not in favour of selling out the profit-making units, the Navratnas, like IPCL, BHEL and others. Now, I will come to the confusion created by Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra while participating in the discussion. Shri Malhotra argued that during the last 50 years, the Congress has not done anything. On the other side, they are claiming that the present hon. Prime Minister is in office for the last five years. Presuming that the first House of Parliament was formed after the first election in 1952, then we have exactly completed 50 years in 2002. If you deduct these five years, the rule remains for 45 years.

I want to remind Shri Malhotra about the non-Congress and non-BJP Prime Ministers who were there during the period when Congress was not ruling. Their names are: Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Deve Gowda, Shri Charan Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar, and Shri I.K. Gujral. I request the ruling party to find out the period of these Prime Ministers. You cannot blame the Congress for the failures during the last 50 years. It was Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, hon. Shri Shastri and Shri Narasimha Rao who ruled the country.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: I am glad that he is remembering Shastriji.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I do remember him. I will not make mistake like others.

They have ruled and what they have given to the nation!

Sir, I would like to utilise this opportunity to put certain questions to the Ruling Party, the BJP in particular, and expect them to give their answers through their next speaker or by the hon. Prime Minister, who is going to reply to this debate tomorrow. Who invented ONGC? Who was ruling this country when ONGC came into being? Who nationalised LIC? Who nationalised the banks in this country? As a result, there are more than 60,000 branches all over the country, and a poor man, a man

belonging to Scheduled Castes, a minority man, a farmer, a man below the poverty line is able to go to a bank and open an account, deposit his savings and operate his account. What is ISRO? During whose period, ISRO was established? Our hon. President is a product of ISRO. Homi Baba was a product of ISRO. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was a product of ISRO. They do not belong to this party or that party. They were the most respected scientists in this country.

I would like to know whether Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra is aware about PRL at Ahmedabad; IIM at Ahmedabad and Calcutta; NIT at Ahmedabad; and BHEL at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, which is one of the biggest factories, doing a fantastic work, which is not done in foreign countries. I am proud that BHEL is receiving orders from foreign countries on the engineering side. Who established IFFCO in Gujarat? Where is the Koyali Refinery? And from where the crude oil is going to the Mathura Refinery? It is going from Kandla. Who constituted the Kandla Port? Who constituted the Free Trade Zone of Kandla? Who constructed the Bhakra Dam? This Dam was inaugurated by the then Russian Prime Minister. He came and uttered one particular sentence, which I remember. He said: "Here is a country, which takes risk of constructing such a very mighty dam, the biggest in Asia, on the border State. So, I think, there is God in India. I do not believe in God." This was what the then Russian Prime Minister had said at the time of its inauguration. What did the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said? He said: "These dams and factories are the temples of the modern India." You are not worried about these temples. You are worried about a temple which was not in existence. I am extremely sorry to say this.

I am not going to talk about the temple today, I am not going to talk about cow slaughter today because for me they are non-issues, they are not the issues. For me, the issue is about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the minority, the poor people in the rural areas, people below the poverty line, the working class, and the Government employees and officers, who are being exploited by this Government against the constitutional provisions in this country.

Once again, I want to ask as to who laid the foundation stone of the Narmada Project, which is one of the biggest projects and which is going to benefit Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI (Amreli): You have not done for 15 years, we did it.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I will give figures about what you have done and what we have done.

[*English*]

The foundation stone for this project was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The first clearance was given by a non-BJP Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. The permission for environment clearance was given by none other than the late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It was, during non-BJP rule that 85 metres of the Narmada Dam was constructed. My friend, Shri Dileep Sanghani, 85 metres of this dam was constructed during non-BJP Government, up to 1995. The BJP Government came in power in Gujarat after 1995, but for intervention of one year of Shri Shankersinh Vaghela, who was supported by the Congress Party. They have constructed only eighty five metres. Today, the dam is standing at a height of 93 metres only. The scientists all over the world and the scientists in this country say that water will flow in the canal only after reaching the height of 110 metres.

Without that, it is of no use. Even if you complete 110 metres what about the canals. I want to know from this Government one thing. What is going on at Kevadia Colony near Bharuch? No construction activity is going on. The Government of Gujarat is paying daily interest and other charges amounting to Rs. 8 crore. The debt of the Government of Gujarat has gone up to Rs. 47,000 crores. When the hon. Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Advani, came to Gujarat during the previous election tour, they promised the five crore of people of Gujarat that if they come to power, Narmada would be declared as a national project. I, being an MP from Gujarat, on behalf of all the 26 MPs from Gujarat, including the BJP MPs, want to know from the Government of India when they are going to declare Narmada as a national project.

With these words, now I will deal with a few other paragraphs of the hon. President's address.

MR. SPEAKER: May I disturb you for a minute? The Congress Party has got 40 minutes time today. There are seven speakers. Now 40 minutes are remaining.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, what is the total time?

MR. SPEAKER: The total time is 52 minutes. Some time was taken yesterday.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Out of 10 hours, how can it be 52 minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: According to the calculation, that is the total time that we have given. Anyway, today there are 40 minutes left to speak. I have before me seven speakers of the Congress Party. If the other Members withdraw their names or their leaders request them to withdraw, then I can give you more time. Otherwise your time is over.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I think they will co-operate.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I have one suggestion. The small Parties may also be called in between the big Parties.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. He is making such fine remarks, but I had to disturb him. I can understand you have studied the subject. I appreciate your remarks.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I will only touch a few paragraphs. I want to quote some of the speeches of the hon. President.

MR. SPEAKER: I may not be able to give you more than five minutes now.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I want 10 minutes time. I will not take more than 10 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to delete some names from the Congress Party.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I will quote paragraph 14 which is concerning the State of Gujarat. The hon. President says:

"The Assembly elections in Gujarat have strengthened democracy and ended a sad chapter in the State's history..."

I thank the President for using the words, 'sad chapter'. There was a sad chapter and that is admitted by the highest authority of the land. But I request the Government to find out what was that sad chapter. Why the hon. President has not given the details? Why the man, who created that problem, is not being punished? I want that both the Government of India and the Government of Gujarat should take action against those

who are responsible for the killings of the innocent people of both Muslim and Hindu communities. I am telling you they were innocent people. If this Government goes to the extent of applying POTA against 121 accused of Godhra, we welcome it. If burning a consent man in a train is an offence and that can be covered under POTA, burning of Ehsan Jafri, ex-MP, along with his family and many others, at Meghani Nagar, burning of 90 people at Naroda Patia in Ahmadabad, burning alive of 34 family members at village Sardarpura, which is near my constituency, killing poor people in the place known as Unjha and Chanasma in my constituency, should also be covered under POTA. I request the Government that all those who are responsible for killing innocent Hindus and innocent Muslims during these worst riots in the history of Gujarat be punished and they should be arrested under POTA. Proceedings should be initiated against them.

As far as another important paragraph is concerned, I will restrict only to the working class. The President here says that social security to the organised and unorganised workforce will continue to be the Government's priority even in the era of liberalisation. I am extremely sorry to report that there is no security whatsoever to the working class in this country.

In my own State, teachers are getting salary of only Rs. 2,500 per month. You were one of the best teachers in Dadar. I stayed in Mumbai for ten years. The profession of teaching is noble. They work for many hours and they teach the future generations of the country. The *Vidya Sahayaks* in Gujarat are getting a salary of Rs. 2,500 and are treated as Government servants for all purposes but they do not get any other benefit. The present Government in Gujarat has also decided to recruit *Talati*, a Revenue Department official, one of the most important functionaries though at the lowest level, at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month for five years. For all practical purposes, he or she would be a Government employee but he or she cannot get more than Rs. 2,500. In the Ahmedabad airport, there are 122 loaders working for the last 12 to 15 years. Out of them, only 22 are permanent employees and get full salary while the others do not get full salary.

Sir, you are from Maharashtra and I am from Gujarat. You know what salary is being paid to the workers of the NTC. Today, I have written to the hon. Minister of Textiles that the Central Government employees in the office of the National Textile Corporation at Ahmedabad are getting their monthly salary in four or five instalments. Presuming that the mills are not making profits and there is no income at all, do you mean to say that no salary

should be paid for employees working there? The NTC workers get salary without doing work and they are required only to sign a muster roll. A Government employee is supposed to attend office for eight hours but he is getting salary in four or five instalments.

I would now come to the main subject of my interest, that is, promotion of social justice. My main worry is not on economic or the many other political issues but my main worry is on social justice and social democracy. I would like to quote here Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, as he spoke in the Constituent Assembly on the 25th November, 1949.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you quoting from your book?

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: This is your book.

MR. SPEAKER: My book?

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: This is the book published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, you have written books on *dalit* issues. Therefore, I wanted to know which book you were quoting from.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: This is the *Golden Jubilee of the Republic of India*.

The father of the Constitutions says:

"We must make our political democracy a social democracy as well... It means a way of life which recognises liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life. Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. (That is what is happening today where a few are enjoying all the benefits). Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of thing."

I would quote only one more sentence of Dr. Ambedkar and conclude my speech after referring to two or three paragraphs of the Address. Dr. Ambedkar while addressing the Constituent Assembly on the last day when the draft of the Constitution was presented was aware of what was going to happen in this country. Many stalwarts and many leaders were knowing what was going to happen in this country. He has gone on record:

"The Constitution can provide only the organs of the State such as the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The factors on which the working of those organs of the State depend are the people and the

[Shri Pravin Rashtrapal]

political parties they will set up as their instruments to carry out their wishes and their politics. Who can say how the people of India and their parties would behave?"

Nobody imagined during 1950 that we would be ruled by the BJP under the RSS dictates. I am extremely sorry to say this. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister of this country to select his team. It is the prerogative of the Chief Ministers of the States to select their teams. But in this country, the Prime Minister has had to change a particular Minister from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of External Affairs and a Minister from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Finance not because he wanted it, but because he was directed so by the RSS. One of my best friends, Shri Suresh Prabhu, was made to leave the Cabinet. He was one of the best Ministers among the MPs. We all know what are the reasons. There are remote controls in this country which direct that you remove this man and keep another man, then only we will continue our support. If this is going to happen, then. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It is better to be influenced by RSS than being influenced by Italy. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Who is influenced by Italy? Sir, this is utterly insulting remark to make about an Indian citizen who has been elected by the Indian people to the Indian Parliament. I request that the Member should withdraw this utterly and unnecessary remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But he is not mentioning the name of your Party also.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: How are we influenced by Italy? ...*(Interruptions)* This Government is behaving like Benito Mussolini. If there is an influence of Italy, it is on this Government, not upon us. I do not know what he is talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has further questions. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding because today you are not in a national dress, you are in a foreign dress. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pravin Rashtrapal, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I further quote:

"will they uphold constitutional methods—this was the worry of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar—of achieving their purposes or will they prefer revolutionary methods of achieving them? If they adopt the revolutionary methods, however good the Constitution may be, it requires no prophet to say that it will fail. It is, therefore, futile to pass any judgment upon the Constitution without reference to the part, which the people and their parties are likely to play."

Today, we are facing this very situation. The entire country, the entire Opposition Parties and four partners of the NDA allies admit and request that we should wait for the judgment of the court. But the hon. Prime Minister is in great hurry on the basis of the *Challenge of Truth* book's 'Satyamev Jayate'-*Truth alone triumphs*- published by Shri Ram Janamabhoomi Nyasa. I know from where the hon. Prime Minister has quoted. He says that he has in his possession a proof in support of Ram Temple where the Babri Mosque was there. That hint he is taking from a judgment of a British judge. There is no archaeological or historical evidence, but a British judge had referred in his judgment on 18th March, 1886 that the Babri Mosque was constructed on the border of Ayodhya town, which, according to Hindus, is a pious land. That is the only statement. It is not exactly said by the judge that it was that very spot where Lord Rama was born. I have got the highest respect for Lord Rama, but I will complain against Lord Rama as a 'Shambuk' because he was directed to behave as a *Maryada Puroshottam*. It means he believed that a Scheduled Caste cannot perform *pooja* and 'Shambuk' was killed. But a God is a God. My God is my God and your God is your God. ...*(Interruptions)* Yesterday, a *Sadhu* openly said in Delhi that Christians should be beaten. He justified the killing of Father Stain in Orissa and we are all keeping quiet—we mean the Government. I want that if I make a mistake, you take an action against me. Likewise, whoever commits a mistake—whether he is from BJP, RSS. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pravin Rashtrapal, please conclude.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I am concluding. What is important in the Indian Constitution is that there is a rule of law. There is a rule of law in this country and we should all abide by the rule of law. That is the essence of the Indian democracy.

If you do not give justice to 25 crore people, it is not good. I have gone through the entire Address. The

President has made reference in paragraphs 54 and 55. It is regarding separate Commission for Scheduled Tribes and some scholarship to be paid to the Scheduled Castes in the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. But the hon. President has not made any mention about the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes every day and night. According to the official statistics, on an average, two or three women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are raped in this country and many murders take place. We had a case of Jhajjar. So, I say that there are many omissions and commissions.

I want this Government to come out openly about what action they will take against the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is facing a charge-sheet, what action they will take against the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development who is facing a charge-sheet and, last but not the least, what action the Government will take against the Indian Defence Minister who, instead of working in the Defence Ministry, is working in 'National Defence Alliance', NDA.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government prepares a speech about its forthcoming annual programme, about its policies which is reflected in the address delivered by hon. President. This year his address was very lengthy which became a topic of discussion throughout the country. That day it was felt that there a need for enactment of a legislation against delivering such a lengthy and bogus speech. It does not contain any programme and policies. All the old policies were mentioned in it.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanj, Bihar): The speech should not be lengthy, or bogus.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We have a saying in Bihar that 'Bhus Kaun Vidyarthi Basta Moth'. This Government is a failure which has come with a speech which has only fodder, without grain and nothing will come out of it either. There is no mention of the policies to be taken up in next year but every other day they reshuffle the cabinet, someone is taken in and some other is replaced that is all the work they have. If we claim that the Government is appointing an unsuitable man then they say how you can say that Government is doing so. Government is appointing a suitable man. Recently Shri Pramod Mahajan was ousted, earlier Shri Jethamalani was ousted. Some time back Dr. C.P. Thakur

was taken in as Minister then ousted and again taken back.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether you have to say only this is your speech?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This Government have no work. Corruption is prevailing in the country from top to bottom. Ever since this Government came in power corruption is everywhere. In the year 1954. Pt. Nehru was the Prime Minister, at that time Acharya Kripalani had alleged that there is corruption in the Government. Immediately Sonthanam Committee was constituted. It was revealed in that report.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the long address of hon. President only UTI scam was mentioned in clause 39 for which it was said that a serious scam inquiry office will be set up. But the corruption was not mentioned anywhere. As long as this Government remains in power it will not do anything to curb corruption. The corruption will increase during the period of this Government.

19.00 hrs.

Corruptions will be there, scams will occur and their whole cabinet is involved in corruption. They cannot claim that any of the Ministry is free of corruption. Therefore, it is a very unfortunate situation for the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Where is corruption why do not you tell us, give us proof, do not speak for the sake of speaking.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is everywhere do not repeat it.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Do not misguide if it is anywhere, make it clear where is corruption.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Tehalka case was made public, what action has been taken in this regard. Minister had resigned, two people of party were removed for corruption charges. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Raghuvansh Babu you should not talk about corruption. It is the disgrace of the word corruption. Do not disgrace corruption.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am telling the nation that corruption will increase. Because in the address prepared by Cabinet no concern was shown towards corruption. It means that in their rule corruption will increase, scams will happen. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: We have to learn corruption from your Government in Bihar, one has to get its training from there.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You people, yourself are trained that is why you have not mentioned it. If anybody is caught then he is transferred from one department to another. From Finance department to External Affairs and from External Affairs to Finance Department. Just like officers you transfer Ministers from one department to other. Why you do this because when corruption crosses the limit then it becomes unbearable, therefore, you change the person. Another man with another face comes to mislead the people.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): I have come to know that your RJD Party has opened a cell in Patna to promote corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you listening to him you address the Chair.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why you were not appointed as Ministers, sometimes you appoint people and sometimes you remove them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not waste the time of the House.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The names of the Members who rise in support do not figure anywhere. They have been asked to interrupt me when I will speak. Have their names figured anytime during the period of session that has passed so far. Their names have not even figured as speaker.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: There is no one to speak against him.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Only they will speak, their names never figure as speakers. They can not raise the problems of the people. They are for that purpose only.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have objection to it. He is telling that we are here for that purpose only. We are the elected representatives of the people who has called us here. He is telling that we have been called here while the people have elected and sent us here.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to complete this debate till 8 O'clock. you please do not disturb him let him continue.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: It does not sound good if the champion of corruption talks like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he does not allow Shrimati Kanti Singh to speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Kanti Singh speaks more than him. In this way the Government have lowered the dignity of Parliament. I would like to submit about the Central Vigilance Commission. When the Supreme Court issued instruction then the rules were formulated. They asked as to why the Government are continuing this illegal commission. When the Supreme Court issued directives to the Government on the issue of linking rivers, then it acted. The foodgrains were rotting in godowns. The Supreme Court asked the Government as to why the foodgrains were not being distributed when the people were dying of hunger. ...*(Interruptions)* Thus we continue to fight for the supremacy and sovereignty of the Parliament and continue to raise question. You are our custodian. However the Government always try to lower the dignity of the Parliament and to weaken it. This is because the Supreme Court has to interfere and it is due to this it had to give verdict regarding the criminalisation of politics. The discussions are held here as to who is the Supreme Court, it is the Parliament that makes law. The dignity of Parliament has been dented at the time of the present Government. Therefore, the Supreme Court has interfered on several occasions. We criticise terming judicial activism. If the Government are not performing well then its impact will be felt everywhere and not only the Government are, supreme by every institution in democracy should also perform its duty. That is why I am giving these four-five examples.

Sir, hundred year record of cold has broken. There was no such cold weather in last hundred years. 1000 people have died. Several creatures have died, the snakes have also died. The snakes came out of the holes and died outside. It has ill effect on environment. The crops have damaged Betal crop has destroyed. There was no such cold weather in last hundred years.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: The Government arranged for the burning of papers to provide heat to the snakes, inspite of that the snakes died. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Vultures have also died. When a minister from Britain visited here he

remarked that though in this country leaders are like vultures. The leaders of the country are increasing and the vultures are decreasing. The Minister of Britain gave such statement. This is because the Government, the prestige of the country is falling not only in the country but also abroad. ...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Had he gone to Bihar?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He had come here and not Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon'ble Members should not interrupt, please let him speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Supreme Court had issued notice to the Central Government stating that it is the responsibility of the State Government to protect the people from the natural calamity and provide relief to them. Cold is a natural calamity but the Government have no scheme in this regard.

Similarly, there is power crisis in the country. Development can not take place in the country without power. I have gone through the entire 79 clause. The potential of hydroelectricity in our country is maximum. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, is the name of the Samta Party not there?

MR. SPEAKER: Half of the time allotted to Samta Party has already been consumed by your first speaker Shri Mandal ji. Now when the number of Samta Party comes in the routine, I will call you.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, I had gone out after taking the permission. It is all right if you have given my time to him.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not taken entire time. He has consumed only half of the time.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, I had gone after taking the permission. However it is not healthy system. He is suspended from our party. As such, I would like to know as to how can we get the time of our party.

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Sir, the Trinamool Party is a 9 Member party. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh, if on record of Parliament, he is not a Member of your party.

[Translation]

Let me check what you have said about Mandal Ji.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I had gone with your permission. I was told about my turn and according to that I am present here. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever may be the case, I will give you chance after one Speaker.

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Sir, our party is a 9 Member party, and the name of Speaker from our party was given yesterday. But still I have not been called. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): My name is also there, I have been waiting for a long time.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is just concluding.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am concluding. Sir, in the President's Address there is no mention about the potential of hydroelectricity especially in North Eastern States. There is mention of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. I would like to raise one practical question regarding the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana that the roads from the districts to blocks are in dilapidated condition. Besides, these blocks roads the important roads under the PWD and REO are also in bad condition. It is meaningless if two-three kilometre roads connecting villages are in good condition and 50 kilometre roads are in dilapidated state.

You should pay attention towards the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by adopting some practical approach. I submit you that the debate on it should continue. It is not correct to keep talking about only the Golden Quadrilateral scheme every now and then.

Sir, Shershah Suri had got constructed the grand trunk road between Peshawar and Calcutta via Delhi within the period of four years and this Government

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

despite mentioning about it everyday and taking loans from here and there but had still not been able to complete Golden Quadrilateral scheme.

This golden quadrilateral highway has not even been completed through we have been listening about it for many years.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Ji, now you please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, this Government does not have any agenda. The Government had promised to set up a National Judicial Commission but it has not yet been set up. The Government is also keeping mum on the issue of providing reservation for SC and STs in judiciary. Sir, through You, I would like to submit that the Government should clarify its stand on all these issues. The Government have no policy for the upliftment of the poor, exploited, villages and the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the country. The Government is anti poor, anti people and anti farmers. Hence I oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved in the House.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. The most popular and the one representing the most number of regions. NDA Government has been going on under the leadership of hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajyapee for the last five years. Our Government have accomplished several important work which have won both national as well as international acclaim. Hence Congressmen are trying to cause friction among the allied parties of the NDA Government to topple it but they have had to face defeat continuously and the NDA Government is successfully accomplishing its mission. The NDA Government is continuously getting success one after another.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Legislative Assembly Elections in Jammu and Kashmir have been successfully completed. The electoral process of any democratic country is the test of the democratic values it has. On one hand I would like to congratulate the NDA Government headed by hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji for showing its strong willpower in the courageous decision of conducting the elections in Jammu Kashmir despite the terrorist threats and on the other I would also like to express my gratitude to the people of Jammu and Kashmir for expressing their faith and trust and showing their political consciousness in the democratic process and values by taking part in elections successfully.

Sir, as far the terrorism is concerned, the cross border terrorism has been going on for long and now this has assumed serious dimensions. These circumstances are the legacy of the pre-NDA Government and consequently the terrorist activities are taking place at a large scale and are being sponsored from across the border. Our Government have not only decided to check and fight resolutely these terrorist activities being sponsored from across the border but also have succeeded to muster international mandate on it. It is done to these efforts that the Ejaj Pathan and Iqbal Seikh Kaskar have been extradited to India from UAE.

19.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, efforts are being made for extradition of Chhota Shakeel, Chhota Rajan and Abu Salem from Portugal. Our Government are making concrete efforts in the direction of wiping out the terrorists and they are resolved to completely remove terrorism from the country.

Sir, the easiest way to disturb, ruin the economy of a country is through infiltration. Serious consequences of infiltration from Bangaladesh in our country are now before us. This is not a new problem, nor is it the result of recent incidents. This infiltration has been taking place during the rule of proceeding Government and it is due to the lack of concrete policies as also due to laxity on their part that, this problem has taken a very serious shape. Our economy, today, is on the verge of ruination due to these Bangladeshi infiltrators. 2 Crore people have slowly and steadily infiltrated in our country as a result of which our Government have to incur heavy expenditure on providing housing, transportation and other facilities to them which has created an extra burden on our economy. It is a matter of concern. Our Government seriously reviewed the situation in this regard. In the recent past, process had been started to send back 213 people to Bangaladesh. They were sent back and other persons are also being identified, who have illegally entered our country. The Government are resolved and making efforts for this. Not only the NDA but all other political parties should rise above the party politics and make serious deliberations over this issue realising that infiltrators are ruining our economy. We should collectively think over this and bring out some conclusion to wipe it out. The decisions taken as also programmes chalked out recently by the NDA Government for developmental work are before us. 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' has proved as important in the development of villages as

arteries are to a human body. When we talk to elderly people and women in villages, they say it is a dream for them. They say that they had never thought that such 'pucca' roads on National Highways would be made in their village. There were many villages which were virtually cut off from the District Development Block Headquarters during rainy season. And at the time of delivery of a woman, or serious sickness of a person, the villagers carried them on 'cot, through these nallahs and rivers. Many a times, they were unable to pass through these nallahs and rivers and the woman died. A sick person had to lose his life as he could not reach the hospital in absence of roads. Hon'ble Vajpayee ji felt the pain, agony and sentiments of the people of our country. The NDA Government thus formulated plan to connect villages having population of 500 to 2000 with the development block through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and this effort of the Government deserves to be written in the annals of history. I would extend my thanks to Vajpayee ji for this effort. The NDA Government has taken revolutionary steps in different fields. The NDA Government have released as much number of telephone connections in their tenure of four years which have not been released even during the period of last 50 years.

Sir, today, there is no waiting for getting telephone connection. One just has to fill up the form and he immediately gets connection. Earlier 14 lakh people had mobile and now this number has increased to one crore people. There is no waiting list for scooter and gas. One can get gas connection as soon as wishes. These are the achievements made by the Bharatiya Janata Party. Developed and good quality roads are always helpful in the development of National Highways as also the country. The National Highways Development Project, which could not be introduced during the last 50 years by pervious Governments, was introduced by the NDA Government. Only roads for a stretch of 556 kilometres were constructed by the previous Government. The NDA Government have planned to construct roads to the stretch of 15,000 kilometres under the National Highway Development Project since they came into power and expenditure of rupees 20 crores would be made there every year. The work of the four and six lane road to the stretch of six to seven kilometers of road has already been completed before time. And not only this, it is providing employment to lakhs of labourers and thousands of workers. It has made good impact on cement, iron works as also on our entire business and trade. Not only we would get facility for plying on roads in order to strengthen our economic system, but would also prove helpful in promoting business and trade of the country. These are achievements of the NDA Government. The

provision for loan of rupees 45 thousand crores for the development of roads, agriculture and other related things, has been increased to rupees 75 thousand crores by them during the last three years. With regard to our brethren belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the tenure of previous Governments *i.e.* United Front Government which has got support of the Congress, five OMs were received which had affected the promotions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The NDA Government, after coming into power, had withdrawn three of the OMs and are making efforts for the rest of the two.

With regard to the work of carrying the night soil by Safai Karamcharis, during the tenure of Congress, these things were merely discussed, and efforts were not made to stop this practice properly, but the NDA Government has not only resolved to stop this practice of carrying of night soil but is also making efforts to re-establish them and to raise their social level, economic level as also educational level.

Similarly whereas SC students are given Scholarship after matriculation, the children of these Safai Karamcharis are given scholarship from standard three. Not only this, but a scheme has also been introduced to give Ambedkar scholarship to these students for attaining education abroad. ...(*Interruptions*) As the bell has been rung for me to conclude my speech, then, not taking much of time, I would finish my statement putting just two points. Our colleagues had created a lot of pandemonium during the discussion on the constitutional review commission, but that was for the interest of the dalits. Today all my colleagues are sitting quite. No one is making any comment on this.

So far as the infiltrators of Bangladesh are concerned, two crore infiltrators have entered our country today only because our political parties made them a source of getting votes. It is a matter of chance that the Government of my colleagues sitting in front of me, were in power in all the States touching the Bangladesh border and these Governments have extended cooperation in making their ration cards and adding their names in the voters list. This is the reason that the problem of infiltrator has become so grave in our country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL HASNAT KHAN (Jangipur): This is not right. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: He will have to accept the reality. ...(*Interruptions*) He knows much better about the things going on in Bangladesh, than us ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Kumar, you have to conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decision of providing water to the villages by the Union Government under the 'Swajaldhara Karyakram' is very significant. 90 percent of the funds would be given by the Union Government under this programme and 10 percent of the amount would either be given by the Panchayat or people collectively so as to provide water in each village. This programme has also convinced the people that not only villages but small townships, colonies and settlements would also get water facility. If the people living in small settlements, hilly tracks or far-flung areas, contribute 10 percent of the funds, they would also get water under the Swajaldhara scheme being implemented under the leadership of Hon. Atal Bihari ji and the NDA Government would convert the dream of villages into reality.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks moved on hon. President's address and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, would the Members from the smaller parties be called to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to sit upto 9 O'clock. Everybody will get chance. You have to sit patiently. The smaller Parties also will get their chance but the only thing is that you have to wait your turn.

[Translation]

*SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the Hon. President's Address. I am grateful to you, Sir, for permitting me to speak in my mother tongue Kannada.

The President's Address does not reflect any plan and programme of NDA Government. It is like a report. It has not specific objective to be achieved in future. It reveals very clearly the failure of the BJP Government's functioning.

Sir, I am sure that you are aware of the announcement made by this Government last year about the generation of employment. They had assured to provide jobs to at least one crore people in one year. This remained only a false promise and no jobs were generated for the poor people of this country. This Government has no commitment. They are experts in making false promises. According to the Planning Commission unemployment has increased by 16 percent. Further, it adds that the percentage of unemployment would increase steadily during the 10th Plan period. If this is the reality where have they generated jobs for the poor people? In fact, there is the sign of grave danger for the future of our nation.

GDP growth rate has come down drastically from 5.5 percent to 4.4 percent despite their fall claims of achievements in various sectors. There is progress neither in industry nor in agriculture sector. However, their false claims of achievement would continue. These promises are made by them to retain power at the Centre and in States.

Few years ago agricultural sector was doing very well and the production of foodgrains had increased considerably. Unfortunately the growth rate in agricultural sector has come down drastically. Following a disastrous monsoon in which the average precipitation was 17 percent below normal, the kharif (autumn) harvest of food grains fell by a whopping 19.1 percent. In many other years a decline in the kharif has been made up by a bumper rabi (spring) harvest. But unfortunately this year the rabi harvest will also all short of what is was last year. During BJP's regime agriculture is in distress.

All of these concerns relate, however, to the effect that the decline in agriculture will have on the rest of the economy.

Although the effect of the poor monsoons and decline in harvest has only recently begun to be felt, there are accumulating signs of a rise in rural distress. The prices of coarse grains, which the rural poor mainly eat have gone up by 16.7 to 22.4 percent. The prices of potatoes and onions have gone up by more than 12 percent. These increase are vastly in excess of the rise in the consumer price index of 4.1 percent for industrial workers. The rise in rural foodgrain prices has pushed large numbers of people, who had stopped buying foodgrains from the Government run ration shops when market prices were low, back to buying their requirements from them. As a result the sale of foodgrains through the public distribution system has risen by almost 50 percent between April

and November 2002 (from 16.7 million tonnes to 24.7 million tonnes).

Drought hit States like Karnataka, Rajasthan and others are facing serious economic crises. The only way to prevent this is to start drought relief programmes on a war footing in the rural areas, where at least one member per family can be employed every day. I have reminded this matter to the NDA Government on several occasions. This gives the poor the purchasing power to take advantage of the Government's ration and fair price shops and buy the grain they need. Karnataka Government has geared itself well to cope with this challenge but a substantial financial help to the State is awaited.

The NDA Government took pride in announcing the National Agriculture Policy three years ago. But the net result of this policy is a big zero as everyone knows about it. They had also stated to root out poverty from the rural areas. This was an addition of another slogan and nothing else. At present poverty is rampant in the rural areas particularly during the regime of this NDA Government. They have not provided a proper credit facility to small and medium farmers. There is no marketing facility to the poor farmers. Agricultural produces do not get the remunerative prices. The Centre is breaking the backbone of farmers and the economy of our country is in jeopardy. The concession and subsidies given to the farmers are disappearing steadily. The future of the farmer is gloomy. During last year's Budget the Central Government had committed to lift all the taxes and duties on imported agriculture implement. Quite understandably this commitment of the Centre remained in black and white and it was never implemented.

There was a repeated demand by the growers to promote export of tea, coffee and tobacco. The Centre has done very little in this regard.

The Centre is importing vegetable oils, edible oils and other commodities under WTO agreement. This has created a serious problem to our farmers who produce these oils. The traders now manage to make some money. They get all support and encouragement from the Centre. Farmers are the neglected lot in this country. The Centre has no concern about progress and all round development of the rural areas.

Irrigation has been completely neglected by this Government. There is regional imbalance and the BJP Government has not given its thought set right this imbalance among the States. The ground water has gone

down deep and rivers like Kaveri, Krishna, Thunga Bhadra have dried up. Urgent remedial steps have to be taken by the Centre to protect the farmers of this country. They have to give top priority to tackle the scarcity of water.

The Hon. Supreme Court has also commented about the urgency and importance of linking rivers like Kaveri and Ganga. The Government of India very recently has made a number of statements and tall claims about linking rivers. I request the Centre to take this matter very seriously to implement these programmes of linking rivers. The Centre is fully aware of the long pending dispute between States in sharing river waters. Kaveri river water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is several decades old. What have they done to resolve this problem? At least now, let the Centre take up and find out a permanent solution to the Kaveri river water dispute. Desilting programme in the dams along Kaveri delta region should also be taken up on a war footing. The Centre should provide sufficient financial assistance to Karnataka for this programme of desiltation. The World Bank financial assistance can also be availed for this purpose.

There is one more problem regarding sharing of Krishna river water. The dispute is between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. As you know very well Sir, Karnataka is not getting its due share from Krishna river. The Centre should come forward and sort out this dispute between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The solution for water disputes make way for farmers' progress. It will also provide a much needed fillip to the irrational activities in the States. I therefore once again urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to call the meeting of all the concerned States and solve all the river water disputes once and for all.

With these words, Sir, I thank you and conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address proposed by Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and seconded by Shri Suresh Prabhu. I think the President's Address is a brilliant document. The biggest thing seems to be the continuation of vision. It is because very few statesmen have this kind of vision for the future. Panditji had a vision for this country. Rajiv Gandhi had a vision. But many other Prime Ministers did not really have a vision in the overall sense in which the President has envisaged a vision for this country. Vision-

[Dr. Nitish Sengupta]

2020 is worth supporting and worth emulating. Added to that, what is special about this is that providing urban amenities in the rural areas. This is a very new thing and a very original thing and I support it fully.

The four critical connectivities which he has analysed is also very good. This document is an excellent signpost into the future, the kind of direction which this Government should follow and has been following. I think some of the things, like the Prime Minister's Golden Quadrilateral which has been making tremendous progress is really good. In comparison to 500 kms. of big highways during the last fifty years, everyday practically five kms. are being added. This will be a great thing. It will be in addition to the *Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana* which is also really breaking new grounds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition, in her intervention, complained about lack of jobs. I should like to say that along with de-regulation scenario, jobs as such in the conventional sense are not being created, but a lot of job opportunities are being created, especially in the informal sectors, in the non-formal sectors and in the service sectors. In fact, looking back all around, one does see that there has been a tremendous change and improvement in the situation of job opportunities which existed a few years ago. Today, generally people are getting employed in a lot of non-conventional ways. That is happening and that is really the world trend also.

My friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee complained about corruption. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think those who live in glass houses should not throw stone at others. I think West Bengal has been the fountain head of corruption during the last so many years. I can only quote what others said. These are all not my views. Shri Binoy Choudhary, who was a senior Minister next to Shri Jyoti Basu once said that this Government has become a Government of the contractors, for the contractors, by the contractors. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Shri Binoy Choudhary is not here. Why should he mention his name? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Recently, I think, the sitting MP from Madhurapur constituency made a statement. I have read his statement in the newspapers. He had complained that there is a mass scale misuse, diversion and mis-appropriation of MPLAD funds. The present Chief Minister himself once resigned ten years ago saying that he would not like to continue in a Government of thieves.

I am just quoting from these things. So, West Bengal has been the hotbed of corruption in the last ten or fifteen years and no so much before that. So, they have no right to complain, no right to throw stones at other. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you authenticating all these quotations which you quoted?

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Yes, I can authenticate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I wanted to take it that he is authenticating those things. Suppose he says that he is not authenticating those things, it is a different matter. That is why, I wanted to know about it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If they are authenticated, then you have got all other forms to take them up on the floor of the House.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: One interesting and admirable achievement has been the way the drought was managed last year. It was one of the worst droughts in the recent memory. The way it had happened, we really did not feel much of an impact. Nobody died of starvation or anything. Enough arrangement was made all over the country. There, of course, I must thank the State Governments also because they had also played their part very well.

The next point is that I fully support the excellent Address given by the President. I will say that this really is a signpost into the future. It also contains a lot of good account of what the Government has been doing in the last few years. There are problems, no doubt, like the problems of secularism and the growth of fanaticism in various sections. There, I should say that we should really try to evolve a kind of consensus. The President himself has said that the various differing groups should sit together and try to work out some solution or we should abide by the judicial verdict. All these talks about communalism, *Hindutva* and secularism are going on. I should say that in true *Hindutva*, secularism is ingrained. That is why, 82 per cent of the people of this country, who are Hindus loosely, decided that India shall be secular country. We are proud of that tradition. We shall continue with that tradition, come what may.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I thank you for a short presentation of your case.

Now, Shri Prabhunath Singh to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's address moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

Sir, the speech of hon. President at the centre or that of the Governor at the state level is like a mirror which reflects our past efforts, present contribution and future programmes. Although all these things have been mentioned in the hon. President Address, but this mirror does not appear clear to me. Some part of it is clear, but some part seem to be mere manipulation of words. In the beginning the hon. President has said that urban facilities would be provided in rural areas, I would like to know which are those urban facilities? We would make consideration if the Government gives any statement in this regard. The fact is that no provision is made in the budget for providing urban facilities in rural areas, it is just meagre. I wish to submit that whereas on the one hand water fountains are installed to make the city look beautiful whereas on the other hand villages are under the clutches of drought, farmers and labourers of the village strive for water and at the same time some villages are affected by floods. Urban facilities are said to be provided in rural areas in the hon. President's Address, but I wish to ask whether arrangement of water has been made in those fields which are badly affected by drought and whether the Government would take any step to provide relief to those farmers who are facing great difficulties due to flood? I would like to know from the Government whether they would make any arrangements for providing safe drinking water to those farmers who do not have even tap, or wells and are still drinking by digging holes! We do not agree that mere words can change villages into towns so far as health facilities are concerned, they are also not good. Raghuvansh Babu gives good statement in newspapers but this statement changes when he comes to the House. I had read his statement in the newspaper a few days back while referring to Bihar and taking the name of his party leader, he had said that he would be given cent-percent marks in political management. Besides, he had also said that he would get zero marks in development and law management. I am raising this question because today a point was raised with regard to the modernisation of police. In modernisation process of the police

department, the Union Government says to the State Government that they are providing funds to them. We have observed that now-a-days, the police carry weapons of latest technology in districts. Despite providing more funds and modernising police, we have observed that the incidents of crime are increasing day by day. At some places, we find that the criminals are becoming a challenge not only for a particular State Government but also for the Central Government. We can take the example of Veerappan. He has become a challenge not only for the State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu but for the Central Government also. But till date no Government has any information about him. To what extent we can discuss about Bihar? Raghuvanshji, that would not be right also. Bihar has become a very poor state because everyday people are staging Dharna's, demonstrations and launching movements in Patna, the capital of Bihar. Whenever police kill innocent students, people stage dharnas, demonstrations and processions are taken up over that issue and it is said that CBI investigation should be conducted. The Super Chief Minister of Bihar say that he will get the CBI investigation done in the matter. The next day they issues the order to arrest the police. The Super Chief Minister of Bihar says that we have arrested them and put them behind the bar. Next day we read in the newspaper that an innocent soldier who had come home for a holiday was shot dead by police. Whenever any businessman is abducted then all businessmen come out to agitate. Whenever any doctor is abducted then all doctors come out to agitate. Its greatest example was that when a wife of a diamond trader in Rajasthan was abducted, the person responsible for that was arrested from Bihar. All these examples shows that Bihar Government has no control over criminals. All the criminal elements of the country are getting protection from the Government of Bihar and are earning their livelihood very comfortably.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That criminal is son-in-law of a Minister of Government of India. This should be investigated. The truth should be revealed. The Government of India should conduct an inquiry and establish whether he is a relative of a Union Minister or not? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't raise such controversial matter here.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I know that you will not allow me to speak more than half an hour. I will conclude my speech within half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to conclude in five minutes. If you will not conclude then I will call another Speaker.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: The time which has been wasted should not be included. From the other side also members are disturbing me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are calling him for creating disturbance. You are inviting them for creating disturbance. Please don't do that.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: As far as the question of comparison between village and city, in regard to Health, is concerned, today people from village and every part of the country come to Delhi for their treatment in AIIMS. However, people from Madras do not come to Delhi. Similarly, very few people come to Delhi from Calcutta. Its reason is that in those states the facilities of investigation, good doctors and medicines are available whereas in district headquarters there are neither good hospitals nor medicine or medical practitioners are available. Until and unless the Central Government, after having negotiation with State Government, would not make any arrangement of hospitals and medical practitioners atleast in district headquarters till then this problem could not be solved. Merely providing facilities on paper would not solve the problem. In cities, electricity is available but at our place we are facing power cut. In villages, people do not have even a single lamp in jhonpries. In such a situation, if the Government want to convert a village into city then it should make arrangement for providing atleast electricity in villages.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Central Government and particularly hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for sanctioning Rs. 365 crore for a scheme regarding electricity meant for North Bihar. They have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 75 crore separately for our district Chhapra. Grid Corporation has been asked to start the work but so far that work has not been started. While congratulating hon'ble Prime Minister, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that action should be taken at the earliest to implement the scheme of which Rs. 365 crore has already been sanctioned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as works related to development are concerned and about which Raghuvanshi has also mentioned, in that connection, I would like to say that the condition of roads is very bad in Bihar. I do not want to say that....*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This word will not be included in the record.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Though the scheme to start construction of national highway has been approved yet your Government is not starting the work. This should be clearly mentioned whether this scheme is already pending with the Central Government.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of total sanctioned amount of Rs. 350 crore only Rs. 28 crore has been spent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please conclude or else I will call next speaker.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have submitted that the question regarding National Highway which Shri Raghuvanshi has raised, for that I would like to congratulate the Central Government as 4 lane or 6 lane national highway is proposed to be constructed and which have been approved as link roads in rural areas. I would like to give the example of National Highway of Bihar. An amount of 2 crore 48 lakh rupees has already been released to Bihar ten months back for starting work on National Highway No. 101, between Chhapra to Mohammadpur, but so far the State Government of Bihar has not even invited the tenders. Despite the fact that funds have been released, roads are not been repaired...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This word will not go into records.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why tender has not been invited and who are the criminals involved in this?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: That is what we are saying that criminals of Bihar Government are influencing the Union Government. That is why we say that it is a Government of criminals. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Tell me the names of Ministers who are protecting the criminals. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This should be your last sentence because 24 speakers are left.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I have taken only one and a half minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you know how much time you have taken? You have started speaking at 19.41 hrs. and you have already taken 11 minutes.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that we should congratulate hon'ble Prime Minister for he has launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Construction of road upto 1 km. stretch cost Rs. 22 lakhs. When the construction will be completed it will be worth seeing. However, I belong to unfortunate state like Bihar where still not even tenders have been invited. It is not so that the work will be started only after the release of funds. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit the Central Government to make alternative arrangements at his own level in those States where the State Government does not start the work even after release of funds for the purpose. Merely completing the formalities of giving funds and then not releasing the next instalment of funds just because the funds provided earlier have not been utilised, will not in anyway help in the development of State. They have done injustice to Bihar by dividing it and the role of the Union Government as a silent spectator to the financial bungling being committed by the State Government is also causing harm to the State. Hence Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Union Government should make efforts to ensure the proper utilisation of those funds. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, I would sit down after speaking on terrorism. I would like to say that in President's Address. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: How much more time he would take, we are also to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What should I do, all the Members are taking 15 minutes instead of allotted 10 minutes and are not concluding in time. If the Members do not cooperate, can we run the house.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was talking of terrorism. The Government itself and hon. President has accepted that the terrorism has been sponsored by the neighbouring country and I do not doubt about the intention of the Government in combating the terrorism. The Government intend to combat terrorism and to provide security to the people of the country. However despite this intention, the attack on the Parliament, Redfort, and innocent persons worshipping in temples is certainly unfortunate. The Union Government deployed the army for eight months on the border to

fight terrorism and the House backed the Government completely in this measure but after eight months deployment on the border"

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not use the word for our armed forces.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I have used the expression in the matter of the lowering the moral of the forces.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not use such words to express your sentiment in terms of lowering the moral of the forces.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Hence I would like to say that this incident has lowered the moral of the army because they want to fight for the country's cause with courage and bravery but they had been pulled back hurriedly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that you won't allow me to speak more than this. I thank you and support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address moved by Shri Malhotraji.

[*English*]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (*Basirhat*): Thank you hon. Deputy Speaker Sir. We had the privilege of hearing the longest speech of hon. Rashtrapatiiji in the Joint Session. We have tremendous respect for the hon. Rashtrapatiiji, but I am sorry to say that after hearing the longest speech of hon. Rashtrapatiiji, not only me, but most of the Members became frustrated.

If you go through the entire speech, no basic problem of the country was spelt out in the Address of hon. Rashtrapatiiji. Basic problems like poverty, unemployment, farmers' plight, workers problems, drinking water problem, DDS were not spelt out in the Address of the hon. Rashtrapatiiji.

This BJP in their last election manifesto announced before the nation that after coming to power, the BJP will provide one crore jobs to the unemployed young men of this country. I ask my friends from BJP where is this promise which they focussed in their manifesto. Where

[Shri Ajoy Chakrabarty]

are the one crore jobs that they promised to our young men? At present, the young men of our country are not expecting jobs from the Government but they are praying from the Almighty to save the jobs of their fathers, uncles, maternal uncles who are thrown out of jobs.

20.00 hrs.

Sir, thousands and thousands of people who are working in the public sector units and industries have been thrown out of their jobs. This Government is taking all the public sector units one by one and transferring them to the private sector. They are closing and destroying the basic structure of the industry, which was formed earlier, at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They are closing down the public sector units one by one, including HPCL and BPCL. The profit-making prestigious concerns, HPCL and BPCL, are transferred to the private industrial companies. Even the profit-making public sector unit, ONGC, was not allowed to participate in the bidding system also. They are not allowed. This Government is protecting and looking after the interests of the big monopoly houses. They are not looking after the interests of the common people of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL (Varanasi): Sir, it is 8.00 O'clock. Will the time of House be extended.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wait for a minute. The hon. Speaker, while leaving the Chair, has said that the House will have to continue up to nine o'clock. I think, the House agrees to this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Sir, shall I continue now? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, even by nine o'clock, we may not be able to complete all the speeches. Anyway, it will have to be adjourned to another day. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Sir, ONGC, which is one of the prestigious profit-making units, was not allowed to participate in the bidding system in respect of HPCL and BPCL. This Government is projecting the interests of the big monopoly houses. They are looking after the

interests of the big industrial houses. They are not looking after the interests of the common people. I am compelled to say that this Government is for the Reliance, by the Reliance and of the Reliance. They are not looking after the interests of the common people. They are protecting the foreign and multi-national companies.

Sir, a large number of people of this country are living below the poverty line. This Government is not protecting them. A large number of people of this country are facing starvation. The Public Distribution System has been totally broken down. Our godowns have full of foodgrains. The Public Distribution System is so bad and a large number of people are facing starvation. We are a witness to the starving situation prevailing in Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. The people of Orissa, particularly in Koraput and Kalahandi districts, are facing severe starvation conditions.

So far as the educational system is concerned, this Government wants to change our History, this Government wants to change our Geography, and this Government wants to saffronise the country. They want to introduce *Jyotir Vigyan*, which is neither art nor science. They are providing Rs. 14 lakh to the University for the introduction of *Vedic Jyotir Vigyan* and *Vedic Arithmetic*.

In our country, so many villages are there without a primary school. There are a large number of villages, where there is no drinking water and no tube-well. Sir, this Government has failed to provide facilities to the common people who are living below the poverty line.

At the time of curbing terrorism and preventing terrorism, the entire Opposition has supported this Government but this Government is not able to protect the innocent people from the hands of the terrorists. This Government has totally failed to curb and to prevent terrorism in the country.

So far as our foreign policy is concerned. Sir, you know better than me. Our former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the founding father of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). India was the leader of the peace movement in the world. Our beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru invited all those Third World countries and he was the founding father of the Non-Aligned Movement. But at the present time, this Government has utterly failed to take the leadership in the Non-Aligned Movement or to take the leadership in the peace movement of the world. In the President's Address, there is only one-line mention about Iraq. This is very much a sorry affair. There was not a single condemnation against the war

mongers, America and Britain, or against American imperialism. There is only one line in favour of Iraq. This Government has totally failed and they are not agreeing to adopt a unanimous Resolution against war and in favour of peace. This is their total failure in the foreign policy. They have shifted our age-old foreign policy on Non-Aligned Movement, which is a peaceful movement of the world. The Government has utterly and totally failed in its foreign policy on this sector.

The BJP Party has pinpointed two problems, as if our country is suffering from these two problems, namely, construction of Ram temple at the disputed site in Ayodhya and cow slaughtering. The BJP Party thinks that these are the two problems we have and if they solve these two problems, our country will be the richest country in the world and our people will lead a prosperous life. So, barring all the other problems, they have pinpointed these two problems, namely, the Ayodhya issue and cow slaughtering. The hon. *Rashtrapati* in his Address had said that we would abide by the verdict of the hon. court. We will fully agree with the hon. *Rashtrapati*. In spite of that, our hon. Prime Minister in his election speech in Shimla had said publicly that they are ready to hand over the disputed land to *Rama Janma Bhoomi Nyas* and they want to construct Ram temple at the disputed site. He is trying to influence the court to change the order of the hon. apex court. Not only that, the so-called *Sadhus*, who had assembled at Parliament Street and who organised *Dharma Sansad*, have threatened the country with dire consequences. They have said, they will create another Gujarat. They want to change the name of 'Bharatvarsha' into 'Hindustan'. This way they are trying to communalise our country. They are taking the plea of cow slaughtering. If you want, you say publicly that the people from the minority communities of Muslims and Christians have no right to live in India and if they wish to live in India, then they will have to live in India at the wish and mercy of some fundamentalist people. We should not allow these things even for a moment.

Our countrymen are ready to fight in the street against these communal forces. They want to divide our country in the name of religion. They want to destroy our culture. They want to destroy our heritage. They want to destroy our ancient history for which we are respected throughout the world. They want to destroy our *parampara*, heritage, history and culture. They want to divide our nation in the name of religion. Our countrymen shall fight to the last. We shall fight in the street, within Parliament and outside Parliament. The people will fight against this Government. The people will be ready to face this

communal Government. We shall resist them from applying their communal agenda to save the country from this anti-national and anti-people Party which is governing this country.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Sir. I would like to be advised as to how many minutes I have with me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have eleven minutes to your credit.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Thank you.

I stand here to support the Motion moved by Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

In his first Address to the joint sitting of Parliament on the opening day of the Budget Session on Monday last week, the hon. President Dr. Abdul Kalam has highlighted the Government's intention to maintain friendly relations with all the neighbours of India including Pakistan. He has, in 79 paragraphs, dealt with many issues. This is a vast country with multifarious activities and multifarious issues, but I would be dealing with only two aspects of his speech. The first relates to foreign relations, especially relating to the friendly relationship, which we always try to maintain, with our neighbouring countries. The trouble however is that every move India makes towards good neighbourly relations has been responded to, by Pakistan in a negative manner.

The recent incident in which a top diplomat of the Pakistan High Commission was found involved in supplying funds to Kashmir-based terrorist outfits showed that the Mission was there not for discharging its diplomatic obligations but for fomenting trouble in India. Yet, India is ready—and it is being repeatedly stated—to maintain the level of diplomatic relations that existed before the controversial official was expelled, but only if Pakistan sends a replacement for him. This offer made by President Kalam shows how seriously India takes the principles of bilateralism.

Our relationship with Pakistan is time-tested. There is an Indus Water Treaty, there is the Shimla Agreement and there is the Lahore Declaration based on this principle. An effort was also made to end the Kashmir crisis by holding a dialogue with Pakistan, in Agra, but it was sabotaged by immature behaviour.

Pakistan continues to work on terrorism as an instrument of State policy. Till date, it has failed to honour

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

the commitment it has made to the world community in the wake of the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington Yesterday again, President Musharraf has repeated the same rhetoric at Kuala Lumpur to agree to hold talks, with Kashmir as the focal point.

President Kalam's speech makes one understand that India is committed to finding solutions to problems involving its neighbours through the internationally recognised route of dialogue, provided there is a conducive environment. The hon. President has stated in his speech that the chief threat to India's internal security is 'external'. The Government has to maintain a constant vigil on this front and it should not allow issues relating to the two principal communities to be exploited by the enemy of this country. In this context, the hon. President has mentioned about the terrorist attacks at Gandhinagar's Akshardham temple and Jammu' Raghunath temple. The whole House should thank the people of this country for maintaining calm in the face of extreme provocation. We must not do anything—when I say, 'we', I include people from both sides of this House and from different sections of the society of this country—to help the enemy's destructive design.

The hon. President has mentioned a very definite expression: 'method in madness'. The madness also has a method and that world has been mentioned by the hon. President in his speech. Perhaps, that is why, he has advised the religious leaders of Hindus and Muslims to accept the court verdict on the Ayodhya issue. This will help the promotion of "an atmosphere of mutual understanding, goodwill and accommodation" essential for faster all-round growth of the country.

Now, I come to my second point. This is relating to Agriculture of which, I think, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh is more interested. This is mentioned in Para 22 in Hon'ble President's speech. In his Address, the hon. President has suggested a review of agricultural policies, which discouraged crop diversification. "There is an urgent need" he said, "to review current policies, which have impeded crop diversification, and led to unsustainable food subsidies, and to ensure crop neutral support to our farmers without excessive procurement." These are his lines, which I have quoted.

There are three challenges before the agriculture policy-makers today: (a) managing the ever-growing stocks of foodgrains; (b) the minimum support price (MSP), which has actually become the maximum support price; and (c) how to encourage crop diversification. Because of poor quality and high costs of procurement, transportation and

storage, foodgrain off-take through the Public Distribution System (PDS) and exports have not picked up. Starvation deaths despite large foodgrain stocks are a pointer to this. Whatever wheat is exported is at almost half the price of procurement.

Prof. Abhijit Sen, I think, many of us are aware, a former Chairman of the Agriculture Price Reform Committee, has suggested that the Government should reduce the MSP for wheat and paddy, as at present the MSP does not encourage farmers to diversify. If accepted, this suggestion can have a dangerous repercussion. The farmers are already agitated at keeping the wheat MSP unchanged this year. Any reduction would fuel discontent in the farming community. Today, diversification is the need of the hour. Hon. President has advised that the impediments should be removed. The farmers will not take to any other crop unless the returns are better than that of wheat and paddy. In the past, some progressive farmers did turn to growing sunflower, poplar, etc., but without attractive yields. Pulses and oilseeds are now considered for diversification, but farmers would not grow them unless their marketing is assured and suitable price support is given to them. Instead of reducing the MSP for wheat and paddy, it is better to encourage diversification with incentives. Farmers all over are given subsidies and those in the developed world get many times more than their counterparts in the developing countries. The Juhl Committee has looked into the diversification issue in detail and its report is with the Government. To reduce the cost of farming, the regular power supply, better irrigation facilities and cheaper inputs—whether imported or we produce within our own country—should be made available to the farmers. There is a tremendous scope both in the domestic and global markets for processed fruits and vegetables. These are suitable for small land holders. Budgetary support can be given to encourage food-processing industries in a big way.

I am sure that the hon. President's words, which we all heard in the Central Hall the other day, will have the desired effect on our Government.

I support the Motion.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

I have given notice of certain amendments to the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. We are all here to express our grateful thanks to the hon. Rashtrapatiiji for his maiden Address to the Members of

Parliament. We all have great respect for our Rashtrapatiji and also for his personal vision as well as the vision he has expressed on behalf of this Government. His vision of 2020 India is really acceptable to and commendable for every Indian, but this vision of 2020 India, cannot be achieved without national unity. Only through national unity, this country will be able to achieve its goal. It is also the duty of every Indian to contribute his share for the national unity and do everything to strengthen the national unity, but I am very much disappointed that the hon. Rashtrapatiji missed to mention some very salient features or some real problems affecting a very large section of the people of this country, which affect national unity.

Everybody will say that unity in diversity is our motto, our slogan. That has been given to us by no less a leader than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but I am sorry to say that there is a campaign, hate campaign, going on in this country against a particular community and this hate campaign has been done by some people who have some very selfish interest in doing so. Also, they are trying to achieve the political mileage through such a hate campaign. But I would like to submit before this august House that hate campaign against a particular community, insulting their religion and also defaming their Holy Prophet and doubting their loyalty will only divide the people of this country. Once we try to divide the people of this country, it will go on to divide the very hearts of the people of this country. That will be detrimental to the best interest of our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask why the ruling Party, the BJP, which formed the NDA Government with other secular parties or so-called secular parties, just give a free licence to those people and is allowing them to run a hate campaign against a particular community. Then those people who have been hating a community, their speeches are spitting venom and fire against a particular community. What has happened to this community? How could some people or some sections of people doubt loyalty of 200 million people of this country or 12 per cent of the population? Without this 12 per cent of the population, will this country march towards progress? How can the people of particular community be treated like that? I am sorry to say that we have seen communalism and ultra-communalism. While these people who advocate communalism had been speaking outside the Parliament, we saw the communal venom flowing. Quite unfortunately, this august House has also been used for such a nasty propaganda and communalism flowing. I am really very sorry to hear such things in this august House. We cannot agree to such things, especially in the precincts of this august House.

I would like to ask when the minority community just doubts the Government's intention in applying to the Supreme Court to vacate the stay already given against the disputed and the undisputed land in Ayodhya, is it not their legitimate right to ask the Government why the Government also has taken a partisan attitude? If the Government goes in dangerously partisan way, it is really not in the best interest of this nation.

The Government will have to help all the minority communities to bring them to the national mainstream. However these communal elements are giving them a sense of insecurity by branding them as anti-nationals, doubting their loyalty and insulting their holy Prophet, denigrating their religion and their Holy Book. How is it permissible in this country, when the Government is sending delegations to all the Islamic countries with a message saying that we have 12 per cent Muslim population and we are treating them well? I have also joined the delegations that had gone to various Muslim countries pleading the cause of this country, when our Parliament was attacked by the terrorists. In such a situation, how could the Government allow a particular segment of the population or a frontal organisation of ruling party to start this campaign? It has to be condemned. The Hon. President did not mention anything about this in his Address. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: If you are willing to yield for a minute, can I ask you a question? You have asked a very fundamental question, and I wish to ask you a counter question.

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is up to the hon. Deputy Speaker to decide.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, are you yielding to him?

SHRI E. AHAMED: I shall yield to him, if you permit him to do so.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am just asking you a very fundamental question. Did anybody from your community really express any regret over the Godhra incident?

SHRI E. AHAMED: My Dear Friend, you do not know it, but I, the person to whom you are talking to just now, had issued a statement and also condemned it. All the parties of Muslim community had condemned it. It is not to satisfy people like you, but it is because of or feeling and faith.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Do you know that the majority community also got some feelings? Do you think that we do not have my feelings. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have asked a question and he has answered it. There cannot be a 'question-answer' session now.

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is a very crucial question because I am representing a large section of the people about whom question was put. When they have been misunderstood or being misinterpreted, it is my duty to correct that impression in this august body. When I read some such thing reported to have said by Hon'ble Prime Minister, I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. In that letter, I told him, "Mr. Prime Minister, it is not to satisfy anybody, but it is our faith and belief and, that is why, we have criticised and condemned whatever has happened in Godhra in the strongest language." It is not to satisfy anybody, and we do not need a good conduct certificate from anybody. We are not here to get any good conduct certificate from anybody. We are always loyal to our country and we are for national unity.

When the Government of India moved a petition to vacate the stay order in Apex Court, one of the national newspapers, *The Hindu*, in their leading article on February 22 have written:

"What emerges is a sinister and partisan design by the Vajpayee Government to make way for the VHP and other pro-temple forces to execute their plan of having a *Mandir* built at the very site where *Babri Masjid* had stood before December 1992. Their demand for immediate access to the "undisputed" land to enable the beginning of temple construction is nothing but proverbial thin end of the wedge."

When these things are written in the newspapers, naturally, the minorities will have their doubts and, therefore, the Government will have to clear it. What is wrong in it?

Another point is that there is discrimination everywhere. When the question of Muslims comes, there is discrimination. When the Muslims are criticised and condemned, when their Holy Prophet is insulted and when their religion is deplored, there is no action. On the other hand, anything can come from the other side as if it has a licence. If it is from the minorities, they will be proceeded against.

I have nothing against booking the culprits under the POTA. However, it is not being used for that. My

Congress friend from Gujarat has already mentioned that 121 people, who are the accused in the Godhra incident, have been booked under POTA. When the Gujarat incident happened, on 5th March, 2002, I visited Gulmarg Housing Society at Ahmedabad. When the riot was going on in Gujarat, I visited the home of late Ahsan Jaffrey Ex. MP in Gulmarg Society where he was burnt alive.

What action State Govt. of Gujarat has taken? Why those accused who were responsible for burning the people alive have not been proceeded under POTA? Is it not a discrimination? I am not talking about a Hindu or a Muslim. I say that a culprit is a culprit; a criminal is a criminal whether he is a Muslim or a Hindu. Ahsan Jaffrey, former Member of Parliament, had been burnt to death but nothing is done. This is a very unfortunate thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am just concluding.

Sir, I would like to mention the problems of Muslim minorities also. They have been denied their proper representation in the Government. I would like to mention to this House their present position.

The hon. President, I am sorry to say, did not mention about the problems being faced by the Muslim minorities. They have been alienated from the national mainstream. There is a hate campaign going on against them and they have no adequate representation in Government service.

I would just like to mention an important fact to the notice of this Government. Unfortunately, the Muslim community representation is very dismal. I would just show some records. There was a survey conducted by the National Sample Survey in 1998 which shows the pathetic position of the 12 per cent of population, Muslim communities in the Government services. In the IAS sector, their representation is 2.86 per cent; in the IPS sector, their representation is 2 per cent; in Class-I posts, it is 3.3 per cent; in the engineering side, it is 2 per cent; in regard to doctors, the figure is 2.5 per cent; in the primary school enrolment the figure of their representation is just 12.39 per cent out of the total percentage of 63.19 per cent countrywide; and at the graduate level success rate, their figure constitutes only 3.2 per cent.

Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to consider the pathetic position of the Muslim minority community in this country and extend fullest help and

provide them proper representation in the Government agencies.

Sir, I am on my last point now. It is about NRIs. About 20 million people are known as the NRIs. But only five per cent are the real NRIs. They have no benefit. They have the citizenship of other countries. They are bringing worth 14 billion dollars as foreign exchange to this country. They are the people to be given all benefits.

In the end, I say that the minorities' interests should also be protected. With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address moved by hon. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the NDA Government headed by hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has been working for the last five years. Right now some of the hon'ble Members said that the Government had done nothing for the poor and the farmers and the Address is without anything substantial. However if we carefully read it and observe the achievement made by this Government during the last five years then it would be clear that during this period present Government have done so much work for the poor, farmers and jhuggi dwellers that has not been done in the previous 50 years. The performance of this Government should be compared to the performance of the last fifty years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Gandhiji had given a slogan of Garibi Hatao (poverty alleviation) in 1971. I would also like to know as to what actually was done, that is whether the poor was eliminated or the poverty. I would also like to know as to what schemes were formulated to remove the poverty? The work for the upliftment of the poor, farmers and jhuggi dwellers has actually been accomplished in the last five years for the first time under the leadership of hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee. This is the first Government which have launched Valmiki-Ambedkar scheme for the poor living in jhuggis of the city. Was it done by anyone before? Yesterday the Leader of the opposition was questioning on the Credit Card and was stressing that nothing has been done for the farmers. On one hand the poor farmers of this country got a chance to purchase the agricultural equipments, seeds fertilizers etc. on the other it also provided him the opportunity to seek loans for marrying their daughters. All these provisions have been made under the credit card despite it is being criticised. The fertilizers has not been sold in black during the last five

years. Earlier there were long queues for purchasing urea and DAP but today it is not so and these fertilizers are easily available to the farmers. The leader of Samajwadi Party was speaking on this subject, but he forgot during his regime, in Uttar Pradesh, farmers had to stand in long queues even to get a bag of urea and DAP. The farmer was neither forced to wait in queues nor was he forced to run anywhere during these five years. The prestige of India has increased in these five years. India was known to be the world leader but during the last 45 years it has lost its position and now it is identified as a country to beggars in the world. The gold and silver were mortgaged to earn foreign exchange. None can gauge the pain of the villager who was forced to mortgage the ornaments of his wife. Today the foreign exchange reserve of the country stands at 75 billion US dollars during five years of NDA's rule under the leadership of hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Sir, hon. Raghuvansh Prasadji was mentioning that tax has been increased for the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sarak Yojana. However the truth is that no tax has been increased. The roads are being constructed. He is the first person since Shershah Suri's rule to undertake the work of developing roads. The lack of infrastructure for transportation was the major obstruction in the way of foreigners making investment in India for trade. Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee worked in this direction but it is also being criticised. Farmers would be benefitted by road connectivity of villages and the farmers would also gain appropriate remunerative price for his produce and it would bring prosperity for him and then he can provide proper education to his children but even this step is being criticised. Our Government has been performing well in every sector.

Sir, I got an opportunity to visit Bihar recently. I visited Sassaram from Arrah by road but the road was so full of pits that the car was running at such slow speed that it took five hours to cover a distance of 70 kilometers. Despite, Pradhan Mantri Grammen Sadak Yojana is being criticised.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Does that road belong to the State Government or the Union Government?

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: I had asked it, that was not the national highway. The road at which I travelled falls under State Government's jurisdiction.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That should be national highway.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Sir, the remunerative prices for agriculture produce being given to the farmers and the Government have also increased the procurement of wheat, sugarcane and paddy. Poor person dies of hunger in lack of resources. No Government other than our NDA Government started a scheme like Antyodya Yojana under which ten kilograms of wheat and ten kilograms of rice is being provided to the poor. The States are not disbursing the foodgrains under the scheme. Not even the cards has been made under this scheme in Bihar. But it is being criticised. I would like to say that the wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram and rice at the rate of Rs. three per kilogram.(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: 6 crore families in the country are living below poverty line and one crore families are the poorest among the poor. I would like to know as to how you would identify these people.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: When you did not do anything then why are you speaking. In your State even cards have not been issued under this scheme. A committee had visited Bihar. The Chief Secretary of the State has given them the figures. I am not talking without any base.

Sir, India holds first place in the field of milk production during the last five years. India is also at the top in the field of Information Technology during the regime of these five year and it is an account of this that for the first time India has exported information technology equipments worth 7.8 million American dollar and also earned foreign exchange. He is time and again asking as to how employment is generated? Was employment not generated for the production of information technology equipments that was exported? No one could do it earlier. The works are being done under the integrated rural development scheme. I am emphasizing this because yesterday the leader of opposition had alleged that the present Government have not done anything for the welfare of villagers, peasants and poor people.

Just now one gentleman was asking as to what did the Government do for the defence personnel? While speaking he should see as to what is being done. The Government have launched housing scheme amounting to Rs. 17 thousand crore for those Defence personnels who laid their lives for the country and for those who are serving. It was not done prior to this. The war were also fought earlier. The cloths of the martyr defence personnel,

were sent to their families. The present Government have made arrangements for sending their dead body and it also helped their wives and children.

Rural and Urban Housing Scheme has been launched. The assistance was provided to the poor people under the said scheme. Indira Awas Yojana was launched. The rural housing scheme was launched by hon'ble Vajpayeeji however it is not in his name. They have launched schemes under the individual names, whether it is Jawahar Rogjar Yojana or any other scheme. Whatever has been done by Vajpayee ji is done in the name of Prime Minister so that if it is read, after 25-50 years, it should not be said that this work was done in the name of a particular persons. The present Government have provided food cloths and shelter to the people. Though they had given slogan for the alleviation of poverty, but the attention was not paid to the food, cloths and shelter. The present Government during its five year tenure have done commendable job in all fields like education and health and have also worked for the welfare of defence personnel.

The issue of corruption is raised here generally. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill was passed in 1981 by the Congress Government due to which corruption increased. The extortion of money from the traders started at various places. The Raghuvansh Babu took over the charge of Minister of Food. The traders requested him to withdraw it as it was promoting corruption. He did not accept their request. At that time he gave argument that if it was abolished the rices would rise and the traders would exploit people. Vajpayeeji has scrapped the Essential Commodity (Amendment) Act. But the prices have not gone up anywhere and anyone has been looted. Rather, the corruption has reduced. The extortion of money from the trader has stopped. There were different rates of excise. The present Government have confined the rates of excise to 16 percent and 8 percent and it was on account of this that corruption has abolished.

The rates of income tax has been reduced which led to decline in corruption and the revenue of the Government has also increased. The present Government have worked for the welfare of poor peasants of village, traders, workers, students, teachers and all the people. It has brought the glory for India in the world whether it is related to nuclear power or foreign exchange reserve. Today India has a prestigious position in the world and due regard is given to it. We have accomplished which could not be achieved in the past.

At the end, I would like to submit to the Prime Minister regarding the change in taxation system to be effected from first of April and the proposal for the implementation of VAT system. VAT system is not suitable for the economy of federal country like India. It will lead to corruption and will promote Inspector Raj. A few days ago Atal ji had said a good thing to the small scale workers that he would remove corruption and Inspector Raj. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Prime Minister that all traders are not in favour of Value Added Tax. There is need to reconsider it. It should be reconsidered with a view to abolish Inspector Raj and corruption. Therefore, VAT system should not be implemented and sale tax should be abolished by way of amending the existing system and imposing additional production tax.

With these words, I support the proposal and conclude.

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will I get opportunity to speak till nine O'clock because I am also waiting for that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may rest assured. You will certainly get chance.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you and also to my party for giving me an opportunity to speak for a few minutes in this debate.

Sir, one billion Indians anxiously waited for His Excellency, the President of India to deliver his first Address to the Parliament that ran into 78 points in 24 pages. I very respectfully and humbly participate in this debate because firstly it gives the thoughts of the Government for the next year and also for the coming years, and second, it gives us the opportunity to deliberate on those. I had many points to deliberate on but keeping in view the paucity of time, I would confine myself to a very few points.

Sir, first I come to Vision-2020. Vision-2020 was authored by a very eminent Indian who was the Chairman of the Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council (TIFAC) and was the head of the DRDO and was also the Scientific Advisor to the *Raksha Mantri*, the Missile Man. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on August 02, 1996. Today he happens to be our respected President. Therefore, Vision-2020 should not be hijacked by anyone. No one should take credit for it. It is actually authored

by, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in 1996 when he was not the President of our Republic. The people who are associated with this are Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam with Shri Y.S. Rajan—India, a vision for the new Millennium, and I find five of my Joint Secretaries, who had worked with me in my capacity as a Minister in various Ministries, who have participated in the workshop that has produced this lovely document.

Sir, selection and maintenance of aim is the first principle of a war and that is what is taught in all the military schools. It is good to have a vision. In that way, our country has been very fortunate in this regard. We have had visionaries since the Third B.C., from the times of Emperor Ashoka. Then we had vision through Mahatma Gandhi, through Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, through Pandit Nehru, through Indira Gandhi, through Lal Bahadur Shastri, through Rajiv Gandhi and now through Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. So, there has been no dearth of visionaries. We require vision. But the vision must be implementable. It should not be a bunch of pious thoughts and platitudes.

Sir, we do not get any indication from the Address of the respected Rashtrapati as to how it is going to be implemented. It is because our Constitution lays most of the responsibility—the answers I have been receiving during the last three years, I have not been here for the last five years of Shri Vajpayee's Prime Ministership that everything has to be done by the States—on the States and there is no responsibility of the Central Government. They would only enunciate and give the money and it has to be met with matching grants and implementation is totally to be done by the States. We do not know as to what sort of a monitoring what sort of an implementation; what sort of a review; and what sort of corrective action would be there. It is not very clear.

The President, in his capacity as the supreme commander of the armed forces of India, has spoken on national security, nuclear doctrine and internal threats. National security is paramount; otherwise, no development can take place. National security of our country has taken a severe beating because we do not have a credible deterrent defence as yet. After the Kargil misadventure by Pakistan or due to our lessening of the vigil; the attack on Parliament; the hijacking to Kandhar; attack on Kaluchak, we must ponder where the gray areas lie and where we have to tie up because this is certainly a blow to our national security.

So, it is not enough to have a nuclear doctrine. We have amongst our SAARC countries, which he has

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

mentioned in his Address, Pakistan which is eyeing our territory through terrorism and adventurism. Bangladesh is eyeing our territory through illegal immigration and demographic penetration; Nepal wants a slice over our territory through revocation of the Treaty of Segowlee of 1816. This is the scenario we are living through with regard to national security and nuclear doctrine.

The President himself has admitted that there is a method in the madness of Pakistan while dealing with India. Therefore, when we talk about a nuclear doctrine, we must be sure that we have the nuclear deterrence, the nuclear arsenal and the will to use it in case somebody uses it on us. Because the radioactive fall out can be as devastating as Hiroshima and Nagasaki which most of our hon. Members have gone and seen. The pathetic word written there is "let it not happen to any other country". We are not talking about US bombing Japan. But here our two neighbours. Such a thing has never happened. We do not have precedence. Therefore, our senior commanders of the Armed Forces will have a strategy.

This is where I would like to caution because the President has mentioned that the strategic withdrawal of the troops from the border was done by the Government. The Government does policy; enunciates policy. The Government does not have the expertise to decide on strategy or tactics. Therefore, we are playing on dangerous ground when we dabble in strategy.

The implication on India of the USA and UK combined threat of war on Iraq is mind-boggling. I do not wish to take too much of time here because we may be the targets. India is a soft target. Even Bangladesh has been shooting down our people. They have been sending their people. Pakistan has been doing the same. Nepal is no less. So, we are a soft target. Indians are not safe within India as Kaluchak has proved as officers of the brand of DIG and others have died in Jammu. Even in Badamibagh Cantonment in Kashmir, 17 or 18 military officers have been just mowed down. We cannot apportion everything to ISI like we used to do to CIA when you and I were new Members here thirty years back. So, we have to be vigilant. In this, the United Nations is also being marginalised by USA and UK. The considerations are geo-political, ego-strategic and based on geo-economics—it is oil. It is not on lofty principle on which Mr. George Bush the Junior, is ridding terrorism and evil from the world—from India or from anyone else. Iraq has been steadfastly a very good friend of India. India has trained her armed forces. So, this is the time when we must stand by Iraq and stop this misadventure ;

in tandem of USA and UK. I would have felt very happy had the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, the President, spoken something about the service people, which we allege as the holy cow and we do not want to discuss. But it is about the ex-servicemen. There are 50 lakh families who have given the best part of their life. They have given their today for our tomorrow. On the 27th February, that is, day after tomorrow, they are to march down to Raj Ghat and Parliament on six points which they have been raising right from 1981, namely, one rank one pension, Medicare, institutional mechanism etc. A civilian joins service at the age of 25, retires from a peon to a Cabinet Secretary. He joins at 25 years and retires at 58 years. So, it is 33 years of service. But a poor jawan retires at the completion of 15 years to 22 years and he gets Rs. 700 less pension every month.

We are having a Commission for Children, we are having a Commission for the Scheduled Tribes in the President's Address but we cannot have an Ex-Servicemen Commission. This is a recommendation which has been accepted by the Government in 1984. Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri Rajesh Pilot, myself and Prof. N.C. Parashar were members of that Committee. This Ex-Servicemen Commission could have sorted out things and they would not have had to march down to Parliament. The entire work force, with the exception of Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, is going to march up to Parliament at 10 a.m. on 26 Feb., 2001 because the organised and the unorganised labour is dissatisfied at disinvestment and throwing away the workers to the streets.

Sir, I represent a place where NALCO, one of the flagship public sector undertakings, was set up by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1981 at a cost of Rs. 2408 crore. Not a single paisa was given by the Government of India. It was done by Euro loan. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, this is life and death question for us. I hope you would bear with me. I have sat through two days. I shall try to be quick and cut down many of my points.

The NALCO was set up at the cost of Rs. 2408 crore. Today, it is worth Rs. 22,000 crores. There are port facilities in Vishakhapatnam, mining and refinery in Damanjodi and Koraput, smelter and captive power plants in Angul which have already given Rs. 13,000 crore to the country in the last 20 years in export earnings. It is earning a profit of Rs. 500 crore. Today, at Panchpatmali, the area of Koraput, there are Rs. 74,000 crore worth of

proven deposits of bauxite with uranium contents. And what is the Disinvestment Ministry trying to do? It is trying to sell it off for Rs. 3900 crore. It is shame. The Petitions Committee of Lok Sabha has advised the Government not to do it. The Cabinet has not taken a decision. Yet, at a very fast pace, in a tearing hurry, they want to get rid of NALCO thereby throwing away not only the national interest but also the State interest and the area interest. This was done like BALCO on the land of the tribals and poor people who gave up because it was a national project. Now they are going to sell off such a huge and gigantic company which is giving so much value added assets to the State and the country to some industrialists for Rs. 3900 crore. This is a sad thing.

My last point is this. After mentioning drought, floods and other disasters in the President's Address, he would have given some thought to the States of the old Bengal Presidency or the Calcutta Presidency, namely, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and some areas which are perpetually subjected to weather related calamities, whether it is drought or flood or cyclone or earthquake or hailstorm. But not a word is there on how the regional backwardness or regional imbalance which has crept up in the Ninth Plan is sought to be arrested.

21.00 hrs.

Not a word has been said as to how the people of these areas, where there is a large population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and poorer sections of society will come up so that their economic development and their infrastructural development, whether it is road transport, rail transport or air transport are at par with the rest of the country.

Next, let me come to disaster management. For the last two years we have been debating it, but not a mention about disaster management in the President's Address.

A mention about SAARC countries has been made. But a very retrograde step has been taken. Three-hundred and fifty athletes who have brought us glory in Asian Games and in the Commonwealth Games, whom the Rashtrapati in his speech wants to get us glory and medals in the Olympic Games next year, are being debarred from going to Islamabad to participate in the SAARC games.

I will speak on two more points and conclude. These are very important points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, already you have taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I will conclude.

The President has very kindly mentioned about a special package for North-East and Jammu and Kashmir. We welcome it. A special package was also mentioned for the KBK districts. For the last two years, KBK districts are under review. The meeting with MPs has not taken place. Only the last week the Chief Minister of Orissa has changed the entire lot of officers because for the last two years no work has been going on. There is misappropriation, mis-utilisation and non-utilisation of public fund given by the Centre. It has come out in the CAG's Report. I think some mention should have been there about that. ...(*Interruptions*)

Today the youths are frustrated, farmers are distressed, workers are dissatisfied and ex-servicemen are discontented. So, what is required is accountability and responsibility from the Government, which claims to be smart, simple, moralistic, accessible, responsive and transparent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call upon the next Member to speak, let me take the sense of the House. Tomorrow, we have a tight schedule. Therefore, we have to exhaust the list today. I have, with me, the names of seven or eight Members who want to speak on this. I will give at the most five minutes to each Member. I think we can conclude it and then adjourn the House. Is it the pleasure of the House to continue?

I take it that it is the pleasure of the House to continue.

[*Translation*]

CHOWDHARY TALIB HUSSAIN (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the political independence of our country the biggest challenge and goal before our nation was economic liberty and the country cannot forget those stalwarts who adopted the method of planned development to achieve this goal. The process of planned development is going on in our country due to the concern and vision of our great leaders and there cannot be any doubt it is due to their efforts that the country has achieved economic progress during the last 50 years though there may be some shortcomings also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a vision 2020 and we have to achieve a goal. We have achieved this target.

[Chowdhary Talib Hussain]

I feel that while Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru visualised planned development our present Prime Minister has fixed a target and has said that we have to achieve it. We have very short period. There are only 20 years and within this period we have to do lots of works. A number of tasks have been mentioned but special attention has been given to two three things. It has been stated that illiteracy is to be eradicated during the coming 20 years and shelter is to be provided to the people. The drinking water supply scheme, has to be extended to rural areas. Similarly, other developmental works also have to be taken up. We will have to pay attention to complete these tasks. Unless the pace of implementation is accelerated these targets can not be achieved.

Sir, the goal, scenario and situation through which the world is passing today is well before us. It is due to the rich heritage of India the responsibility of the Central Government has increased. The democracy of India is famous all over the world. India is one of the biggest democracy of the world. It will not be wrong to say that it is a larger democracy. The responsibility of India doubles in the present situation prevailing in the world. It has become the responsibility of India to make efforts for establishing peace in the world and to protect the world from the devastation of war. I welcome the statement of the Prime Minister regarding the Iraq issue. I hope that he will use his good office. He will work for promoting Indian custom, tradition and cultural values and will make realise the world about its importance so that the devastation caused by war can be avoided and the justice may be dispensed to the world community.

Sir, I would like to submit that complicated situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir for the last 12 years and the plight of the Kashmiri people are not unknown to the people. Time and again the public opinion is required to assess as to what role the people of the State can play in restoring normal situation there. At present I can not go in detail about all those things, however I would certainly like to submit that today every one understand that peace can be restored in Jammu and Kashmir only through dialogue and persuasion. In this connection our Government have appointed Shri Voraji as Interlocutor. He will talk to the elected representatives of the State. Besides, it may also be possible that if he thinks appropriate he may talk to other people also.

At the end I would like to conclude after saying one more thing. Here, one issue is discussed and according to situation its intensity fluctuate. This is the issue of Ayodhya which is pending in the Court. All the people

both, Hindu and Muslims, are saying this. In comparison to Muslim population Hindus constitute 80 percent of the total population, not all but majority of the Hindu leadership give importance to the Court decision. Our Government and we people also want that our mutual trust, the trust between Hindu and Muslim would not be breached rather it should be strengthened. There should be unity and integrity in the country. All the problems should be solved through dialogue. If we see this issue from this angle then I feel that there will be no difficulty for us in solving this issue. I would also like to congratulate the Members of Parliament of majority community, which are playing their positive role in this matter.

With these words I conclude and support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address.

*SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra on the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament which he was pleased to deliver on 17th February, 2003. 55 years have passed after our country became independent. But we have given only assurances to the people during all these years. We have only given speeches before them. We have obtained their votes. But we have never thought as to actually what people want. After 55 years for the first time we feel that people are getting what they really need. Hon. Prime Minister started *Swajaldhara* Scheme in the last December. We could not give even drinking water to the people. We ruled for 50 years but could not supply drinking water. But through this scheme, drinking water is available even in small hamlets. There were many villages with population of 2000, which did not have even approach roads. But through *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* roads are being constructed in these villages.

Despite these achievements, the basic issue before the country today is that of security. We have to preserve the freedom, which was earned by the sacrifice of martyrs. So the security of the country is paramount. There is infiltration in this country for past several years. Mostly it is from Bangladesh and Pakistan. Those who come to India from Pakistan on a temporary visa, stayed here permanently. They are living in several cities of our country and have huge colonies. Those who came from Pakistan and Bangladesh on visa and never went back, are creating anarchy in this country. They are printing fake currency in this country and trying to wreck our economy.

*Original in Marathi.

So, if we want to achieve development in this country, it is necessary to identify those who have infiltrated from Pakistan and Bangladesh in our country, and remove them from this country. This is our duty and this aspect has been mentioned by Hon. President in his address.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, another important issue before us is that of population. What is the situation in the country today? We are striving hard to control our population for several years. We made several efforts. We reached people through TV and advertisements. As a result, some sections of society adopted family planning even resorting to one child norm and responded to the policy of family planning. But some people in the name of religion are opposing family planning. While we have a challenge of reducing our population, some people are not following the principles of our Constitution and as result size of some families is increasing.

It has been stressed for a long time that we must have uniform civil code in this country. Everybody is equal before law. Whoever he may be or he may belong to Hindu, Christian, Muslim, Dalit or any religion. Everybody will have to abide by the Constitution of which Dr. Balasaheb Ambedkar was the architect. That is why family planning is great challenge before us. We plan several schemes and programmes. But because of vast population we are not in a position to give benefit of these schemes to them. Therefore, it is necessary to check our growing population. That is why Shiv Sena Chief Balasaheb Thakare has also said that controlling our population is very necessary. Everybody should cooperate in controlling our population. In fact Government should announce that those who follow one child norm will be rewarded. In this manner we will be in a position to control population.

One more important point and I will conclude my speech. Hon. President has also dwelt upon the problem of unemployment in his Address. If we want to remove the problem of unemployment, I feel that it is necessary to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and nationalism in our youth and make it part of our school curriculum, till then we will not be in a position to solve unemployment problem. We do not sing our national anthem. It is not sung in many schools. We say that Japan has made lot of progress. Even after total destruction in Second World War, Japan made spectacular progress solely because of nationalist spirit of Japanese people. Many other nations made significant progress only on account of their strong national feelings. It is necessary to instill that sense of strong national sentiments in our youth and every citizen of this country. If we have this national fervor, then our country will take strides in future. The responsibility of

preserving our freedom lies on the shoulders of our youth. That is why our Prime Minister has visualised 'Vision 2020'. I feel that we did not have a Government like Vajpayee Government for the past 50 years. This is a Government deserves to be congratulated on this count. Hon. President has included all these points in his Address. I support this Motion and thank you very much for giving me time to speak. Jai Hind and Jai Maharashtra.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I have got great respect for *Mahamahim Rashtrapatiji* who met the constitutional obligation by making a speech before the Joint Session of the Parliament. But I am sorry to say that I have been frustrated with his speech and, therefore, not able to support it. If you ask me the reason for this, I would request you to consider our 'external affairs'. If you go through this speech and other speeches, you would find that we have not been able to stand by Iraq. We have not been able to condemn the USA and the UK for their warmongering attitude. We should have been able to say that we want peace and we are against war. We could have sent a message to the world that we are for peace. But we have not been able to do that. You know that during the debate on Iraq, the attitude of the Government is 'so-so'. They have not been able to condemn the attitude of the USA. That is the national policy of the Government of India even though Iraq is a friend of our country.

We would like to have good relations with our neighbouring countries but certainly not at the cost of our sovereignty. What about Bangladesh which is our next-door neighbouring country? So many Members spoke aloud about this aspect. But what type of diplomacy have we developed? I think, it has been the worst possible relationship with Bangladesh ever since 1971 and onwards. Today, we have developed a new type of diplomacy: 'push back politics'. Whom are we pushing back? You are having saffron colour. You have got Hindutva.

The people who speak Bengali and if they happen to be Muslims, then they say that they are Bangladeshis. This way, they are pushing them aside. We are pushing Bangladeshis in such identification and Bangladesh is also pushing Indians back. What is the human condition on the border line or on the Zero Line? A few days back it was published in the newspapers that the Indian Government became inhuman and that the attitude should be otherwise. We should expect it.

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

Regarding terrorists activities, so many Members from the Government side mentioned about the terrorists activities. If I say that they were responsible for the terrorists activities, it will not be wrong. Sir, you know that we have got the influx problem. Since 1959 onwards, there is a Nehru-Noon Agreement for exchange of Indian and Bangladeshi enclaves. At that time, of course, it was Pakistan enclaves. Now, it is Bangladesh enclaves. We never exchanged it, but we only made some speeches or gave some assurances. I would like to say that the Government should take a note of it.

Sir, it was reported in some newspapers where it was alleged that in Bangladesh there are eleven centres from where ISI activities are going on. You will be astonished to learn, with full responsibility I am stating this, that out of these eleven centres, six are on Indian land. They are Dahala Khagrabari which is in Deligan Police Station of Bangladesh—these are the enclaves which were surrendered by Bangladesh. Another is Salbari under Boda Police Station. Third is Bashkata under Patgram Police Station. Fourth is Dakurhat under Kurigram Police Station. Fifth is Bhuterkuthi under Lalmanirhat Police Station. Sixth is New Moore Islands or Purbasha, which is very much a part of Indian Union. Nobody disputes it. Since 1982 it is a part of the Indian Union. In these Islands terrorist activities are going on. It is by the side of South 24 Parganas, Sunderbans area of West Bengal.

Sir, it was stated that the two day Summit level talks between the Bangladesh and India in November, 1982 in Delhi succeeded in resolving Tinbigha Issue and covered considerable ground with major problems such as New Moore Island and demarcation of maritime boundary and exchange of India-Bangladesh enclaves. New Moore or Purbasha has appeared just on the south of Sunderban area of West Bengal. The chart produced by the United States Navy showed that in New Moore Island claimed by Bangladesh lies well within the territorial waters of India.

According to *Indo-Bangladesh Relations*—page 72:

"The basis of the Indian claim is the Median Line Principal which is well known method used in Maritime delimitations. The median or equidistant line is drawn along the points plotted on the sea which would be equidistant from the outer most tips of the land territories of the contending countries. So, if the median line, southwards from Redcliffe Line, New Moore will fall to its west thus making it an Indian Island."

New Moore Island has got an area of 20 sq. miles. But it is under possession of Bangladesh and we are not saying anything about this and this is one of the centres of terrorist activities. Now, who is responsible? May I ask the Government? Is Bangladesh responsible for or is the Government of India responsible for it?

Sir, it is a matter of regret that we have totally failed in our External Affairs Policy. Sir, you know what is our position in NAM? In Kuala Lumpur the deliberations are going on. It is clear that once the leadership of NAM was in the hands of India.

Now, it is not so. What is our position in regard to SAARC? It is so and so. We are telling that we shall not attend SAARC if such and such things are not fulfilled. This is our position.

Sir, I come to another neighbour, Bhutan. Bhutan is very much adjacent to West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and all these States. We want the Indo-Bhutan River Commission just to control the floods in the North Bengal and Assam areas. You did nothing in the last five years. This is the position. You are saying all these things. Bhutan had been turned into a den of terrorist activities. KPP, ULFA and Bodo terrorists are trained in that part of the country, in Bhutan. The West Bengal Government and the Assam Government have time and again reported to the Central Government to have a negotiation with Bhutan. Bhutan said: "I do not know." This is the position. Is this the way of functioning?

Sir, you know, economically we are shattered down. If you go to that part of the country, particularly Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar of West Bengal and Goalpara in Assam, you will find to Indian currency. You will get only Bhutan rupee. Is the Government not aware of this? What is the Finance Minister doing? What is the Prime Minister doing? They are sitting here. Is this the way of functioning? Sir, on all these fronts, the Central Government had failed to have a good relationship with the neighbours.

Regarding other things, I have got no time to speak. It is a hard fact that 26 per cent of our total population are living below the poverty level but you are speaking about this project and that project. But this way, do you think that the country will develop? The country will never develop.

So, Sir, I am sorry to say that though the hon. *Mahamahim* Rashtrapatiiji is a respected person, I cannot support his Address that has been made to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion of Thanks on President's Address has been moved by Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotraji Member of ruling party thereafter this discussions has begun.

Sir, before submitting anything through you. I would like to make a submission in few words and that the time I will take should not be included in the time allotted to me. The way the Members of the ruling party have made defamatory comment on a particular community is the insult of the House and it has lowered our dignity. It is very unfortunate thing. I would like to submit that the hon'ble President of India has delivered address before the Parliament. The hon'ble President belongs to a particular community and they have elected him. He was their candidate why did they vote him if there was so much hatred towards that community. What were they doing at that time. Why did they not tell their leaders that they would not elect candidates from Muslim community. It is not proper to talk hatred about a particular community and that particular person belongs to that community also. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: It has been said for those people only who have done wrong thing. It has not been said about the entire community. ...(*Interruptions*) He is vitiating the atmosphere of the country by saying such things. Hon'ble Member has not said that about the entire community. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are short of time. If there is any objectionable thing, I will expunge it. Why are you standing up?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: It is not proper to use the words what he has uttered against the hon'ble President and the community to which he belongs to. He congratulated the President for his efforts however his effort to tarnish the image of the entire community in the House is not appropriate. It is also not good for the future and for the democracy. That gentleman has gone. ...(*Interruptions*)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: A Parliamentary Committee should visit Gorakhpur. The World Hindu Conference (Vishwa Hindu Sammelan) was held there wherein Nathuram Godse was glorified.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari, why do you not address the Chair? You are creating problem.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shyam Bihari Mishra, will you please resume your seat?

[*Translation*]

Whatever is wrong I will expunge.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: I condemn it. Hon'ble Members of ruling Party have so exaggerated their achievements that gives impression that all problems of the country have been solved during these four years. All problems have been solved, be it related to farmers or unemployment or poor. There is only one problem in the country that is of rioting. Crores of engineers, doctors, overseers, graduates and post graduate youth are unemployed in the country and there is long queue of unemployed persons before employment exchange. The Prime Minister had announced during election campaign in Himachal Pradesh construct a temple in Himachal Pradesh. If he had announced that the Government would generate employment opportunities for one crore educated unemployed youth, then probably not only the ruling party but we would also have expressed happiness. He did not utter even a single word in regard to provide employment to the educated person in the country. Hon'ble President's Address also does not mention about it. After all where should be qualified engineers, doctors, graduates, post graduates and 12th pass youth? What is the way out for them? These youths are the power of the country. Whether they will be used for demolition of mosques? Whether they will be used for the construction of temple and Mosques? What kind of work you want to assign to them? The youth power of the country is facing problem of unemployment, the Government should think in that regard? If the Government do not pay any attention

*Not recorded.

[Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari]

in this matter then it will prove disastrous for the country and as well as for the society. It is said that the Government is running. Whether this Government have taken even a single decision during the last five years, on the disputed issues in this country. The Government has never taken any decision. It has always taken any decision under the compulsion of the Court. There are so many such issues. The Court given its ruling regarding Cauveri dispute. So far as the distribution of foodgrains to the poor is concerned, when people were dying due to starvation then the Supreme Court gave its ruling in regard to distribution of foodgrains to the poor. In which issue they have decided themselves. The Supreme Court gave its ruling in regard to operate CNG buses for so as to protect the environment. There are hundreds of cases, in which the Government have been remained in dilemma and the final ruling was given by the Court. I would like to submit that attention is needed in this regard. The Government is not in a position to take decision itself. After Supreme Court's ruling the Government took initiative in regard to link rivers of the country.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): What were the achievements made during 45 years.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Supreme Court gave rulings to shift polluting factories to protect environment. They decided to disinvest public sector undertakings. Without any hesitation this decision was taken. Its ill-effects are reflecting and taking place in these units. It is doubtful that private companies would think about these unemployed people. The way disinvestment is being made the traders would earn profit from it. Unemployed people would not get employment thereby we have to find out a way for it. It has been said that the country has won laurels under the leadership of hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Government failed to get information regarding Kargil intrusion. The terrorists attacked the Parliament House, there are many bullet marks on the building. Whether they have increased the country's prestige? God saved us, otherwise Government's prestige was at stake. What happened to the Government's intelligence agencies? The God saved all of us otherwise even the House would not have existed. Where were those hiding on that very day who are talking of Hindu Muslim. They should be asked as to why they did not face them? Where were they hiding in this building. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Tiwariji, do not speak such things because one of my colleague was wounded by the bullet, where were you?

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: I was not present here at that time. The Prime Minister discussed Ayodhya issue.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Did you have information regarding bomb blasts which took place during Congress regime? What were your Government doing at that time?

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: 93000 Pakistani soldiers were arrested during Congress rule. It had changed Pakistan's map. At that time, leadership of the country was in the hands of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she was also the Prime Minister.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: They were released later on what did India get from it.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: But the External Affairs Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh had taken terrorists to Kandhar by plane. We made them to apologise. Shri Bhutto came here, and Shimla Agreement was signed and after that 93,000 soldiers were released. But what this Government is doing now?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Why had you not taken back the Pakistan occupied Kashmir, which is still under occupation of Pakistan. You released them, without any proper negotiations. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 25 thousand soldiers have been martyred in this country. The Prime Minister said that now it had become intolerable, we would teach lesson to Pakistan but later on it was known that Attache had gone to America directly. The Prime Minister, Home Minister and External Affairs Minister has visited the America many times. It appears that they visit again and again America to take permission. When Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country, she had never visited America to take permission. She had given befitting reply to the Pakistan. The Prime Minister say he will comply with the court's decision. It is like that as Clinton and Bush say that they would fight a war against terrorism. They talk about fighting a war against terrorism. They visit India for this purpose but left for Pakistan on the same evening. They talk about rooting out terrorism. America is ready to attack Iraq. They are defying the world's opinion and our Prime Minister is trying to please America.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari, now please conclude. I am calling the next speaker.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to say this country should not be dragged in Temple-Mosque dispute. The Government should think about the problems of unemployed people, farmers and labourers of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He is trying to mislead the House. The Prime Minister has asked America not to attack Iraq, he has not praised it.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: I would like to submit that employment should be provided. With this, I include.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Congress Government under the leadership of Shri Narsimha Rao, came to power, it was assured in Congress manifesto that it would provide employment to one crore people, in five years. How many people were provided with employment. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri V.K. Malhotraji and seconded by Shri Suresh Prabhuji.

Sir, I welcome the mention of programmes of National Development Council during Tenth Five Year Plan in Presidential address. It contains several other things also. While not wasting much time of the House I would like to raise certain points before the House. These are regarding new employment opportunities, participation and targets for development.

[*English*]

Plan is not resource Plan but also reform-plan.

[*Translation*]

Fiscal incentives have been provided under this programme to the State Government for carrying out reforms. But these are not visible to our colleagues. No country can become great until and unless it strongly resolved to make optimum utilisation of its capacities and it has been mentioned in detail in the address. The address resolves to increase in agriculture production, improvement in standard of living, houses for all, cent percent literacy, stress on moral values and a new resolution on Vision-2020. Every nation has a vision. It is for the first time that the Prime Minister has envisaged a vision of this kind and has resolved to work for

development. An action plan has been prepared for 'Swaran Jayanti Janandolan', which includes people's participation, liaison for effective implementation and providing urban facilities in rural areas. If any country wants to develop then its rural areas should be taken care of and not only the urban areas as two third population of our country lives in rural areas and the present Government have done a lot for rural areas. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, education and marketing is essential for rural development. We all are aware of the problems of security of the nation. The credit goes to our Government for successfully conducting the elections in Jammu and Kashmir. Kudos to our scientists and engineers of Defence Research and Development Organisation for leading the nation in the direction of development. Potable water is being supplied to rural areas under Swajaldhara programme. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under this programme 10 percent amount is spent by the individual and 90 percent by the Central Government. Again kudos to National Commission of Water Resources which is taking steps to interlink rivers so as to tackle water problem in the country. Drought and floods are two serious problems before the nation cousins huge losses every year. The Government are committed to deal with it and action is being taken in this regard. The Government have launched a new programme with a view to encourage afforestation and inter-linking of rivers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmers play a key role in the development of our country. The Government have provided them Kisan Credit Cards and they are getting Minimum Support Price for their produce. They do not have to wait in a queue for fertilizers as urea and DAP are available a plenty. Rural poors are provided adequate help under 'Antodya Yojna'. A road length of 20,000 kms. has been constructed under 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana' involving a cost of Rs. 7000 crore. After Shershah, Atalji is the first ruler has taken up road construction work in India at such a big scale. Several villages have been provided roads connectivity under this scheme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the dreams of children will come true under Bal Vikas Yojana. Nutritious Food Mission has been launched in 51 districts. National Commission for children is being set up which will help the coming generation. Right to education has been made fundamental right which will benefit children of the age group of 6-12 years involving an expenditure of Rs. 5500 crore under Education for All programme. IITs have rendered a remarkable service during last 50 years which has helped in providing mobile and other telephone links

[Shrimati Jayashree Banerjee]

in every rural area today. I would like to congratulate them for this splendid work. Economic Empowerment of women is being done wherein 30% budget will be spent on women. 43 percent out of it are being spent on projects relating to women. I would like to thank the Government on this account. Further, I would like to submit that there is an urgent need for empowerment of women. The Women Reservation Bill, providing 30 percent reservation for women in Lok Sabha should be passed.

National Health Policy, 2002 has also been announced. This is our rural and social responsibility that a sustained campaign should be launched against the evils of female foeticide and infanticide. The youth have been encouraged through the Sports Policy. Bio-resources are natural gift under which afforestation is being done. Under conservation of bio-resources, a gene bank of about over 350 species of medicinal plants has been created at Tropical Forest Research Institute. These days, many people use Ayurvedic medicines. The Government are cooperating in this kind of research work.

I conclude, supporting the Presidential Address and thanking you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having provided me an opportunity to speak on Motion of Thanks on Presidential Address. I have great regards for hon. President but I have different opinion regarding the rosy picture presented in the address. In the international perspective, I would like to warn the Government about the way America has built pressure on Iraq and she wants to wage a war against her. I and my party oppose it strongly and say that it is a test-check for India. America wants to expand its regime in the similar way as Britishers did in our country and we had to struggle a lot to get rid of them. My submission is that though our Prime Minister has said that the super power should use restraint but merely saying so will not serve any purpose. Whereas, there is a need to warn America in the same way like Iraq that America should desist from waging war on Iraq.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though a rosy picture of the country has been presented in the presidential address whereas the fact is otherwise, let it be any field. Through you, I would like to say that allocation for education during 10th Plan is not upto desired level. The condition of education in villages is pitiable. Either there is no teacher or if teacher is available there is no building. The teachers in the school run by institutions of minority in Jharkhand have not been paid their salaries for the last many months. How can I praise the address, when situation in the country is so pitiable.

In the field of industry, employment generation has come down. Situation is all the same, be it college, small-scale or tea industry country, earns huge amount in foreign exchange through tea-export. Tea industry finds no mention in the Presidential address. I urge the Government to pay special attention to tea and coffee industry. Thousands of labourers engaged in tea-garden have been rendered jobless which has put them in deep troubles. Schools of children have been closed. At some places, they are not getting food, 400 people working in the tea gardens have died and still 50-60 tea gardens have been kept closed. Keeping in view the present condition, no mention has been made in the hon. President's speech as to what the Government are going to do in this regard.

Sir, so far as Indo-Bhutan relations are concerned, Shri Amar Roy Pradhanji has said that foreign currency is very popular in our country. The currency of Bhutan is in circulation in our country. I would like to know from the Government if it is aware of this fact? If so, the steps taken by the Government to check the use of currency of Bhutan in India and if not, the reasons therefor? What is the attitude of the Government with regard to the Indo-Bhutan Joint River Proposal. We have been raising this issue since long but the Government have not taken any decision in this regard so far. I request the Government that immediately considerations should be made in this regard.

Sir, I request that the dis-investment process being adopted in the country is not a right step. In fact those undertakings are being dis-invested which are earning profits. The present Government are not only selling profit earning institutions but also selling the country. I feel that by the time of 'vision 2020' our country may find itself in the chains of economic slavery. As the Government are not giving any consideration towards this, I would therefore request the Government to be conscious in this direction so that we may not become victim of economic slavery.

Sir, I am unable to support this speech as it says entirely contrary to the actual situation.

[English]

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for permitting me to say a few words on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

It is very easy to criticise or to condemn and to find fault, but it is very difficult to perform. Our esteemed

friends on the other side are always finding fault only. They do not appreciate because they do not think about the past 50 years of their rule as to what they have done. What they have not done in 50 years time, this NDA Government has done in five years. They need not appreciate it. But they should not depreciate it. All the programmes that are being materialised now, they had not even initiated them in the 50 years of their rule. They should think about it.

Take, for example, roads. Even after 55 years of our Independence, there is no road in the villages. But now, the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* has taken up the work which is going on in a transparent manner, putting thousands of crores of rupees. The roads are coming up now.

Take, for example, drinking water. For 50 years, the village women have been trekking miles and miles to fetch water. Now, there is *Swajal Dahra*. "*Das kadam aap chale, nabbe kadam hum challenge*" is the message. Now, water is there in every village.

Similarly, in all the other schemes, same is the pace of progress. Now take, for example, electricity. There is a *Kutir Jyoti Programme*. Each village is given electricity in spite of the odds and challenges faced by the distribution system. According to the *Kutir Jyoti Programme*, every hut is given one lamp. This has been done by our NDA Government. They did not do it in 50 years of their rule.

Sir, it is my personal experience. My own grand daughter who is of three years age, speaks over phone and operates a computer. Such is the advancement of communications in five years time. Up till the age of 18 or 20, I did not see even a bus. They ruled this country for 50 years but they did not do all this. They had given the slogan *Garibi Hatao*. But did they solve the unemployment problem? The poor man had become poorer and the rich man had become richer under this scheme.

Sir, in regard to external affairs, we have been extending all cordial cooperation to all the countries, even to Pakistan. But Pakistan is not understanding our generosity and taking it as our weakness. We will not offend anybody. But we will defend ourselves with one voice, and the whole of India will stand and face any challenge. Pakistan should understand this.

To face any challenge, our internal preparedness is there. Our hon. Prime Minister, in 1998, started the much required defence preparedness.

Now, there is a point regarding the empowerment of women. For the last 55 years of our Independence, we have not done justice to the women. For the empowerment of women, at least, we should give 33 per cent reservation to women for atoning the sin of crushing them for centuries together.

Sir, another point is about untouchability. Mahatma Gandhi has called untouchability a blot on the face of the society. What have we done? We have not eradicated untouchability so far. During the 50 years of their rule, the Congress people should have done something to eradicate untouchability. But they have crushed *Ambedkarism*. They had not cooperated with Ambedkar. Even for the slum dwellers, now this Government has started *Balmiki Ambedkar Vikas Yojana*. Various schemes are coming up, not in the individual names but on behalf of people.

This Government has made remarkably wonderful achievements in five years time though it consists of 24 parties. But a single-party rule of our esteemed friends on the other side which has ruled this country for more than 46 years has not done anything on this score.

22.00 hrs.

Sir, now my only concern is regarding the POTA. We, the PMK people, under the able leadership of Dr. Ramdoss, supported this Bill. I would only appeal to the Government that we supported this Bill in good faith that it will never be used against the politicians and it is only meant for the terrorists. But it is being misused. All the people know what is happening in Tamil Nadu and other opposition-ruled States. I would only like to request the Government that this provision should not be allowed to be misused.

Finally, the Ministry of Rural Development has started giving power to the Members of Parliament by appointing them as Chairman of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for finding out the lapses. It wants the Members to be just vigilant and see that all the programmes are implemented within the stipulated time and also within the estimated cost. To achieve all this, everybody's cooperation is necessary. It is easy just to find fault. When you show one finger to others, the three fingers point towards you. You have done more harm than anybody else. So, we hope that you should never criticise others. They have every right to criticise and find any number of lapses, but they should also suggest ways and means to correct it. But only criticising and finding fault is not a constructive attitude of any opposition. Sir, we had 46 years of their rule and for four years, other

[Shri E. Ponnuswamy]

parties have ruled. What they could not do or even dreamt of, have been done by the NDA Government in 'four years' time. ...*(Interruptions)*. Shri Suresh, you can say anything when you get the opportunity to speak. I am not yielding to you at all.

So I request all my friends in this august House not to find fault but extend your cooperation. If you just want to make a noise, you need two hands. Therefore, you should cooperate with the Government so that people could get all the basic necessities, at least, in villages.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having full reverence towards hon. President, I would like to say that I do not agree with the speech made by him in which only Central Government's achievements have been mentioned. It is a big document of a drive against farmers, minorities, youth of the country and poor people of the country. It will lead to increase poverty in the country. It will further strengthen the big indigenous and foreign companies, capitalists and monopolist which are looting the country. The disinvestment process is taking place for mercilessly grabbing the finances and property of our country, it is causing a big ruination. The disinvestment process has rendered lakhs of people jobless and there is mass demonstration against this in Delhi on 26th February. Lakhs of labourers, workers, women and agricultural labourers throughout the country are coming to participate in demonstration to put forth their demand that Government's policy of disinvestment, globalisation, privatisation is instead increasing poverty and rendering people unemployed in the country hence it should be withdrawn. It is a big question before the country that who should be called a patriot—those who are selling out the country or those who are struggling and sacrificing their lives for the country. Farmer's condition is no more a secret. The condition of sugarcane farmers is very pitiable, who have voted them to power. When sugarcane farmers demonstrated their demands, outstanding quotient as also getting back their hard earned money, they were subjected to firing. It shows how brutal and uncivilized this Government is. This incident of firing on farmers which took place in Uttar Pradesh has disclosed the mentality of the Government. It is working against the farmers.

Sir, we had raised the issue of drought and has made a strong demand on behalf of the farmers of 14 states but neither the Prime Minister nor the Union Government paid any heed to them. Relief Fund, that too in parts, was released by the Union Government

only when the rainy season arrived. At that time northern Bihar was inundated. Many states of the country were facing drought conditions. Even the Southern region of river Ganga in Bihar was facing drought as no rains took place there. But the farmers of Bihar, large population of Bihar, were facing very critical situation of floods. Hundreds of them had to lose their lives and thousands of them went on the verge of starvation. The brutality, treachery of the Government was revealed at that time which had never happened earlier. But they are saying with pride that we have tried to make India—'a heaven' during the last four years. If it is so then why this a politics of bloodshed is being played? Why such violence and hatred is being spread against minorities, a particular community, Ayodhya temple? What is the need?

The condition of weavers, in the country is very critical. They are on the verge of starvation due to Globalisation policy of the Government. All cottage industries are on the verge of ruination. These people are compelled to migrate to cities and are afraid of their fate. But the Government are not agreed to provide them relief. Similarly, condition of power is very bad. There is no power to run power looms, or to irrigate the fields. Neither the weavers, nor the farmers are getting electricity. Small scale industries are on the verge of extinction and businessmen are facing problems and the present Government are saying that they have made the country a 'heaven'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time allotted to your party has elapsed.

SHRI SUBODH ROY: I would finish my statement within two minutes. The condition of weavers is worse and the Central Government are not at all concerned for them. Our youth are also facing hard times even they are ready to sacrifice their lives. They are ready to be inducted in the Army but the Government are unable to recruit them in Army. When the youth collectively raise their demands, they are either shot fired or lathi charged or routed. The present Government wishes to combat terrorism. The farmers, labourers and youth of the country are ready to join hands with Government to combat terrorism. But they are not taken into confidence. Armed Forces of the country are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country, but neither the internal, nor external security is possible when we have a gathering of coward and treacherous people. I would, therefore, only say this much that the speech of hon. President's is a document legitimising the brutality and treachery of the Government and I do not support it.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor): Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, let me thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address. I find the Presidential Address to be just a formal and normal speech without any uniqueness. It simply details the Government programmes and showers accolades on the Government, yet there was no major achievement to the mentioned. The speech was very disappointing.

Sir, it did neither touch upon the major problems confronting the country nor did it extend any possible solutions. The real issues faced by us are unemployment and poverty. About 30 to 35 percent of people are still living under the poverty line. No concern was shown for the upliftment of these downtrodden masses.

Sir, the people of this country as a whole and the Malayalees of Kerala are now living under the threat of a possible war between America and Iraq. In such an eventuality the Malayalees will be the most adversely affected group. The war will leave its worst imprints in the lives of lakhs of Malayalees working in the Gulf countries and Middle East. In the past when America attacked Kuwait, thousands of Keralites had to flee back to their homeland leaving back whatever they had saved till then. We might face a plight much more worse than what had happened then. So I would like to bring it to the notice of this house that the Malayalees of this country will be the most affected group in case of an attack on Iraq. Hence I urge upon the Government to ensure the security of the people of this country.

Sir, the speech had references to the achievements in the agricultural sector. But this country owes to the Indian National Congress for whatever that we have achieved in agricultural sector. It is a well-known fact. The development and growth in this area is a part of the balance sheet of the 45 years of rule of Congress. Even when we claim to have overflowing godowns, the number of poverty deaths is on the rise. I don't want to go into the details, because I would like to confine myself to the issues regarding the State of Kerala.

The State of Kerala has always been treated with neglect. The fact still remains that we were never given or rather blessed with any major Central Government project. In comparison with other States our share in Central allocations is a meagre one. In the recent visit

by our Prime Minister to Kumarakon and Kochi, promises of projects amounting to crores of rupees were made. These assurances were regarding the Vallarpadan Container Terminal, Coconut Mission Technology, more flight services from abroad to Kerala, tackling the issues of Gulf Malayalees, developmental projects for Cochin Refineries and the like. I would like to urge upon the Central Government to fulfill the promises made on a time bound manner.

Sir, when Central assistance was extended to almost all the States of this country on grounds of flood and drought, the State of Kerala was ignored. It is so disheartening that when the people of my State had suffered the pangs of drought and the miseries of a flood, not even a penny had been given to them despite the repeated requests from the State Government authorities. The Central Government nurtures a negative approach to the problems of the State. When it comes to the Centrally sponsored projects like 'Swajaldhara' programme, and the announcement of support price to the agricultural products the States suffered neglect. Sir, we have evolved the best of the cooperative systems in Kerala and now the Centre is at destroying the system prevailing there by asking for the balance sheets and Central auditing of the accounts of these cooperative societies. With regard to the development of the transport system, Kerala is the only State that has not been accorded any benefit of the golden quadrilateral project. Even under the Prime Minister's Gramin Sadak Yojana Programme' my State was allocated a paltry sum that stands nowhere in comparison to the major shares pocketed by other States. Our Chief Minister Mr. A.K. Antony had approached the PM and the Rural Development Minister, time and again, but to no avail. Sir, the Cochin Shipyard, a major profit making undertaking in the State is listed for disinvestment. Another prestigious public sector undertaking of my State 'F.A.C.T.' is also under the threat of being disinvested. The workers and the people of my state are protesting against this move and I urge upon the Central Government not to go ahead with their disinvestment plans.

Sir, you may be pretty well aware of the exorbitant flight fares from Kerala to the Gulf countries. Indian Airlines and Air India are virtually looting the Gulf Malayalees. This unfair fare structure is denying them their annual visits to their homeland. Though we have made several pleas in this regard, the Civil Aviation Ministry had turned a deaf ear to us.

The demand for a high court bench at Trivandrum has been a long pending one that has not yet reaped

[Shri Kodikunnil Suresh]

any result. The electricity shortage of the State is taking serious dimensions. The State is slowly being gripped by darkness, without sufficient power supply. As we are resorting to hydel power, the drought situation left the reservoirs devoid of water resulting in drastic fall in power generation. Hence the Central Government should intervene immediately to solve the power crisis in the State. I would also like to request that the Kelkar Commission Report intending to tax the deposits made by NRIs may be rejected.

Sir, the agitation by the tribals of Kerala has become a major issue in the State. The left front members of this House from my State had raised that issue here yesterday. But their statements were really misleading. We were not present at that time. The Chief Minister has taken a very liberal attitude towards the problems of the *adivasis* of the State. Mr. Antony was the only Chief Minister who had requested for the release of land in the Chief Ministers' Conference so that the tribals can be given five acres of land each. It goes to his sole credit that he demanded an amendment to the Central Forest Conservation Bill, to the effect that the forest land could be released in favour of the tribals, the genuine owners of that land. He pressed for this in the Chief Ministers' Conference. In *Muthanga* in Wynad, when the tribals encroached forest land, the Forest Minister Shri T.R. Baalu asked the Chief Minister to evict them with immediate effect. At the same time the Tribal Development Minister Mr. J. Oram wrote to Mr. Antony that they may be allowed to stay. This shows the double standard of the Central Government. What will our Chief Minister do, Sir, at such a juncture. Let me tell you that he has adopted the most considerate, liberal attitude towards their problems. The available land was given to them. But the encroached land comes under the reserve forest that can never be given to them. Knowing the facts fully well, under the guidance of some extremists groups the tribals have encroached the forest and started constructing their huts there. The situation was very grave and volatile. Yet the Chief Minister was resorting to a mild and liberal attitude towards them. But the left MPs tried to mislead this House. The Marxist Government could never ever get even a piece of land to any tribal during their 5 years of rule. There was no move to give land to them. When the UDF Government came to power, when Mr. Nayanar was thrown out of power, suddenly the pleas and demands for giving land to tribals assumes the dimension of a struggle and this brings out the double standard of the Marxist Party in the State. It was very unfortunate that the left MPs tried to mislead this House in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Right now it has been said that arrangement for food would be made. The people who have to go to far flung areas are sitting here. The arrangement for their food and transport should be made. One lady Minister is sitting here.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is their responsibility to make the arrangements for food for the staff members.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was decided in the meeting of BAC that whenever the house sits late the Lok Sabha would make arrangements for this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I had said it earlier and had given the ruling that the arrangement for food be made whenever House runs late after 9 O'clock and the arrangement for transport be made for the employees of the secretariat besides providing them overtime.

[English]

Please take note of it, It should be implemented.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those things will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Sir, the number of Janata Dal's Members have gone up from one to two but our condition is still the same. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I always give you a chance to speak. I used to give you chance at that time also when you were in the lone Member of your party. One can get more chances when the Members are two.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: I am a Member of Janata Dal secular and belong to the Scheduled Tribe. We have been the real representatives, of the Indian culture. I do not have any problem regarding this Government but I would certainly speak the truth. Indian Government celebrated the birth anniversary of Lord Mahavira and I did nice job in doing so. Mahatma Gandhi drew inspiration from Lord Mahavira to follow the path of non-violence. The Government of India also did a commendable job in releasing the commemorative stamp in the name of Datta ji Gaikwad a follower of Baba Saheb Ambedkar. Hon'ble President added to the dignity and

*Not recorded.

grace of the birth centenary celebrations of Jai Prakash Narain. Hon. Prime Minister also paid homage to Sant Tukaram who was born in Maharashtra and I extend my thanks to him. Tomorrow Hon'ble President is going to unveil the statue of Veer Savarkar in Lok Sabha but this fact is yet to be taken notice of by the Government that the Sahuji Maharaj of Kolhapur had provided a reservation of 50 percent for Scheduled Tribes 100 years ago. Such aboriginal have not only been in India but in the entire world but the Government of India did not think in terms of installing his portrait here. I demand that he be given the Bharat Ratna award and a commemorative stamp be released in his name.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support him and urge that a commemorative stamp in his name be released and his portrait should be installed in the House.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Khaire Saheb had also said that he never visited a temple and always went to common men. He never heard about Ram Mandir. Hence I have a submission in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has set up an independent Ministry for the Scheduled Tribes but its status is like Putana'. Their population is 7 percent of the total population of the country but budgetary allocation is very less. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might have heard about the Savitri Satyavan story. When death god 'Yama' came to carry Satyavan, she asked him to give a blessing of 8 sons which could not have been fulfilled without her husband and she got the desired blessing of bearing eight sons and life of his husband.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief on President's Address.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble President has mentioned about education, however, this Government does not give things easily. An order was issued that reservation quota for backward classes would not be increased in jobs. We raised objection to it. They gave a ruling on it and a resolution was moved in Lok Sabha. They whole-heartedly worked on it and it has been implemented now.

Similarly, Court has denied reservation for backward classes in education, technical education and legal education. As per the court's order candidates of backward classes have to deposit the fees and fulfil the eligibility criteria of marks at par with general category candidates. My request is that a legislation should be brought in this regard and Court's orders should be complied with.

Now, I want to speak about electricity. During 13 days tenure of Vajpayee Government, it mortgaged our country to Enron Company in no time. The issue is still under dispute. Which type of Government is this which made such a big deal in such a short span. This is really bad.

Farmers are also distressed. ...(*Interruptions*) A big demonstration is going to be staged here tomorrow. Workers, labourers etc. will participate in it. This demonstration will be held to oppose privatization.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you please wind up. What has happened to you? Nothing will go on record.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Earlier Government had stated that one crore jobs will be provided. I do not know what happened to that commitment, our people did not get any job. Perhaps supporters of ruling party would get them. What is this? There is a lot of difference between their deeds and words. Therefore, I strongly oppose it and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, this is the year of the Centenary of Shri Jaipal Singh, the person who captained India in 1924 and got the first Gold Medal in the Olympics. Now, the hon. Minister are present. Through you, may I request them to kindly consider celebrating his Centenary. He is a man who got us the Gold Medal in Hockey in 1924.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of thanks moved by Shri V.K. Malhotra on President's Address. I would like to confine my views on two points only regarding the policy paper of the Government. 10th Five Year Plan envisage a target of 8% growth rate in GDP. I read a disastrous and a very bad news in newspapers a few days ago. Indian newspapers are reporting that our economic growth rate is likely to be 4.4%. The target was fixed at 8%, but the growth rate has been just 4%. Few days ago, adviser from Mackenji and Company visited India. They reported to Government of India that country's population has become 100 crores. Considering this fact, if the GDP Growth rate is not 10% within a certain time period, then the India will ruin.

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Policy papers before us envisage several dreams but I want to reveal the truth. The situation in my parliamentary constituency is such that not even per capita investment is being made to the desirable extent. A scheme of 36 crore rupees is being formulated in this regard for the last several years but only 7-8 crore rupees are being invested. How per capita earning will be increased when the Government is unable to complete the per capita investment? Few days ago I had mentioned in Parliament as to whether we have ever thought to accelerate the administrative and judicial reforms in the same way as we are heading towards economic reforms. From the present situation of the country, it appears that the great leaders who struggled hard for country's freedom and whose portraits are installed in Parliament have committed a mistake. The path shown by them has been changed today completely. The problem is that the working agenda of the country has been changed. We started with socialism. Please recall that in 1926 Jawaharlal Nehru had announced from the banks of river Raavi that socialism would be our objective when we get freedom. People were infused with Patriotism, they participated in the freedom struggle and the country was liberated. Thereafter, the policies were framed and the path of socialism was followed. But today the working agenda has been changed. Today terrorism and sectarianism is the only working agenda and since this Government is running on this agenda, the rate of economic growth has declined drastically. We were envisaging to achieve 7.5-8% growth rate but the newspapers are reporting that even 4.5% would be difficult to achieve. Through you, I would like to request the Government to reconsider it. We have become habitual of dreaming but whether we would be able to realise those dreams. Today, our country has become a victim of administrative failures. Hatred is being spread among the people of the country. Anybody can understand that internal bickering in a house leads to the breaking of family relations and affects their earnings also. Today the situation is that Kashmir and Punjab are suffering from terrorism, Uttar Pradesh is also heading towards the same path, terrorism is also prevailing in Assam, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of Southern India. There is no community or caste which is not involved in terrorism. How it happened? It happened because your economic growth rate has been declined and could not be revived. In such a situation when foreign advisers have advised that if economic status of the country having a population of 100 crores is to be maintained, it is essential to achieve economic growth rate of 10%. We cannot escape from it. However, in such a situation when communalism is being spread in the country, how can we hope to achieve the growth rate of 10%.

Sir, I have gone through the Vohra Committee Report. It has clearly stated that administrative failures in our country are responsible for the increased crime graph and now the crime has become so organised that there has been no scope left for investment in our country. We were hopeful of getting foreign exchange through foreign direct investment, however, the truth is that those figures would never be achieved. The undertakings which were once the pride of our nation, are being sold out to bridge the gap. Today, dignity of our country is on the stake. The common man of Hindustan for whom the freedom struggle was fought, is today compelled to think as to which path we are heading for. Today we are on cross roads. Several times it has been discussed in the House as to which Path we are following Either the way shown by our ancestors was right or the way which this Government has decided is right. We are not clear about our Path.

Sir, I want to say about vision only. A very important thing has been mentioned in this policy paper that there would be a vision for 2020. In a country having a population of 100 crores with 42% of them below 25 years of age. In coming decade this population would reach upto 52 percent. There are more than 6 crore children in the country who do not have access to education. An effort has been made to give constitutional status to right to education. How will it be complied with? Will we be able to set up an Education Commission which could give guarantee for the protection of the said fundamental right? Or will we be able to give such powers to Panchayati institution and make them directly accountable to ensure the implementation of right to education which has been given after the 56 years of independence within stipulated time in the entire country completely. Today the situation is very grave.

I would like to submit one more thing that now the time has come when the Parliament should resolve that all the elected Panchayati institutions and elected representatives be made directly accountable at least regarding the education to the people. Will we be able to bring this amendment through the Parliament? This is the biggest problem before us that 47 percent children of our country are victim to malnutrition right from their birth. It is claimed that our godowns are full of foodgrains however it is also true that the people have died due to starvation in the same country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mothers and sisters of our country are suffering from anemia. The women literacy rate in our country is 12-13 percent. Are we dreaming to make a new India with this vision. What are we dreaming.

After all in what world we are living in? We have seen many dreams. I have read many stories that some day a prince will come and awake the world. All these things which are being visualized would come true and there would be a new country. We have weakened the country from within and the fraternity of the nation are being destroyed. Our economy is collapsing.

Sir, presently such situation is prevailing that the international rating agencies have given 'B' grade rating to Indian sovereignty. Is it justified to give 'B' grade rating to Indian sovereignty. Who has made this country like this. On the other hand we are dreaming to make the nation very strong by the year 2020. Just now the speaker before me was telling that the power is the last thing. The entire world remarked that India is a sleeping nation. The day it will awake it will become a challenge for the world but where is that challenge. Today there is no brotherhood in the society.

We have not created Hindu and Muslim. We have lowered their status only. Struggle for independence had provided high status to an Indian. All those people who lived in village considered the justice as the focus of society. They had learnt to trust each other. Today our brothers, these people made us partial and have disappointed us and say that they convert us to Hindu. How will you make us Hindu. They do not make any one Hindu. I was Shankara Charya who made Hindu in the remote past. They have lowered only the status of human beings. They have deprived them of their greatness. They want to destroy the brotherhood in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, after that they are showing us dream of 2020. What is the base of the dream? Neither there is power nor there is education. There is rampant unemployment and infrastructure is also not very strong nor there is any vision. The Government have only dreams to show. They have only hollow promises that they make time and again. It is quite unfortunate for the country that a leader rose the prominence in this great nation after causing much bloodshed. There have been leaders boon in this country who had sacrificed everything for the nation.

Sir, recently we have witnessed in Gujarat incident as to how a leader got prominence in the state after bloodshed and it was said that it is cultural nationalism. The cultural nationalism is being taught in the land where we have been reading spiritual and cultural monotheism. After all what is that new definition what kind of dream you are cherishing through this system.

Sir, I would like to share only own personal experience. It was in 1977 when I was studying. One day I came to know that one Russian consulator was shot dead in Delhi. This news created curiosity in my mind and I wanted to know as to what was the reason of his assassination. I came to know that KGB had informed the then Prime Minister of India hon'ble Indira Gandhi that the diplomatic attache in the American Embassy had prepared plan in the name of Balkenisation in India to divide India in many parts. The Government of India could not find out their plan. The KGB had informed the Government of India about that plan. After that the Government had expelled that diplomatic attache from the country and in revenge the American Agency killed that Russian consulator.

Sir, I would like to share with you the information that I have. In this continent Indira Gandhi was killed, Rajiv Gandhi was killed, Zia-ul Haque was killed and Jayavardhane who was the President of Sri Lanka was killed. It is a strange coincidence that there were election in America after these four assassination. After all why did it happen? There has been a tension all over the world for south East Asian Countries located along Indian ocean where half of the world population reside. After all what is the reason that this region have been deliberately made leaderless. Who have done this, can we not know about them. Today we will have to ascertain about those people who have created this political vacuum in this entire region and why.

Sir, there is one document lying before me, which I am carefully examining. I would like to say one more thing that in this Indian Ocean region. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am concluding in one minute. Half of the population of the world reside in this part of the world. It is a big region. Now the process of globalisation is going on. Will our leadership be able to forcefully organise the global market as active market. Do we have such power? Vision requires in this matter. Today America is making personal trade zone and want to establish 42 colonies all over the world. We are becoming victim to it. Do we have will-power to protect ourselves from it?

Sir, I had read in newspaper that one Government officers had blamed the Prime Minister's office that it does not Honour the role and responsibility of the Cabinet. The decisions have been taken by the cabinet. The decisions of the Cabinet have been changed after the phone from Washington. ...(*Interruptions*) Will we be able to correct all these things till 2020 with this strength. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It is a wrong statement.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: It is true, you please listen. *...(Interruptions)* Your Atal Ji was bowed before them. *...(Interruptions)* You are getting uneasy. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is enough now. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am compelled to oppose the motion. With these words I conclude in obedience of your command. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what Shri Verma said about the Prime Minister's office is wrong and baseless. Nothing has happened like that therefore I would like to put that on record. *...(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: The allegations levelled by Shri Verma. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Ramdas Athawale.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain, now this is the last speech. Why do you not hear him?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since yesterday the House is debating the Address of the hon'ble President. I have a suggestion with regard to the President's Address which was delivered on February 17th. President's Address

should be confined to only 30 minute duration. The Government have still one year and nine months after that this Government is not likely to return. It is not proper to express the programme of five years in one speech. I was about to rise that day to say that the speech is too long. Hon'ble Vice President was unwell and it was not right for him to read Hindi translation. That day I was thinking that if Government prepares such long speeches then nobody would be ready to become President of Vice-President.

Sir, my suggestion is that irrespective of the state to which hon'ble President belongs, he should speak in his mother tongue. When I go abroad I see that people speak in their own language. I understand the sentiments of all, but there is no need to read out translation. If hon'ble President reads his speech in English then there should be no need for its hindi translation. Hon'ble President should be told that if he has to become a President then at least he should know how to read the national language, if not to speak in it. Therefore, my request to the Government is that speech should be short. It is already late in night and I had requested that my speech be allowed to continue tomorrow before reply, but you insisted on my completing today itself. I would like to quote a poem.

"Jo sarkar badal Rahi hai Ayodhya ka Naksha
Wah Sarkar Kya Karegi Desh Ke Samvidhan .Ki
Suraksha
Sadhu and santan ki jo Sarkar Nahin Kar Sakti hai
Shiksha
Wah Sarkar Kya Karegi Dalit aur alpsankhayakon ki
Raksha"

Hindu community cannot be ignored as they are in majority. I was also a Hindu but in the leadership of Baba Saheb Ambedkar we converted to Buddhism. All the Muslims, Sikhs, Lingayats and Jains were Hindus once upon a time. They should seriously ponder as to why all those people deserted Hinduism. They set one community against another and say that Muslims should not live here. It is not right. If they continue to do so, I would ask them to leave. How will the country run if neither they nor us live? They should sincerely think that Muslims living here are our brethren and same sentiment should prevail among Muslims also.

Yesterday, a number of religious leaders had come to Delhi with the issue of Ayodhya. They also have right

to agitate for their demands but they do not have right to foment trouble. Religious leaders should establish peace. It is their duty to bring together divided souls. But those who had come yesterday, had come to foment trouble, so they also need to be educated. If they really have to construct a Ram temple and that also in Ayodhya, they can do so by all means, but why this insistence on constructing at the same site? They say that Lord Ram was born there but where is the proof? There is no historical evidence of Lord Ram, it is only because we have faith.

My name has Ram in it while your name is not so. The Brahmins who teach Ramayana, do not have the name of Rama in their names. Why does my name not have Ram? We used to believe in Lord Ram but since they did not respect us we left Hinduism but it does not mean that we are against Hinduism. The bond between Hindus and Muslims should be strengthened if we want to strengthen our country. And they are trying to weaken that bond. But they now have only one year and nine months. For the sake of our security, they will have to go.

Shiv Sena Chief Bala Saheb Thackery had suggested that a national monument be constructed at the disputed site. If a temple has to be built in Ayodhya then it should be constructed in undisputed land. They say that they would abide by court's verdict but Sadhu Sants say that they would not abide by court's verdict. If they are not going to comply with the law then we will not listen of them. If one has to live in the country, one will have to obey the law and constitution of the land. We will also have to mend those who try to weaken the defence of our country. We have respect for Sadhus but they should not try to incite conflicts.

Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, whenever there is a conflict in the House, you try to settle it. You never try to encourage for it. Similarly, the Sadhu Sants should also try to settle disputes. We all need to seriously ponder over the issue. If they construct a Ram temple there, they should also construct a Buddha Mandir and Masjid. In my opinion, the best way to settle the dispute there is to construct a Masjid on the disputed land. As per the history, after Vedic religion, all were Buddhists in our country. You and I were also buddhists. Hindu religion came later. The present Hindu dharma is not the real form of it. They are interpreting Hindu dharma on the basis of Manu Smriti, which is not correct. *...(Interruptions)* The original Hindu religion does not recognize jati system based on birth and also Varna system. *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, should I resume my speech. Tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Hon'ble Minister will reply tomorrow, so, I would speak tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister would reply day after tomorrow, so, you have to conclude today itself.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to conclude today itself. I will give you some more time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: How can I conclude when you have a letter with you. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do have a letter, but first conclude your speech. You conclude in one or two minute.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: My remaining speech will take about 65 minutes. I have to cover more points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude in two-three minutes.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Therefore, the seriousness of Ayodhya issue should be recognised and nobody should indulge in making provocative speeches. The issue should be resolved peacefully and within the ambit of constitution and law. I understand their sentiments and they should understand mine. If they do not understand my sentiment, I also would do the same. Thus, the issue needs to be resolved.

Hon'ble President has mentioned about tenth five year plan in his Address. He has also touched upon the issue of national security. We all need to seriously ponder over Pakistan. Pakistan occupied Kashmir need to be taken back. Pakistan will not give it back voluntarily. We will have to wage a war for that. I had told that hon'ble Prime Minister the other day that we need to teach Pakistan a lesson. We ought to have attacked Pakistan the next day when attack on our Parliament was made last year. But we should not victimise their populace. We

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

need to adopt the strategy of the USA while attacking Pakistan. The USA, in its war against Taliban and Osama-bin-Laden's Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan had not victimised common people there. Had I been the Prime Minister, I would have ordered the invasion of Pakistan in the very next hour of attack on our Parliament. Government should not have any difficulty in it. America could be our ally. It needs to come with us if it is really desirous of rooting out terrorism. It needs to show its sincerity. Even otherwise, there is no need for American army here, we need to attack Pakistan and show our strength. On the other hand, if the US has to invade Afghanistan and Iraq, it will need the help of India.

I have spoken a few times before on the issue of Pakistan. I have asserted before also that if we have to teach Pakistan a lesson, we will have to go to war. If you can not go to war with them, then you need to be friends with them. Recently in Kuala Lumpur, President Musharraf, who is very clever, extended hand towards Shri Atal Ji which the latter ignored. Therefore, if we need to be friends then we should establish friendship with all be it Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh or other neighbouring countries. We should also be friends with Indonesia and Myanmar etc. If India has to become stronger, then all these countries should be brought together. Bangladesh also is a friendly country and we should become friends with it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that if they are waiting for me to go then I am also waiting for them to go.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please conclude. You have spoken a lot on President's Address. Do you support it?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: With your permission, I can continue my speech tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you will have to conclude now.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Hon'ble President took one hour and ten minutes to complete his speech. How can you expect me to conclude so quickly. Its already 11 PM and all the Members have to go, so I would take just five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you please conclude now.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: How can I conclude so quickly? Hon'ble President's speech was of 70 minutes

duration, how could my speech be so short? That is why I submit so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Discussion on the motion is now concluding. Now only reply to the debate will be allowed. Debate will conclude now.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: But how can it conclude without my speech? I would speak again tomorrow for five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can not promise you.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The Members of smaller parties take long time while bigger parties do not get much time.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: He is talking needlessly, even though he can not complete the quorum. He is not doing his duty. ...*(Interruptions)* He is giving us lessons in Democracy!

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes, I will do that. You have come after having meals and leisure, and I have been sitting here patiently since morning. ...*(Interruptions)* At what time you left the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, there is no quorum. Maintaining quorum in the House is their responsibility they are in Government. ...*(Interruptions)* He is sitting quite patiently. ...*(Interruptions)* Such ridiculous questions should not be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will he teach us the lesson of democracy.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is very much unbecoming.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I have to take action against both of you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not appreciate this kind of behaviour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Singh, I am on my legs. Will you please sit down?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What are you doing.

[English]

I am on my legs. Will you please resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you are senior members. Please resume your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Everybody knows how much responsibility is yours.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Maintaining quorum is Government's responsibility. They can't maintain quorum.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will have to take action against both of you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, have you concluded your speech?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He always acts so.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, there is no quorum. I have a point of order. Sir, there is no quorum. I request you to take count. There is no quorum. ...(Interruptions) He has provoked me. He is indulging in wrong speak. ...(Interruptions) There is neither quorum nor decorum in the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since there is no quorum in the House, I adjourn the House till 1100 hours tomorrow.

23.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 26, 2003/Phalgun 7, 1924 (Saka)

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