

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



General Secretariat Unit
Parliamentary Building
Room No. PB-025
Block 'G'

(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 27, 2003/Phalgun 8, 1924 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Pradeep Yadav (Godda)

[English]

11.01 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of six of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan, Dr. Mallikarjun, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri Balwant Singh Mehta, Shri Kamal Nath Jha and Shri Natwarlal Patel.

Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan was a Member of Seventh Lok Sabha from 1983 to 1984 representing Guwahati parliamentary constituency of Assam.

He was a Member of the Committee on Petitions during 1983-84.

Shri Bhuyan served as lecturer and later as professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy in the Arya Vidyapeeth College, Guwahati during 1960 to 1975. He rose to become Vice-Principal of the college in 1975 and held the office till 1983.

Shri Bhuyan was associated with other educational institutions too. He was Organising Secretary of Assam College Teachers' Association during 1967-68 and its General Secretary during 1969-70. He was also General-Secretary, All Assam College Teachers' Association from 1975 to 1983.

He was also a member of the Telecom Advisory Committee, Assam circle during 2001-2002.

Shri Bhuyan was a member of Indian delegation to Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment held at Nairobi (Kenya) during 1984.

Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan passed away on 21 December, 2002 at Guwahati, Assam at the age of 70 after a brief illness.

Dr. Mallikarjun was a Member of Fifth to Seventh and Ninth to Eleventh Lok Sabha from 1971 to 1984 and 1989 to 1997 representing Medak and Mahbubnagar parliamentary constituencies of Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. Mallikarjun, who was an able administrator, served as Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Railways, Education and Social Welfare, Information and Broadcasting, Works and Housing, Sports and Department of Parliamentary Affairs from 1980 to 1984 and Minister of State in the Ministries of Railways, Defence and Parliamentary Affairs from 1991 to 1996 in the Union Government.

Dr. Mallikarjun, who was an active parliamentarian, served as the Chairman, Committee of Privileges from 1996 to 1997. He was Member of the Committee on Petitions from 1974 to 1975 and during 1980; Business Advisory Committee during 1981; Committee of Privileges during 1990; Public Accounts Committee from 1990 to 1991 and General Purposes Committee and Committee on Defence from 1996 to 1997.

He was also a member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore from 1971 to 1973; Consultative Committee constituted under the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1973 from 1973 to 1974; Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps during 1976 and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Defence from 1990 to 1991.

Hailing from an agriculturist family, Dr. Mallikarjun was an active social and political worker. He worked relentlessly for the uplift of the poor and the downtrodden. He served as the Chairman, Taluk Cooperative Marketing Society and Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation from 1990 to 1991. He was also the Director, District Cooperative Society. He also served as Chairman, Telangana Students' Action Committee and Telangana Students' Front.

A widely travelled person, Dr. Mallikarjun was a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Nairobi, Kenya during 1976 and the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Australia during 1984.

Dr. Mallikarjun passed away on 24th December, 2002 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh at the age of 61.

Shri Radha Charan Sharma was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha from 1952 to 1962 representing

Morena-Bhind Parliamentary Constituency of erstwhile Madhya Bharat and Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Sharma was a Member of Committee on Government Assurances from 1954 to 1957, House Committee from 1954 to 1956 and Joint Committee on Offices of Profit from 1959 to 1962.

Earlier, Shri Sharma was a member of Gwalior State Assembly and Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly during 1945.

An advocate by profession, Shri Sharma served as the President, Bar Association, Ambah.

He suffered imprisonment in 1942 for participating in Quit India Movement.

Shri Sharma was a dedicated social activist. He fought against social evils like untouchability and strove for abolition of Jagirdari and Zamindari. He took keen interest in child and female welfare, service of poor and backward classes and removal of social inequalities.

Shri Radha Charan Sharma passed away on 4th January, 2003 at Morena, Madhya Pradesh at the age of 88.

Shri Balwant Singh Mehta was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India from 1948 to 1950 representing the United State of Rajasthan and First Lok Sabha from 1952 to 1957 representing Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shri Mehta, who was an able administrator, was Minister in the Government of erstwhile State of Mewar in 1948 and thereafter, Minister for Commerce and Industries in the State Government of Rajasthan.

Shri Mehta was a parliamentarian of repute. He served as a Member of the Committee on Public Accounts from 1954 to 1956. He also served as Member of various Select Committees of Parliament and Standing Advisory Committees for various Ministries. He was also a Member, Parliamentary Delimitation Committee for constituencies of Rajasthan during 1951 and Delimitation Committee of India during 1953.

Shri Mehta was a well-known political and social worker. He was one of the founders of Shri Pratap Sabha and Haldighati Fair. He actively served various educational, cultural and social organisations in several capacities. He also serviced as the President of Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Udaipur, Relief Society,

Mewar and Gurukul, Chittorgarh, the Vice-president of Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, the Secretary, Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund for Mewar; and as a member of the All India Parliamentary Bhoodan Samiti.

Shri Mehta was actively associated with the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Samiti and Bhil Upliftment and Welfare Works in Rajasthan.

Shri Mehta, who was a man of letters, served on the editorial board of 'Lok Kala' — a cultural magazine. His other publications include 'Life of Mirabai and her songs', 'Maharana Pratap', 'Fort of Chittorgarh', 'Mewar Digdharshan' and 'Rajputana'.

A staunch believer in the Gandhian way of life, Shri Mehta was a multi faceted personality and worked relentlessly for the uplift of Harijans and backward classes.

Shri Balwant Singh Mehta passed away on 31st January, 2003 at Udaipur, Rajasthan at the age of 103.

Shri Kamal Nath Jha was a Member of Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984 representing Saharsa Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1973 to 1980. Earlier Shri Jha was a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly from 1962 to 1967.

Shri Jha was an able Parliamentarian. He was a Member of Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament from 1981 to 1982 and Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions during 1984.

Shri Jha was actively involved in India's struggle for freedom since his college days and suffered imprisonment on several occasions. Forsaking his studies, he took part in the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Shri Jha, an agriculturist by profession, was also an active social worker. He was the Secretary, All India Kisan Panchayat from 1950 to 1953 and Mahila College, Purnea during 1974. He also served as the Member, Senate, Bhagalpur University from 1964 to 1965 and President, Jute Mazdoor Panchayat from 1957 to 1967. He also served as President of a number of other trade unions.

Shri Kamal Nath Jha passed away on 11th February, 2003 in Delhi at the age of 80 after a brief illness.

Shri Natwarlal Patel was a Member of Fifth Lok Sabha from 1971 to 1977 representing Mehsana Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

Shri Patel was a Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings from 1974 to 1976 and the Committee on Privileges from 1976 to 1977. He was also a Member during 1974 to 1976 of the Consultative Committees constituted under Gujarat State Legislative (Delegation of Powers) Acts, 1974 and 1976.

Earlier, Shri Patel was a Member of Legislative Assembly, Gujarat from 1962 to 1967.

Responding to the call given by Mahatma Gandhi, he left his studies to join the Quit India Movement in 1942.

He was Chairman, Mehsana District Central Cooperative Bank Limited, Mehsana; Block Committee of Kadi Taluka; Land Development Cooperative Bank, Kadi Branch and Kadi Taluka, Khadi Gramodyog Mandal.

He was an active social worker. He took keen interest in co-operative movement, ameliorating the lot of farmers and development of agriculture. He also worked for the betterment of economically backward people.

Shri Natwarlal Patel passed away on 12th February, 2003 at Kadi, District Mehsana, Gujarat at the age of 79.

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

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

11.14 hrs.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wish to convey our greetings to the Indian cricket team for their outstanding performance yesterday and we must wish them that they should reach the finals. Since you were heading the cricket body earlier, I think, this message should go from you to boost up the morale of the team once again.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 141, Shri Ananta Nayak.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): One humble request, Sir. The name of the one hon. Member of Parliament is not found in the invitation for a public function...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise this issue in the 'Zero Hour', not now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you to speak. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 141, Shri Ananta Nayak—Not present.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 141, Shri Suresh Chandel—Not present.

Question No. 142, Shrimati Minati Sen—Not present.

Prof. A.K. Premajam.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, please sit down. Hon. Member, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I want to go to the Question Hour. Nothing else will be entertained.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, please sit down. You know the rules of the House. When the Chair is standing, please sit down.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): I think, it has gone on record. I have to repudiate it.

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody has spoken without the permission of the Chair, it will not go on record. So, you need not reply. I will not take it on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not taking anything on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Advertisement on Cosmetic Creams

+
*142. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the advertisements in the Electronic/Print media promoting the sale of various cosmetic creams;

(b) if so, whether such advertisements promote superiority complex of the fair skin and also results in unequal feelings among various sections of people;

(c) if so, whether several women's organisations have criticised the distasteful projection of women in these advertisements;

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

(e) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The programmes of satellite channels when transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable Television Networks are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

Complaints/suggestions from members of the public and organizations are received from time to time regarding alleged violations of Programme/Advertising Codes. The Central Government has constituted two Inter-Ministerial Committees under Section 20 of the Act to look into violations of Programme/Advertising Codes. Cognizance of such violations of Programme/Advertising Codes is also taken by the officials and by the members of the Committees.

The National Human Rights Commission has forwarded a complaint from All India Democratic Women Association (AIDWA) regarding an advertisement of a

cosmetic cream telecast on TV channels, which allegedly causes affront to a woman's dignity, blatantly promotes preference for a son, upholds the traditional sexist notion that a woman is incapable of being a breadwinner etc. Show Cause Notices have been issued to four (4) TV channels telecasting this advertisement for violation of provisions of the Advertising Code prescribed under the Act/Rules mentioned above.

In 13 cases, TV channels have been directed not to telecast/retelecast programmes/advertisements which were found to be in violation of the Codes. This is an ongoing process.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Sir, many of the advertisements on cosmetic and other similar products portray women in a very bad, unfair and negative light. The advertisements are telecast on various channels during prime time at national level across the country. These advertisements are actually a blatant expression of colour discrimination. The advertisements in fact emphasise and support 'son preference'. They also send a message in support of obsolete traditional ideas that women are incapable of getting any job or any position unless they are of fair completion. Nothing is revealed about the intellectual calibre and capacity of women, the strength of mind, etc., in these advertisements. It is shown as if they get jobs just because of the using some lotions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question straight.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Just a minute, Sir, I am going to put my question.

It is stated in the Answer that there are two Inter-Ministerial Committees to monitor these advertisements and put an end to this practice. In spite of these two Inter-Ministerial Committees, the advertisements I have referred to are actually going on air at national level on most of the television channels. I have asked a question about the print media also. However, nothing is mentioned in the Answer about the print media.

When there are two Inter-Ministerial Committees, why are they not seeking to monitor these advertisements which are adversely affecting the position of women, who form 50 per cent of the total population, in the country? What are the steps taken by the Government to see that these Committees function in a proper manner?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I share the concern of the hon. Member. Immediately after I took over as the Minister of this Department, I received a lot of letters also. Some senior people also shared their concern with

me. The position I have taken is that I believe in self-regulation. I called the members of all the Broadcasting Federations, conveyed these concerns to them and said, 'Please follow self-regulation, do not offend our sensibilities.' They are in the process of finalising a code.

As far as the functioning of our two Committees is concerned, I wish to assure the hon. Member that in addition to my personal appeal for self-regulation, the Committees are doing their work well. Just to inform the hon. Member, last year, in 12 cases, 34 show-cause notices were issued to 22 channels. Out of these 12 cases, 32 final orders have been passed and the advertisements have been withdrawn. This year, including advertisements which the hon. Member has referred to, in two cases, 27 show-cause notices have been issued in regard to various advertisements. Show-cause notices have been issued to three music channels showing 18 offensive songs where the pop songs were very very obscene and vulgar. Therefore, the Committee is working well. What happens is that we issue the show-cause notices and they withdraw the advertisements immediately. But, at times, they appear on some other channels. Our Committees are properly working.

I wish to inform this House that the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has twice emphasised upon the need to have a proper content regulator. That is a question which awaits my consideration. As of now, I very humbly requested all the channels to follow the principle of self-regulation.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: I am extremely grateful to the hon. Minister who has taken over this Ministry very recently. I am sure, he will be able to do something in this matter. These Inter-Ministerial Committees are, of course, working as the Minister has suggested. But we have a large number of very strong women's organisations which are daily dealing with these matters.

Would the Government consider the proposal of including these national level women's organisations in the Monitoring Committees? Since this is an Inter-Ministerial Committee, would the Ministry consider constituting another Committee to monitor the same aspect by including the women's organisations so that it will become more effective and will bear the expected fruits?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: After all the whole action was taken upon a complaint filed by the All India Women's Democratic Organisation. Similarly, other women's organisations have also complained to me. May I just inform this august House that on the 27th of March, the All India Women's Conference and other women's

commissions are going to have a structured interaction where I am going to be present. This is an on-going process. This monitoring mechanism is because of the statutory mandate. As a Minister, I am open to suggestions. My officers are open to suggestions. All the concrete suggestions which will come from these women's organisations would certainly get my complete consideration.

One question the hon. Member asked is about the print media. I wish to just inform the hon. Member that there is Press Council of India for the print media. We do not go there. The Press Council of India advises the action. If any complaint is there, the Press Council of India is free to take any action.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, part '(b)' of the question is, "if so, whether such advertisements promote superiority complex of the fair skin and also results in unequal feelings among various sections of people". This has not been replied to. Can you reply to that?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As far as that particular part which concerns the lotion, is concerned, the Committee took the view that there was certainly a suggestion whereby a daughter was shown in a slightly inferior light in comparison to a son. That issue we have taken up and a show-cause notice has been issued. We are awaiting a reply and, thereafter, action will be taken.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (Nominated): Sir, we cannot blame the media for exploiting the Indian obsession with fair skin. We only have to look at our matrimonial advertisements. The women are the biggest culprits here. What we need to look at is vulgarity. For example, the *Kamasutra* advertisement is both vulgar and suggestive. Our children certainly do not need sex instructions from the *Kamasutra* advertisement on some condom. I would like the Government to look into this matter. What are they doing about this?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I wish to inform the hon. Member that amongst the show-cause notices issued to various advertisements, the *Kamasutra* advertisement is one of the objects of show-cause. But there is a larger issue involved. The larger issue is that these condoms are also a part of the population stabilisation policy. We do not take a decision ourselves. Whenever the Health Ministry advises, we do accordingly.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are used to seeing particularly—not so much on the print media—on the electronic media, the advertisements which always undermine women's dignity. Now, whether the

advertisement is about trucks or tyres or whatever, with which a woman does not have anything to do, she is put there. We are almost used to this.

But this particular point that has been raised now, is not only about women's dignity, it is also about human dignity. India which has always fought apartheid, against the skin of the colour being a standard for anything, this particular advertisement is, all the time, saying that if you are not of a particular skin colour, you cannot get any job, you cannot get anything and your life is hopeless. This is a much more serious matter.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether, at least for this one, he would have an inquiry made and find out how this has passed all the Committees' guidelines that he is saying he has.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, she is a very senior hon. Member. May I just inform her that like the Censor Board, we have no pre-censoring in the advertisement part? That is one of the weakness...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: That means you are supporting it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Please develop that mechanism of Censor Board for giving the advertisements...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, why can we not have pre-censoring of advertisements? Now, the notices have been issued after the complaints...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you please reply to Shrimati Krishna Bose's supplementary.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, as regards the concern of Shrimati Krishna Bose, after becoming the Minister, this issue had been brought to my notice. I have myself taken a very serious view of it. But legally, we have to follow a particular course. The moment reply comes, the Committee will take a view on it.

But as regards the first part of the question—women being shown everywhere—it is a larger issue for which the women bodies, we, all the parliamentarians, will have to take a decision. I do not want to be accused of being the moral policeman. That is my dichotomy.

Therefore, I would like to seek the guidance of the hon. House. I am happy that the House understands the need for some kind of a mechanism in this regard.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to raise a question. Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that a Committee was constituted between 1991 and 1992 which had to analyse and decide as to what was graceful and what was vulgar in the advertisements appearing on television. What happened with the report of that committee? Secondly, the hon. Minister has just now said in his replies that so far as vulgarity and types of advertisements are concerned, the Health Ministry too has its role. The Health Ministry may have its role about certain items, but so far as the use of language and the damage being caused to the values and culture and dignity through language is concerned, then in that case only the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has to come out to play a role. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what happened with the report of the said committee and I must also mention that the job of differentiating between what is vulgar and what is graceful lies with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and not with the Health Ministry. Finally, I would like to know the action proposed to be taken by the hon. Minister in this regard?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I would like to tell hon. Umaji that I would definitely let her know about the Committee report of 1991 after collecting information in regard to that. However, I have been told that there was no such committee but I would definitely confirm the facts. So far as the second question is concerned, it is a fact that it is our Committee which takes final decision in regard to use of language. I have already told that 34 show-case notices have been issued concerning both the use of language and scenes. As soon as the replies to the show-cause notices are received I shall let that be known. There were two vulgar songs coming on MTV for which they were served show-cause notice and following that the songs were withdrawn. This is an ongoing process. But I would definitely take care about the dignity of the language to be used.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while the hon. Minister sounded enthusiastic about self-regulation by the broadcasters, he also expressed his helplessness about the Government's failure to control objectionable advertisements in the absence of a mechanism of pre-censorship of advertisements.

Sir, we all know that this matter has been coming up before the House from time to time, and in every

case it was the women who were the targets of some objectionable advertisements in the media.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. One can understand if we were asking for some sort of a pre-censorship in the case of news, which is not possible. But certainly in the case of advertisements, learning from the experience, would it not be really wise or would he not consider the introduction of a scheme like that?

All that he said in his answer was that notices had been issued to certain people; some people had been asked to stop advertisements, etc. Is that enough particularly because of the fact that all the advertisers are guided more by profit motives and not by some altruistic considerations like passing on information or news, etc.?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I see the concern of the hon. Member. There is one issue which I would like to share with the House. The position is this. Our Consultative Committee specifically came up with an idea to have a self-regulator, addressing the concerns which he has just shared.

But there is a plea of Convergence Bill also. That is also an issue—that is, the carriage and content both were sought to be carried by the same mechanism under the overall ambit of the Convergence Law. Those are issues which are required to be considered. As a new Minister, that is also engaging my attention. Let me have a complete hand on the whole thing. I wish to convey to the hon. Member that after having examined the matter in its entire detail, certainly I would address these concerns.

Onshore and Offshore Production of Oil and Gas

*144. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological studies have revealed that many onshore and offshore structures are highly prospective for oil and gas production in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has chalked out any detailed plan to explore these areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) India has 26 sedimentary basins, believed to be the possible habitat for oil and gas, which cover an area of about 3.14 million square kilometers. Through systematic exploration of oil and gas in the country, 7 sedimentary basins; namely Assam Shelf, Assam-Arakan Fold Belt, Cambay, Cauvery, Krishna Godavari, Mumbai Offshore and Rajasthan basins, have been upgraded to producing basins. Exploration of oil and gas is probabilistic in nature with uncertain outcome regarding finding oil and gas.

"India Hydrocarbon Vision—2025" envisages exploration coverage of 100% sedimentary areas in a time bound phased manner by the year 2025. During the X Plan, appraisal of about 35% of sedimentary areas by the terminal year of the Plan, i.e. 2006-07, is projected.

Apart from exploration efforts in the areas allotted to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) on nomination basis and areas under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) signed by the Government prior to New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), efforts are afoot in 47 blocks signed under the first and second round of NELP. Recently, PSCs for 23 more blocks have been signed under the third round of NELP, in which exploration would be carried out in accordance with the work programme committed under the PSCs. The areas under nomination, pre-NELP PSCs and NELP PSCs cover onland and offshore, including deep water.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all are aware that our country has been able to produce only 30 per cent of the total consumption of oil in the country. The ONGC has to dig out 35 oil wells which are 900 to 2700 feet deep. This work will cost nearly 3700 crore rupees. Secondly, the ONGC entered into 47 agreements under NELP in the first and the second phase. In the second phase there was an agreement for exploration in 23 blocks. That will require huge amount. Some disinvestment will also be required therein. In this context, I would like to put a plain question to the Government whether there is any plan for disinvestment. And if so, the member of indigenous and foreign companies which have so far made a request for this?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question of disinvestment. Bids have been invited and that way 70 contracts have been given. The contractors who have been awarded this job, they have to mobilise

their own resources to start the work. There is absolutely no question of disinvestment. The agencies which have been assigned the work are doing their duty well. I would like to submit here in this House that we have discovered new sources under this scheme during the last one year. For example, the ONGC has found gas equivalent to 100 million ton in Vasai in Reliance and Nico have found 250 million ton gas in Krishna-Godawari basin. Similarly, the Kairen Energy has also found 60 million ton gas in Krishna-Godawari basin. Recently, 20 million ton of oil has been found in Rajasthan. Oil has also been found near Surat in Gujarat. So this scheme is running successfully and money required for this purpose would definitely be made available.

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: My second supplementary question is that there are several such units where production is very costly. So, whether the Government has any scheme to connect the existing small units with pipe lines?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the hon. Member is not very clear. Yet, I would like to say that crores of rupees are required to provide infrastructural facilities in the oil sector. That work cannot be done by small companies. If gas pipe lines have to be laid then the services of big contractors rather than small contractors have to be taken. At the moment, there is no chance for the small industries to be involved in oil exploration work.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, the Minister has stated that out of 26 sedimentary basins, only seven sedimentary basins have been upgraded as producing basins. It clearly indicates that we are not able to exploit the full potential, so far as energy is concerned. However, we know that in the present world, energy is a formidable weapon. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many sedimentary basins have been upgraded during the last Five Year Plan in addition to the Eighth Five Year Plan.

In view of the present situation in the Middle East where war is looming large, what kind of pre-emptive or precautionary measures the Government has taken in case war breaks out in the Middle East because we know that India is still importing a huge amount of crude oil from the Middle East?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Basically, I do not have the figure of Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans. I have the latest Tenth Five Year Plan's figures. I shall tell you what was

the position prior to 1999 and what is the position now. Prior to 1999, 67 per cent of the exploration work was given by nomination and 33 per cent only through production-sharing contract. After giving 70 contracts, the picture changes so eminently that under NELP, 67 per cent of the sedimentary area is covered and the nomination, which was 67 per cent earlier, gets reduced to 22 per cent. The production-sharing contract, which was 33 per cent, gets reduced to 11 per cent. Long and short is, before NELP started, only 0.46 million sq.km. was under exploration and with these three NELP rounds, now the area covered is 1.05 million sq.km., which is nearly three times more than what was being done earlier.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, I had asked him about the precautionary measures...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can personally meet the Minister and ask him. This question does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is why I did not reply. Since it is an eminent question and everybody would be having it in mind, I must say that it is our desire that war should not break out, but in case it does come, then we have made sufficient contingency arrangements so that the stocks which we are having now would suffice for two months. A continece plan has been made. We have placed advanced contracts on the countries which are not in the war zone. So, we will ensure that there is no break in supply.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, my question is, have the Government tried to explore oil on and off shore of Orissa; if so, which are the public sector or private sector companies engaged in this exploration work and have they met with any success.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, it would be a little difficult for me to reply specifically for every State. But what I can say is that under NELP-3 round, we have given 70 blocks. So far as Orissa is concerned, one block has been given for exploration. Andhra Pradesh, has been given one block; Assam—one block; Himachal Pradesh—one block; Gujarat—three blocks; Mizoram—one block; Nagaland—one block; Rajasthan—two blocks; Tripura—one block; Uttar Pradesh—one block; and West Bengal—one block. On-land, these are the 16 blocks which have been given and we will be coming up with the fourth round in the first week of April wherein some more on-land blocks also would be given.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: But with regard to Orissa, have you met with any success as yet.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and sit next to him and get the answer.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask whether Government have entered into any kind of agreement with the private sector or the corporate sector for the work relating to exploration of oil. Whether any corporate house has been given any preference? In this very context, my question is when domestic prices of oil is influenced by the prices of oil in the international market and when the war against Iraq is imminent which would definitely result into price hike of oil, then keeping all these things in view whether the Government have allowed any research work to be conducted to find out some alternatives of petrol so that we are self dependent?

SHRI RAM NAIK: The 70 blocks given by the Government have gone in favour of private sector oil companies. They had offered bids. Private companies, foreign companies and Indian companies are all included therein.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Please tell us a few names of the big corporate houses.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I have already furnished the entire information in the House. So far as your second question regarding alternative of petrol is concerned, there are two sources...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Has the Reliance also been given?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Rashid Alviji, why do you interrupt?

SHRI RAM NAIK: I shall let you know. So far as the alternative of petrol is concerned, there is coalbed Methane. Efforts are on to explore that substance. Contracts have been signed for 8 blocks under that. Moreover, we have decided to blend five per cent of molasses which is used for preparing Methane, in Petrol. Work in this regard has been started in a major sugarcane producing States since January. In future this work will be undertaken in the entire country and also we will raise it from five per cent to ten per cent. Both these things are there. You will be happy to know all this. So far as the names of companies are concerned, Reliance, NICO agency, ONGC, Oil India, ICO are involved, their bids were attractive. We have approved the cases on the basis of their merits.

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in 1950 gas and oil were found in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalore districts of Western Rajasthan. There are two gas based power houses there and there is also power generation. Meanwhile some other companies came there and now they have started the work. The hon. Minister was telling that twenty million ton of oil reserve has been found near Goramalani and Satan in Barmer district. Further, he also told that there is also oil reserve there. You know, oil has been explored mostly from desert areas, like from Gulf countries. That area is very backward which witnesses frequent droughts. There is no job opportunities, no factories, no business avenues. So, there is discrimination in allotment of blocks. You should give more blocks. If no domestic companies are coming forth, then there are foreign companies. You should give maximum blocks so that oil exploration work may be undertaken in other places as well. The second part of my question is that when so much oil reserves have been found there, then a refinery would be required to be set up. I have been told that some oil would be taken to Gujarat. A oil refinery can be set up and for that decision cannot be taken over night. You need to make a lot of planning for that. I would like to know if you would give some assurance in this regard or would make some announcement regarding setting up of a oil refinery in Barmer district so that people would get job opportunities.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Efforts in this regard were being made since 1950 but they were put off later on. Now again efforts have been made which are yielding good results. Recently, nearly twenty million ton of oil has been found in Rajasthan. We shall take the fourth round to find out the places having possible oil and gas reserves. We are trying to give more blocks in future. Definitely the blocks with possible oil reserve would be on offer. Rajasthan has come on the oil map of India. Earlier, only Assam, Gujarat, some parts of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were on the oil map. Now Rajasthan is also on the oil map. For that I congratulate the people of Rajasthan. The Government would make all efforts to go for oil exploration from the possible places.

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: What is your programme regarding setting up of an oil refinery in my area. You did not mention that.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not want to give any assurance to him. Sona Ram ji, you may please take your seat.

SHRI RAM NAIK: If you permit...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not permit.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Since the hon. Member has raised his question while sitting in his place, so I would also like to reply in a sitting position and would say that if more oil reserve is found, then we shall consider that point.

[English]

Railway Safety Work

*145. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have achieved the target set forth in the Green Book for the railway safety during the last one year;

Items Plan-head wise	Targets	Physical achievements	Net Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
Track Renewals	2050 Kms	2490 Kms.	1106.6
Bridge Works	165 nos.	170 nos.	44.15
Signalling & Tele	72 stations	75 stations	155.92
Rolling Stock	158 coaches, 1 diesel loco	158 coaches, 1 diesel loco	127.61
Total			1434.28

(c) The total amount sanctioned for Special Railway Safety Fund during 2001-02 and 2002-03 (Budget Estimate) along with expenditure for 2001-02 and 2002-03 (up to December, 2002) is given below:—

	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in crores)	Net Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2001-02	1400.00	1434.28
2002-03 (Budget Estimate)	2210.00	1345.03 (upto Dec. 2002)

(d) Some of the recent safety measures being taken are as under:—

- (i) A non-lapsable Special Railway Safety Fund to Rs. 17,000/- crore has been set up for renewal of over aged assets and for safety enhancement works.
- (ii) Enhanced financial powers to the General Managers for faster implementation of safety works.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount sanctioned for Special Railway Safety Fund and the amount spent so far out of this fund; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government for railway safety in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The works contained in the Green Book and targetted for completion during 2001-2002 were completed. The details of expenditure in 2001-02, planned-wise are as below:—

- (iii) Safety Departments to be made broad based.
- (iv) Safety officer is given powers to recommend punishments on the lines of Vigilance advice.
- (v) Training to Railway staff is provided immediately after their recruitment and thereafter their knowledge is refreshed periodically. Seminars, Workshops and field demonstrations are also organized for 'permanent way' staff from time to time to enhance and update their knowledge.
- (vi) Procurement of simulators as training aid to improve training of running staff.
- (vii) Odour-cum-fume type hot box detectors are under lab tests for timely detecting and detaching hot boxes thereby preventing breakage of axle/journals on the run.
- (viii) Fitment of micro processor control speed recorders to monitor speed of the train.

- (ix) New wagons being inducted into the system are equipped with more reliable Casnub Bogies and Air Brake System. Bogie Mounted Brake System on wagons has also been developed. The use of Composition Brake Blocks on wagons is being progressively increased.
- (x) Improvement in rolling stock design to reduce the impact of accidents and resultant casualties.
- (xi) Procurement of new generation diesel locomotives with enhanced safety features such as multi-re-setting vigilance control device, computer controlled brake system, extended dynamic brake and creep control to avoid wheel slipping.
- (xii) All the Production Units, majority of repair workshops and large number of Sheds/Depots have achieved ISO 9002 certification for their Quality maintenance system.
- (xiii) For monitoring track geometry and running characteristics of the track, sophisticated track recording cars, oscillograph cars and portable accelerometers are being used progressively.
- (xiv) An anti-theft elastic rail clip and fish bolt fastening is under development.
- (xv) Instructions have been issued to reduce the number of fish plated joints, wherever feasible and for burring of two fish bolts, one on each rail, at joints located in the stretches considered vulnerable.
- (xvi) There has been progressive increase in use of Tie Tamping and Ballast Cleaning Machines for track maintenance. Track Renewal Trains are also being used.
- (xvii) For detection of rail fractures/weld failures, adequate double rail Ultra Sonic Flaw Detectors have been procured. Self Propelled Ultrasonic Rail Testing Cars are being procured.
- (xviii) The specifications of rail steel have been upgraded and are in conformity with the International Union of Railways (UIC) specifications.
- (xix) To keep the track in good condition, track renewals are carried out whenever it becomes due subject to availability of funds.
- (xx) Patrolling of railway track by gangmen is carried out at vulnerable locations during monsoon, summer and winter.
- (xxi) The track structure is upgraded on planned basis.
- (xxii) Regular inspection of track at various levels is undertaken.
- (xxiii) Derailment prone four wheeler wagons (CRT wagons) are being phased out of service.
- (xxiv) Closer liaison is being maintained with State Police Departments, wherever required for prevention of crime on Railway tracks and bridges.
- (xxv) Stringent penalty to the extent of dismissal/removal from service is being imposed on officials causing serious accidents.
- (xxvi) All Cast Iron screw pile bridges have been sanctioned for rebuilding.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to greet the Minister of Railways of the country, Shri Nitish Kumar ji. I would like to convey thanks to him...*(Interruptions)* I would like to congratulate him on my own behalf and on behalf of the Shiv Sena. The Rail Budget he has presented in the House yesterday is a budget of the common man. After paying thanks to the hon. Minister I would like to ask some questions...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: You are not going to gain anything by showering praise on Shri Nitish Kumar ji because I know him for the last many years...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: What we are going to gain, all the people of the country know that. That does not require any discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the honourable Minister that rail accidents should not happen and the Minister of Railways has taken a number of safety measures for the purpose from time to time but the accidents are still occurring. Keeping in view some major rail accidents that have taken place during the last year I would like to know whether the Government are of the view that by following the norms mentioned in the green book the rail travel in the country would become safe? Part 'b' of my question is as to what extent there has been shortfall in achieving the targets mentioned in the green book and what are the reasons therefor? Part 'c' of my question

is that what amount of money is required to be invested for making the infrastructure ready to make the travel in the Indian railways fully safe and ensuring that it should conform the international standards and whether the Government have drawn any priority list for the purpose?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, addressing the issue of safety has been the top priority of the railways but as the hon. Member is aware that the amount money that was required to be made available under the depreciation reserve fund for renewal work, could not be provided because of paucity of funds due to which a number of assets which were to be renewed, could not be renewed and a long list of the same has become ready. As such when Railway Safety Review Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice Khanna in 1998, that committee, apart from making many other recommendations, had also recommended that old assets have not been renewed and to clear the backlog of the same, the Government of India should arrange lump sum funds. At that time it was assessed that a fund to the tune of Rs. 15,000 crore is required for the purpose. The Government of India had accepted that report and a special railway safety fund of Rs. 17,000 crore was created in April, 2001. With the help of this fund, the work of track renewal which is already over due, would be done. Wherever bridges are required to be replaced, those will be rebuilt. Renewal of signal equipments would be taken up and old rolling stock would be replaced and apart from it, other items have also been provided to improve the safety in rail travel.

Hon. Member had asked whether every problem related to safety would stand solved by taking up these works. In this connection I would like to say that it is not possible that all the problems would stand solved by merely setting up of the special Railway Safety Fund because this fund has been set up for renewal of our overaged heads. This would help in averting the rail accidents that can take place due to the old assets. We have analysed the accidents and have found that most of the accidents i.e. 65 percent accidents occur due to human error. Secondly 17 percent accidents occur at level crossings due to the lapses on the part of road users. This is a big percentage. As regards human error, it is to be set right and as I mentioned in the rail budget yesterday that there were vacancies at the lower level staff related to safety category and we have been managing the work with difficulty. As many as 20,000 such posts have been identified. These posts would be filled up within a year by launching a special drive. The other thing is that training would have to be upgraded and people will have to be trained from time to time by starting refresher courses. For this purpose modern

gadgets would be required. Equipments like simulators are also being pressed into service and, as such, we are emphasizing on the training. We are launching special drive so that the element of human error which is the major reason for the accidents could be addressed. As such the accidents that take place due to failure of equipments and the steps that we have taken in this regard, I have mentioned about that at page No. 2 in the rail budget. This would help in allaying the apprehension of the honourable member.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: The Railways had sanctioned 4370 posts of railway police in Maharashtra, the fifty percent expenditure of which was to be borne by the Railway Board. An amount of Rs. 31 crore spent under this head by Maharashtra Government during the last three years has not been paid by the railways and the Maharashtra Government has been asking for the payment. I would like to know from the Minister as to why the payment of the outstanding amount is being delayed and the time by which the Ministry propose to clear this payment?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Though this supplementary question is not related to the original question, yet I would like to tell that when this issue was brought to my notice by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra recently, I immediately directed to railway authorities that whatever amount of Maharashtra Government is pending in this regard, that should be checked and the matter should be settled.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In the reply, the hon. Minister listed 26 specific lines pertaining to the safety network. (xxvi) point (xxvi) says:

"All Cast Iron screw pile bridges have been sanctioned for rebuilding."

I would like to know from hon. Minister as to whether this provision has been included after or before the accident of the Rajdhani Express.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Which Report are you referring to?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In your written reply, the 26th point of the railway safety measures says: "All Cast Iron screw pile bridges have been sanctioned for rebuilding."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether this particular measure has been incorporated

after or before the accident of the Rajdhani Express at Rafiganj. If it has been done before, whether that particular bridge was taken care for rebuilding in this category? If it is not so, whether it is opted for after the accident of the Rajdhani Express?

I also want to know whether the hon. Minister has decided a policy line to fix accountability of that disaster due to failure of safety measures either at the level of DRM or GM. It is because after the disastrous Ghaisal accident, the GM of NF Railways was promoted as GM of the Western Railways. Therefore, I want to know on the accountability part if there are lapses on the safety proposals as ensured by the Railway Ministry. Will the Minister answer these questions?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The written reply says: "All Cast Iron screw pile bridges have been sanctioned for rebuilding.

[*Translation*]

It has nothing to do with the accident of Rajdhani Express. It happened before that. As regards the accident of Rajdhani Express, you have mentioned about some other bridge. Rajdhani Express had met with accident before reaching that bridge and that bridge does not come under this category. The inquiry into the accident of Rajdhani Express has been completed. I have requested the Ministry of Civil Aviation to publish the report in full. If the report is published, people would be able to form their opinion. If anything is wrong with our investigation system, that can be set right through a public debate and a debate in the Parliament. I have written a letter to the Civil Aviation Minister on behalf of my ministry that this report should be published.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Civil Aviation Ministry has not published it. One Cabinet Minister is telling us that he is asking the Civil Aviation Ministry to publish it, and the Civil Aviation Ministry is not publishing it. Then, who is responsible? Government as a whole is responsible. They are not doing it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this clearly means that there is no proper coordination among the different Ministries of the Government.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You need not read too much into it. Whatever rules have been framed, reports are not published as per those rules because discussion on the

report takes place inside and outside the Parliament. If the report is published, then the Parliament has got the right to know, people have got the right to know. Earlier even the railway department had the doubts whether to publish the report or not. But now I have brought everyone round that this report should be published. The railways have also written that report should be published. That is the final stage now. If report of any accident is published, then the people would be able to know that inquiry has really been conducted properly.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I need your protection. The disastrous Rajdhani Express accident has cause I concern to the entire nation. The Minister is admitting that he himself wrote to the Civil Aviation Minister to publish the Report and the Minister of the other Department is not publishing the Report, and Parliament is kept in the dark. This is very unfair. It is the question of accountability of the Government. The Minister himself is admitting it. This is how the Government is functioning...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Hon. Dasmunshiji, please do not try to read too much into it. We have always tried to publish the report.

MR. SPEAKER: Munshiji has got your point very well. Whatever you have said, he has got all that very well.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such attempt has been made for the first time.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 146. Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Question No. 146...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, till the Tehelka.com inquiry is not over, we are not ready to hear him. So, we are staging a walk-out...(*Interruptions*)

11.59 hrs.

(*At this stage, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and some other hon. Members left the House.*)

[Translation]

Recovery of Remote Control Air Vehicles in J&K

*146. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two remote controlled Pakistani aircraft with ammunitions aboard have been found in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether these aircraft have been thoroughly checked by Indian authorities;

(c) if so, the quantity of ammunitions recovered;

(d) the number of time Pakistani aircraft violated the Indian space during the last two years till date;

(e) the action taken by the Government in each case; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) No remote controlled Pakistani aircraft with ammunition on board have been found in Jammu & Kashmir. However, one Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) that intruded into Indian air space on 5th February, 2003 was shot down in Mendhar, J&K.

There have been seventeen incidents of air space violations by Pakistani aircraft/UAVs since 1st January, 2001 to 15th February, 2003. The penetration into the Indian air space in the above incidents were marginal and short lived.

The Indian armed forces have the requisite air defence mechanisms in place to monitor and thwart intrusions by any aircraft. Protests are also lodged with the concerned country through diplomatic channels in case of any violations.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle had intruded into Indian air space which was shot down in Mendhar in Jammu and Kashmir. During the course of inquiry it was

found that the Aerial Vehicle did not have arms and ammunitions aboard. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what that Aerial Vehicle had carried? 17 incidents of such nature have taken place. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether or not the Government have taken such incidents seriously?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle shot down by our army had no ammunitions, aboard. When that vehicle fell down, that was all debris. Pakistan UAV intruded into the Indian air space seventeen times, but penetration of this vehicle into the Indian air space was not deep. There was no need to intercept or shot down the same through Air Force or Army.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Sick Central Public Sector Undertakings

*141. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of sick Industrial units are increasing every year in Central Public Sector;

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

(c) the number and details of CPSUs found sick and running in losses as on date, PSU-wise;

(d) whether the Government have taken any policy decision on selling these sick units or to close down or to revive them;

(e) if so, details thereof, PSU-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (f) The number of sick industrial Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) registered with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was 66 as on 31.3.1999 and 68 as on 31.12.2002, till which period the information is available. As per Public Enterprises Survey 2000-01, laid in Parliament on 7.3.2002, 60 of these 68 CPSUs had incurred losses

during 2000-01, till which period the information in respect of profitability is available. The reasons for losses are enterprises specific. However, some common reasons include obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, depressed market conditions, high interest burden, high cost of production, surplus manpower, etc.

The present policy of the Government is to bring down Government equity in all non-strategic PSUs to 26 percent or lower if necessary; restructure and revive potentially viable PSUs; close down PSUs which can not be revived; and fully protect the interests of the workers. The cases of sick industrial CPSUs are considered by BIFR for formulation and sanction of revival/rehabilitation schemes on case to case basis, through quasi-judicial proceedings as per the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. As per

available information as on 31.12.2002, BIFR has sanctioned revival scheme in respect of 19 CPSUs, out of which 2 CPSUs have been declared as 'No longer sick'.

BIFR has also recommended for winding up of 18 CPSUs as they have no potential of revival. The status of 68 CPSUs registered with BIFR along with profit/loss is given at Statement-I.

The list of sick industrial CPSUs which have been disinvested or are under the process of disinvestments as per Government policy is given at Statement-II.

Closure of a CPSU/unit is considered as the last option, when efforts for revival fail. List of CPSUs/units which have been closed is given at Statement-III.

Statement I

CPSUs Registered with BIFR As on 31.12.2002

S. No.	Name of CPSU	Date of order	Profit/Loss (-) (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
A. Revival Scheme Sanctioned			
1.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	31.3.1995	-7.02
2.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Limited	1.10.2002	-4.69
3.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	17.10.1995	1.74
4.	British India Corpn. Ltd.	17.12.2002	-37.41
5.	Heavy Engineering Corn. Ltd.	26.8.1996	-189.26
6.	Instrumentation Ltd.	23.12.1998	-34.52
7.	Jessop & Co. Limited	20.9.2002	-48.77
8.	NTC (APKK & Mahe.) Ltd.	7.2.2002	-92.55
9.	NTC (DPR) Ltd.	22.2.2002	-58.48
10.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	10.2.2002	-141.45
11.	NTC (MN) Ltd.	1.10.2002	-207.67
12.	NTC (MP) Ltd.	12.2.2002	-100.78
13.	NTC (SM) Ltd.	1.10.2002	-188.24
14.	NTC (UP) Ltd.	5.2.2002	-135.68
15.	NTC (W. Bengal & Assam) Ltd.	15.2.2002	-129.72
16.	U.P. Drugs & Pharma. Ltd.	12.7.2002	0.03

1	2	3	4
17.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	9.5.1995	0.16
B. Winding Up Notice Issued			
18.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1.12.2002	-15.41
19.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	23.7.2002	-37.69
20.	Bharat Pumps & Comp. Ltd.	15.11.2001	-5.59
21.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. LTd.	10.5.2000	-328.16
22.	Indian Drugs & Phar. Ltd.	23.2.2001	-245.39
23.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	19.9.2001	-187.31
24.	National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.	23.2.2001	-320.74
25.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	11.4.2002	-0.97
26.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	1.10.2002	-32.66
27.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	9.10.2002	-8.15
28.	Trivani Structuralis Ltd.	24.10.2002	-45.92
C. Winding up Recommended			
29.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	1.11.2002	-9.29
30.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12.6.2000	-54.74
31.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	22.7.1996	-43.87
32.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	1.6.2002	-53.36
33.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	19.1.1995	-13.98
34.	Cycle Corporation of India	10.7.2000	-59.49
35.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	30.9.1994	-61.56
36.	Hindustan Vegetables Oils Corporation Ltd.	7.12.2001	-19.44
37.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharma Ltd.	4.7.2000	-2.98
38.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corp. Ltd.	29.6.2001	-230.72
39.	National Bicycle Corp. of India Ltd.	20.12.1993	-0.34
40.	National Instruments Ltd.	1.10.2002	0.09
41.	Pyrites Phosphates & Pharis Ltd.	20.11.2002	-108.30
42.	Rayrolle Burn Ltd.	13.7.2001	-4.96
43.	Smith Stanistreet & Phar. Limited	3.12.2001	-9.78
44.	Southeqn Pesticides Corporation Ltd.	1.11.2001	-6.09

1	2	3	4
45.	Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.7.1996	NA
46.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation Ltd.	14.2.1995	-31.43
D. Dismissed as Non-maintainable			
47.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	3.4.2002	-1276.70
48.	Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corporation	2.4.1997	0.87
49.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	29.11.2002	-792.90
50.	Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd.	29.11.2002	-17.84
51.	Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	17.11.1997	-1.67
52.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co.	13.11.1995	-15.26
E. Draft Scheme Circulated			
53.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	12.6.1998	-230.76
54.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	4.7.2001	-2.08
55.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	20.2.1997	-66.43
F. Under Inquiry			
56.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	—	-8.67
57.	Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd.	—	-4.47
58.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	—	-917.19
59.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	—	-4.98
60.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	—	-71.41
61.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	—	-2.19
62.	NEPA LTd.	—	4.86
63.	Praga Tools Ltd.	—	-34.96
G. No. Longer Sick.			
64.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marktg. Corpn.	20.8.2001	-1.20
65.	Scooters India Ltd.	1.7.2000	5.10
H. Failed & Reopened			
66.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	14.9.2001	-45.22
I. Remanded by AAIFR			
67.	Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.12.2002	-948.84
J. Remanded by Court			
68.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	1.12.2002	-1956.58

Statement II*List of Sick Industrial CPSUs Disinvested/Under the process of Disinvestment***A. Name of Sick Industrial CPSUs disinvested**

1. Paradeep Phosphates Limited

B. Names of Sick Industrial CPSUs under the process of disinvestment

1. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited
2. Braithwaite & Company Limited
3. Burn Standard Company Limited
4. Hindusan Cables Limited
5. Hindustan Salts Limited
6. Instrumentation Limited
7. Jessop & Company Limited
8. National Instruments Limited
9. NEPA Limited
10. Tyre Corporation of India Limited.
11. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Limited
12. Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Company Limited
13. Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited

Statement III*List of Sick Industrial CPSUs Closed*

1. Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited
2. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
3. Cycle Corporation of India
4. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
5. National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited
6. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation
7. Southern Pesticides Ltd.
8. Tannery & Footwear Co. Limited
9. Weighbird India Limited
10. RBL Limited
11. Tangra Unit of Tyre Corporation of India

12. 4 Units of HMT Limited
13. 7 loss making Refractory Units/Fabrication Unit of Burn Standard Co. Limited
14. 31 Mills of NTC

*[Translation]***Telecast of World Cup Cricket Matches***143. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan has finalised any agreement with the Global Cricket Corporation to telecast live the ICC World Cup Cricket matches;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement signed;

(c) the amount of money to be earned by the Doordarshan as a result thereof;

(d) whether all matches of the World Cup Cricket are not being telecast live by Doordarshan;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Salient features of the agreement are given in the Statement.

(c) Doordarshan is expected to earn a minimum Rs. 20.43 crores from the telecast of the tournament.

(d) to (f) In all, 16 matches are being telecast 'live' on DD-1 and 43 matches on 'deferred' basis on DD-2.

Statement

1. A Tripartite agreement was signed on 11th September, 2002 between Global Cricket Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nimbus Communication Ltd. and Prasar Bharati.
2. GCC is the terrestrial rights holder for ICC Global Cricket Corporation Cricket tournament up to 2007.

3. Nimbus Communication Ltd. has been selected as a revenue management company by GCC with the approval of Prasar Bharati.
4. Prasar Bharati has procured terrestrial free to air television rights from GCC to telecast some selected matches of World Cup Cricket Tournament being held in February—March, 2003.
5. Doordarshan will telecast 'live' 16 matches of World Cup on DD-1 as per break up given below:

I. Preliminary round	—	8 matches including 6 matches of India
II. Super six round	—	5 matches.
III. Semi Final	—	2 matches.
IV. Final	—	1 matches.
Total		16 matches

6. M/s. Nimbus Communication Ltd. will provide the following Minimum Guarantee amount to Doordarshan.

ICC World Cup Matches 2003

S. No. Detail of matches	Min. Guarantee per match	No. of Matches telecast	Min. Amount of Revenue in Rs.
I. Non-India matches	Rs. 1.00 crore per match	7	7.00 crore
II. India matches	Rs. 1.25 crore per match	6	7.50 crore
III. Semi-Finals	Rs. 1.25 crore per match	2	2.50 crore
IV. Semi-Finals involving India	Rs. 1.50 crore per match	—	—
V. Finals	Rs. 1.60 crore per match	1	1.60 crore
VI. Finals involving India	Rs. 1.75 crore per match	—	—
VII. Deferred telecast on DD-Metro		43	1.40 crore
VIII. Highlights	Rs. 1.00 Lakh per match	43	00.43 crore
Total			20.43 crore

7. The above Minimum Guarantees will be the net amount excluding service tax and agency commission for marketing.
8. Pursuant to clause 6 & 7 above, M/s. Nimbus has provided Prasar Bharati with Bank Guarantees of Rupees 20.43 Crores.
9. Bank Guarantees may be encashed if the aggregate Minimum Guarantees applicable for the series are not met.
10. Bank Guarantees will be released only after the recovery of Minimum Guarantee amounts as well as all other dues of Prasar Bharati.
11. All taxes etc. are to be borne by GCC.
12. The production of matches will be the responsibility of the GCC.

13. Nimbus Communication Ltd. will be paid commission not exceeding to 15% of the advertising revenues.
14. 7,200 seconds per match Commercial Time will be allowed by Prasar Bharati.
15. If additional airtime beyond 7,200 seconds are sold Prasar Bharati will receive Rs. 60,000/- (Net) per 10 seconds within the match and Rs. 15,000 (Net) per 10 seconds outside the match.
16. DD—Metro will be telecasting 43 matches including 16 matches telecast live on DD-1 on Deferred basis between 9.30 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

Uplinking Facility to Foreign News Channels

*147. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to provide uplinking facility to the foreign owned news channels;
- (b) if so, this move is likely to affect Prasar Bharati in any manner;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Ministry has demanded that the broadcasting band in VSAT transmission should also be brought under this purview delinking it from the Communications Ministry;
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (f) whether opinions of the Defence, External and Home Ministries have also been taken in this regard; and
- (g) if so, the final decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (g) The Government has for the first time, received an application from a wholly owned foreign company for uplinking a 24-hour news channel from India which is India focussed. This has necessitated a re-look at the existing uplinking policy in so far as it relates to the News and Current Affairs Channels and technology neutral guidelines for uplinking. For this consultations with various Ministries have been undertaken and it is proposed to take the matter to the Cabinet for consideration.

As per the extant policy, all TV channels irrespective of their ownership (including equity structure) or management control aimed at Indian viewership, are permitted to uplink from India subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria and adherence to various terms and conditions including, inter-alia, adherence to programme and advertisement codes.

*[English]***Utilisation of Railway Land**

*148. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of land under Railways as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the area of unused land under Railways, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Railways have any plan to utilise such land;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the surplus land is likely to be utilised;
- (e) the revenue earned by the Railways from commercial utilisation of Railway land during the last three years;
- (f) the area of Railway land encroached upon by unauthorised persons, State-wise; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to remove these encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a), (b) and (f) State-wise details of land data are not maintained. The zone-wise details of total land holding on Indian Railways, unused land and land under encroachment are as under:—

(In Hectares)			
Zonal Railway	Total land	Unused land	Land under encroachment
1	2	3	4
Central	49371	3114	130
Eastern	19265	1531	97
East Central	33561	1328	42
Northern	45306	2997	1179
North Eastern	26032	948	47
Northeast Frontier	43223	2831	230
North Western	27749	955	37

1	2	3	4
Southern	33207	2200	77
South Central	33148	2209	50
South Eastern	78040	501	255
Western	34305	2251	74
Total	423207	20865	2218

(c) and (d) The vacant railway land if not required for immediate operational and maintenance purposes, is utilised for short-term licensing for purposes connected with railway working (e.g. bulk oil installations, sidings etc.), afforestation, cultivation and commercial plantation.

(e) Earnings from land utilisation during last three years are:—

(Rs. in crore)

1999-2000	30.37
2000-2001	94.49
2001-2002	233.53*

*Includes Rs. 131 crore arrears of licence fee received from Oil Companies.

(g) Railways are engaged in a continuous exercise to remove encroachments from their land as per provisions

of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, and the Railways Act, 1989.

Blacklisted NGOs

*149. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL;
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have blacklisted NGOs who have shown poor performance in the past three years;

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

(c) the number of NGOs involved in irregularities and the details of irregularities found;

(d) whether the criteria for the allocation of funds to NGOs have been further revised; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise List of NGOs Blacklisted during the last three years i.e., from 1999-2000 to 2001-02

Sl.	Name & address of the Organisation	Reasons for blacklisting/stoppage of grants-in-aid
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Sri Durga Education Society, D.No. 17-105, Sundaraiyet Street, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	Found to be fictitious
2.	Christ Rural Development and Education Society, Dalavayapalli (V), Kodikanda (P.O.) Chilamethur Mandal, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer. No satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.
3.	Sangameshwara Educational Society, D.No. 11-292-A2-02, 4th Cross, Aravind Nagar, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer. No satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.

1	2	3
4.	Cultural Action in Rural Development, Pamidi, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer. No satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.
5.	Adarsha Mahila Mandali, MIG-II 50, APHB Colony Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer. No satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.
6.	Mercy Minority Educational Society, 13-2-668, 1st Cross, Ramchandra Nagar, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer. No satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.
7.	Mother India, Gorantla-515231, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer. No satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.
8.	Learning in the field of Training (LIFT), Flat No. 302, Rocky Apartments Venkatreddy Colony, Secunderabad, AP	The project and the organisation was not in existence.
9.	Yuvajana Vikalangula Samkeshma, Sangam Kummara, Palam Road, Vinukonda, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh-522647	Found less no. of beneficiaries at the time of inspection of CIF. Which were also not actual Street Children
10.	Social Service Society for Poor People, 1/2909, Tharaka Ramapuram, Dharamavaram, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Centre for rehabilitation of children of prostitutes for which grant was sanctioned was not in existence.
Bihar		
11.	Gramin Vikas Sangathan, P.O. Kormathu Bhaya, Pai Bigha Gaya (Bihar)	The NGO had been reported to have received grant from Ministry on false recommendation of State Government of Bihar. This has reported by Secretary, Govt. of Bihar through the office of CCD
Delhi		
12.	Delhi Education Centre, Zia Sarai, New Delhi	Performance found unsatisfactory-stoppage of further grant-in-aid
Goa		
13.	Asha Bhavan, Goa	The NGO was found to be non-functional.
Gujarat		
14.	Unigramodhyog Rachanatmak Samiti, Surendra Nagar, Gujarat	Project was not functioning satisfactorily
15.	Bagini Niketan, 10/Tulsi Marg Baug Colony, Near Core House Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	The Organisation was not implementing the project as per the scheme
Karnataka		
16.	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Pre-examination Coaching Centre, Near Ram Mandir, Bidar-585041 (Karnataka)	Non-existence of institution. The recommended of the Government was forged.

1	2	3
17.	Independent Pre-examination Coaching Centre, 1, Muniyappa Layout, New Police Station Road, K.R. Puram, Bangalore Karnataka	Non-existence of institution. The recommended of the Government was forged.
Maharashtra		
18.	Jan Kalyan Samaj Vikas Sanstha, Osmanabad, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.
19.	International Mission of Dr. Ambedkar Education Society, Nagpur, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.
20.	Apang Association, Amravati, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.
21.	Tantrik Prashikshan Sansthan, Amravati, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.
22.	Shiv Shakti Education Society, Nagpur, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.
23.	Jambuant Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Banjara Colony, Khokadpura Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Functioning of the project was found very unsatisfactory and almost non functional.
24.	Savitribai Jyotirao Phule Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Harhala, Taluk Mangroolpir, Distt.-Akola, Maharashtra.	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra
25.	Apanga Association, Nandgaon Khandeshwar, Distt.-Amravati, Maharashtra	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra
26.	Apang Mahila Mandal, Amravati, C/o Kamala Jadhav, Maharashtra	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra
27.	Akshar Sarvajnik Vachnalaya, Ambika Nagar, Distt.-Akola, Maharashtra.	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra
Rajasthan		
28.	Chetna Public School Shikshan Samiti, B-22 Sanjay Colony, Nehru Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Project was not functioning satisfactorily
Tamil Nadu		
29.	Enmasse Counselling Technical Centre, 157, Alwarpet Street, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Project was not functioning satisfactorily and misappropriation of funds
Uttar Pradesh		
30.	Ambedkar Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Maharajganj, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.
31.	Anjuman Madrasa Islamia, Jalaun, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.
32.	National Institute of Social Welfare, Faizabad, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.
33.	U.P. Rana Beni Madhav Jan Kalyan Samiti, Rai Bareilly, U.P.	Adverse report from DM, Rai Bareilly.

1	2	3
34.	Abhinav Sewa Sansthan, Dwarika Ganj, Sultanpur, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.
35.	Jan Kalyan Evam Nari Uthan Samiti, Faizabad, U.P.	The Centre was not found to be working as envisaged under the Scheme.
36.	Harijan Kalyan Samiti, Karouli, Lathouri, Distt., Ambedkar Nagar, U.P.	The Centre was found to be non-functional.
37.	Karunodaya Sewa Sansthan, Mirzapur, U.P.	The Centre was found to be non-functional.
38.	Rashtriya Samaj Kalyan Sangh, B-405, Goapala Tower, 50-Ramtirath Marg, Lucknow, UP	Fake recommendation reported by the State Government.
39.	Bal Vikas Avam Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Post Nawabganj, Distt:-Gonda, U.P.	Reported to be non functional by State Govt. of U.P. and JS (SD&A) who inspected on 17-6-2000.
40.	Jan Sewa Sansthan, Kaundhiyara, District Allahabad, UP	Two inspections on 10.7.2000 and 27.1.2001 revealed no activity in both the projects.
41.	Sarva Kalyan Sansthan, 564/44, Guru Nanak Nagar Allambagh, Lucknow, U.P.	The project of the organisation was found non existing as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.
42.	Anant Ashram, LD-9, Sector F, LDA Colony, Kanpur Road, Lucknow, UP	The project of the organisation was found non existing as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.
43.	Prabhat Antarashtria, MD-1 LDA Colony, Lucknow (UP)	The project of the organisation was found to be fake as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.
44.	Sewa Lok Kalyan Samity, Tarangini Marg, ELIDCO Colony, Bangla Bazar, Post Office Bahadruckh, Lucknow (UP)	The project of the organisation was found to be fake as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.
45.	Bhartiya Samojjothhan Seva Sansthan, Nehru Nagar, Chakiawa, Deoria (UP)	A complaint from Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi, MP (Deoria) <i>vide</i> letter dated 10.10.2001 that the organisation was found to be non existing. This was also verified on further requiring by Ministry official
46.	Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Avam Mahila Vikas Seva Sansthan, Village and PO Chakiawa, Deoria, UP	A complaint from Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi, MP (Deoria) <i>vide</i> letter dated 10.10.2001 that the organisation was found to be non existing. This was also verified on further requiring by Ministry official
47.	Ambedkar Gramodhyog Seva Sansthan, Ram Janki Nagar, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Project was not functioning satisfactorily
48.	Murlidhar Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Rustampur, Dhiya, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	Project was not functioning satisfactorily

1	2	3
49.	Nandini Bal Vikas and Gramin Gramodhyog Sewa Samiti, Vill. Parbati, P.ZO. Harwanshpur, Distt. Gonda, U.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation.
50.	Awadh Sansthan, Ramghat, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	The project and the organisation was not in existence
51.	Propkari Sansthan, LS-2/648, Sector-F, Janakipuram, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Number of inmates present at the time of inspection was very less.
52.	Bharatiya Gramin Kshetra Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Jai Narain Verma Road, Fatehgarh, Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	The organization was not running the project for which grant was sanctioned
53.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, 280/69, Tilak Nagar, Baghambari Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	The organization was not running the project for which grant was sanctioned
West Bengal		
54.	Vivekanand Anath Ashram, Vill & Post-Kamlai, PS: Intahar, Distt. Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	Project was not functioning satisfactorily

FDI in Print Media

*150. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have now settled the issue of the foreign investment/participation in the print media;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is considering/review of the existing policy for participation of foreign news agencies in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether under the 1956 Resolution, foreign news agencies are only allowed to distribute news within the country through an Indian news agency owned and managed by Indians;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have taken a final decision in regard to foreign equity structure at par with FDI in news publications (26%) or make it comparable with other areas in broadcasting (cable etc.) at 49%; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI

SHANKAR PRASAD): (a), (f) and (g) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to:

(i) allow foreign direct investment upto 26% in Indian entities publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing in news and current affairs, subject to suitable safeguards.

(ii) allow foreign investment upto 74% in Indian entities publishing scientific technical and speciality magazines/periodicals/journals.

(iii) allow publication of Indian editions of foreign scientific, technical and speciality magazines/periodicals/journals.

(b) to (e) The extant policy in force since 1956 requires that the foreign news agencies distribute news in this country only through the Indian news agencies.

It is felt necessary to consult with media persons/industry connected with the news agencies in order to ascertain if the 1956 policy on news agencies needs a detailed review given the rapid technological/other changes noticed in the meantime.

Ban on Serials Promoting Superstition/Extra Marital Relation

*151. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present all the serials on both the channels of Doordarshan as well as the cable are based only on two subjects i.e. superstition and extra-marital relations and rural India is not visible in these serials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether telecasting of knowledge, science, art, culture and agriculture in all these programmes is also very nominal;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to change this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan as a public service broadcaster does not telecast programmes which support superstition and illicit relations. All the programmes telecast on Doordarshan are previewed before telecast to ensure that they are suitable for family viewing and are in accordance with the provisions of Doordarshan's Broadcast Code.

The programmes telecast on satellite channels when distributed through cable network, are required to adhere to the Programme Code laid down in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Programmes Code does not permit programmes which encourage superstitions or offend good taste and decency.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan telecasts programmes on information, education and entertainment. Educational programmes on Doordarshan cover various subjects like science, art, culture, agriculture, health, environment etc.

Government has no role in programme decisions of private satellite TV networks.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Power Plants Based on Rice Husk

*152. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to institute for Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance, mini power plants based on rice husk technology can fulfill the electricity needs of rural areas and can be a boon to farmers and millers besides ensuring sustainable development as outlined in Kyoto Protocol;

(b) if so, to what extent Government has been successful in introducing this technology; and

(c) to what extent the Government are making efforts for its immediate use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Government are aware of a press report which attributed the idea of power plants based on "rice husk ash" (RHA) to the Institute for Solid Waste Research & Ecological Balance (INSWAREB) at Visakhapatnam. The press report is misleading in that it is rice husk and not rice husk ash which is used to generate electricity. Government are aware of the views of the Institute. The use of rice husk and other kinds of bio-mass to generate power is well-known.

(b) and (c) A total capacity of 164 MW has already been installed in the country for generation of power from biomass, including rice husk. A capacity of 218 MW is under implementation. A target of 250 MW has been set for biomass power generation during the Tenth Plan. Central Financial Assistance is provided for various types of projects besides other promotional incentives. Soft loans for commercial projects are available for Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Policies have been introduced in various States for grid connection of biomass power projects.

[Translation]

Review of Reservation Policy

*153. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the reservation policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the position of reservation for various classes of society at present;

(c) whether certain castes in various classes are reaping the maximum benefits of reservation;

(d) if so, reasons therefor;

(e) whether several classes and castes are carrying agitation seeking reservation on economic basis;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the policy of the Government about the creamy layer in the other backward classes and whether the creamy layer provisions are adhered to; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is available in all groups of posts. In case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition, reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively.

(c) and (d) No information is available in this regard.

(e) and (f) Demands have been raised to provide reservation on economic basis from time to time.

(g) and (h) Reservation is not available to OBCs belonging to the Creamy Layer. Criterion for determining Creamy Layer status is being adhered to.

[English]

Hike in Natural Gas Prices

*154. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government, as per gas tariff policy, have decided to hike the LNG prices;

(b) if so, whether the hike in prices of LNG is aligned with the transportation tariff;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is facing opposition from fertilizers and power plants sectors besides the gas industry like GAIL; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to face the situation and to withdraw the hike in prices of LNG?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (e) The import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) with permission for 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The prices of LNG will be market determined and would be fixed by the company concerned and not the Government. Prices of LNG have not been

finalized and announced by the companies so far. Therefore, question of any hike in LNG prices or opposition to it from fertilizer sector, power plants or GAIL does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of Petrol Pumps

*155. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various oil companies are allotting petrol pumps according to their marketing plan; and

(b) the names of the oil companies which have violated the marketing plan alongwith the details of the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the public sector have been allotting retail outlets (petrol pumps) for different locations in the country, based on selection of dealers made by various selection boards. All these allotments, except those under the following two schemes which are outside the marketing plan, have been made out of the marketing plans approved by the Government:—

- (i) Special Scheme for allotment of retail outlet dealerships and LPG distributorships to the widows/next of kin of defence personnel killed in action in 'Operation Vijay' (Kargil).
- (ii) Discretionary quota of the Government for allotment of dealerships/distributorships on genuine compassionate grounds and in deserving cases, to the following persons:
 - (a) Dependants of Defence/Paramilitary/Police personnel, who are killed in action or persons permanently disabled while performing their duties and have not been suitably rehabilitated;
 - (b) Dependants of Central/State Government employees, who are killed or permanently disabled while performing their duties and have not been suitably rehabilitated.

Consequent upon dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) in the petroleum sector w.e.f. 1.4.2002, the selection of dealers for retail outlets is now to be made by the OMCs out of the marketing plans already approved by the Government and those to be approved by the OMCs themselves.

Power Connection under "Kutir Jyoti" Programme

*156. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target fixed and achievements made under the Kutir Jyoti Programme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any review has been made of this scheme;

(c) if so, the outcome of the review;

(d) whether many States including Madhya Pradesh have stopped giving single point connection facility;

(e) if so, the names of those States and the time from which this facility has been withdrawn along with the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the single point connections given to each of the State during 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (f) As per the report of the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the targets and achievements of connections released under Kutir Jyoti Programme during the last three years are as under:—

Financial Year	Target	Achievement
1999-2000	5,40,000	4,97,373
2000-2001	6,50,000	5,24,674
2001-2002	7,00,000	4,70,125

State-wise details of Kutir Jyoti targets fixed and achievements during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

During 2002-03, as against the target of release of 6,53,007 connections, the achievement upto 15.2.2003 is 2,42,091. It is expected that 5,66,770 connections would be released during the year. The details are given in Statement-II.

On the recommendations of Group of Ministers (GOM), the Ministry of Power constituted a Committee in

March, 2001 under the Chairmanship of Member (Power System), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to review the guidelines of Kutir Jyoti Programme. The Committee made the following recommendations:—

- (i) The unutilized funds may be passed on to other demanding States. This review of utilization of allocated funds may be done at the end of 2nd quarter and adjustment required may be done at the end of 3rd quarter.
- (ii) Sub-Divisional units in the SEBs/Utilities should be strengthened.
- (iii) Participation of NGOs may also be considered.
- (iv) The SEBs/Power Utilities to be empowered in consultation with Panchayat bodies to select beneficiaries with the fixed criteria BPL households on the basis of BPL survey reports conducted by the State Governments and prepare a list well in advance.
- (v) Continue to provide single point connection and provide extension by one or two points.
- (vi) All the connections under the Programme should be metered and read quarterly, and if consumption exceeds 45 units in three months, the connection should be converted to the normal connection.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GOM), the Government has enhanced the unit expenditure of electrification for rural household below poverty line from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1800/- in special category States and Rs. 1500/- in other States.

Besides, an independent study of evaluation of implementation of Kutir Jyoti Programme was conducted by REC through Operations Research Group (ORG), Vadodara in February, 2000.

As per reports made available, none of the States has withdrawn the facility of single point connection under the Kutir Jyoti Programme. However, during the current financial year 2002-03, all other States except Goa, J&K and Manipur have accepted to implement the programme for release of Kutir Jyoti connections. The State of Madhya Pradesh is implementing the programme.

Statement I***Kutir Jyoti Programme: Performance during the last three years (1999-2002)***

Sl. No.	States	1999-00				2000-01				2001-02			
		Grant (Rs. lakh)		KJ Conn. (Nos.)		Grant (Rs. lakh)		KJ Conn. (Nos.)		Grant (Rs. lakh)		KJ Conn. (Nos.)	
		Allo.	Drawn	Tar.	Ach.	Allo.	Drawn	Tar.	Ach.	Allo.	Drawn	Tar.	Ach.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280	541	28000	38000	202	1391	20150	130000	217	2000	21700	200000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	60	19000	7772	18	54	1790	6000	20	121	1953	10884
3.	Assam	170	0	17000	569	468	0	46810	1688	504	0	50410	553
4.	Bihar	520	283	52000	41945	1143	312	114250	25342	929	582	92880	54310
5.	Goa	130	0	13000	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	108	0
6.	Gujarat	175	50	17500	5000	158	42	15750	4200	170	39	16990	3900
7.	Haryana	115	0	11500	0	98	0	9750	0	105	182	10500	13536
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100	38	10000	4080	40	32	4000	2036	43	17	4306	1601
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	105	0	10500	0	48	9	4800	528	52	0	5169	0
10.	Karnataka	210	1596	21000	200000	243	1411	24300	145087	262	1427	26166	60018
11.	Kerala	160	150	16000	15000	142	550	14200	35152	153	100	15290	18717
12.	Madhya Pradesh	350	573	35000	35714	548	20	54800	51770	439	8	43897	4950
13.	Maharashtra	300	420	30000	35757	490	230	49000	14607	528	20	52767	7420
14.	Manipur	105	0	10500	0	32	0	3150	0	34	25	3390	0
15.	Meghalaya	210	45	21000	5625	35	29	3520	3500	38	22	3790	2820
16.	Mizoram	115	115	11500	11500	8	100	830	10000	9	30	890	3000
17.	Nagaland	125	113	12500	11815	24	78	2400	12000	26	100	2580	6000
18.	Orissa	250	16	25000	5286	357	0	35700	41	384	0	38440	0
19.	Punjab	110	50	11000	5000	45	25	4500	2500	48	50	4840	5000
20.	Rajasthan	220	92	22000	9940	240	121	24000	15012	258	150	25840	15000
21.	Sikkim	105	15	10500	0	9	0	900	0	10	0	969	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	270	341	27000	40421	308	384	30800	45919	332	317	33169	42700
23.	Tripura	105	124	10500	19217	56	88	5600	13783	60	97	6031	9000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	640	3	64000	131	1257	2	125700	509	1288	0	128784	0
25.	West Bengal	340	84	34000	4601	532	0	53200	5000	573	20	57290	1686
26.	Jharkhand									302	121	30157	1699
27.	Chhattisgarh									151	152	15118	7331
28.	Uttaranchal									66	0	6576	0
Grand Total		5400	4709	540000	497373	6500	4878	650000	524674	7000	5580	700000	470125

Statement II**Allocation and Expected Achievement under Kutir Jyoti Programme during financial year 2002-03**

Sl. No.	States	Programme		Programme Accepted by State/SEBs		Achievement (As on 15.2.2003)		Expected Achievement (2002-03)	
		Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Conn. (Nos.)	Grant Amt. (Rs. lakhs)	Conn. (Nos.)	Grant Amt. (Rs. lakhs)	Conn.	Grant Amt. (Rs. lakhs)	Conn.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309.90	20660	1500.00	100000	1417.00	90360	1450.00	92000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.90	1550	27.90	1550	20.00	—	22.95	1000
3.	Assam	720.00	40000	720.00	40000			540.00	20000
4.	Bihar	1327.05	88470	1327.05	88470	240.00	70161	963.53	72000
5.	Jharkhand	430.65	28710	430.65	28710		17531	327.83	20000
6.	Goa	7.50	500	0.00	0			0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	242.70	16180	91.50	6100	48.00	2636	90.75	6000
8.	Haryana	150.00	10000	150.00	10000	87.00	1802	135.00	8000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61.49	3416	22.86	1270	18.00	406	22.86	1270
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	73.80	4100	0.00	0			0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	373.80	24920	373.80	24920	62.00	4480	1122.50	107000
12.	Kerala	218.40	14560	218.40	14560	109.00	16605	184.20	17000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	627.15	41810	627.15	41810	314.00	1444	538.58	30000
14.	Chhattisgarh	216.00	14400	457.50	30500	108.00	5580	378.75	20000
15.	Maharashtra	753.75	50250	225.00	15000	144.00	4416	202.50	12000
16.	Manipur	48.42	2690	0.00	0			0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	54.18	3010	54.18	3010	27.00		45.09	2000
18.	Mizoram	12.60	700	54.00	3000	54.00	3000	54.00	3000
19.	Nagaland	36.90	2050	90.90	5050	45.00		90.45	5000
20.	Orissa	549.15	36610	1000.00	66667			726.00	30000
21.	Punjab	69.15	4610	69.15	4610	35.00	800	64.58	4000
22.	Rajasthan	369.15	24610	225.00	15000	230.00	1419	172.50	8000
23.	Sikkim	13.86	770	13.86	770	7.00		11.43	500
24.	Tamil Nadu	473.85	31590	600.00	40000	422.00	17451	525.00	30000
25.	Tripura	86.15	4786	216.00	12000	97.00	4000	180.00	8000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1834.05	122270	1050.00	70000	525.00		787.50	35000
27.	Uttaranchal	94.05	5225	728.10	40450	365.00		544.05	20000
28.	West Bengal + C16	818.40	54560	818.40	54560			521.70	15000
Grand Total		10000.00	653007	11091.40	718007	4374.00	242091	9700.73	566770

*[English]***Manufacturing of Combat Aircraft**

*157. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to manufacture twin engine medium range combat Aircraft and a cost effective space vehicle;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Power Reforms in the Country

*158. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments specially Madhya Pradesh have made any agreement with the Centre to bring about reforms in the power sector;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) the assistance sought by these State Governments from the Centre under the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 26 States have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Power for undertaking reforms and restructuring of the power sector in a time bound manner and linking the support of Government of India to achievement of predetermined milestones. Government of Madhya Pradesh entered into an MoU with the Government of India on May 16, 2000. The salient features of the MoU are as under:

Reform programme by State Government

- Reorganization of State Electricity Boards.
- 100% electrification of villages and hamlets.
- Energy audit at all levels.

- Setting up of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.
- Rationalization of tariffs.

The assistance sought from Government of India under the MoU, Inter-alia, includes:

- Supply of additional power from the Central generating stations.
- Strengthening and improving the transmission network by Power Grid for enabling additional power to the State.
- Extension of financial support to the States to upgrade its sub-transmission and distribution network in a phased manner.
- Providing technical consultancy assistance for studies for system loss reduction programme which would include appropriate technology including a high voltage distribution system in a phased manner.
- Financial assistance to the States for executing the system loss reduction programme. Assistance will also be provided from Central Government companies such as NTPC, NHPC, PFC, POWERGRID on adoption of best commercial practices including accounting policies by the restructured entities.
- Provide assistance in obtaining funding for 100% electrification of villages and hamlets.
- Relaxation of normal conditionalities relating to exposure limit, Rate of Return, Debt Service Coverage Ratio for financing investments by Power Finance Corporation.
- Extension of support to proposals relating to additional investment in power generation in the State.
- Allocation of additional power from new central generating stations directly to the commercially viable distribution company in the State.

*[Translation]***Senior Citizens**

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

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of senior citizens in the country as on January 31, 2003;

(b) whether the Government have any specific agency or branch to study and address the issues related to the senior citizens who have become victims of the circumstances created by nuclear family system;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have formulated and implement any welfare schemes for these senior citizens;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the various steps being taken to set up Old Age Homes to ameliorate the condition of the senior citizens in various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) State-wise number of Senior Citizens in the country as on the 31st January, 2003 is not available. However, the State-wise population of persons aged 60 years and above as per 1991 Census is given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the Nodal Department for issues relating to Senior Citizens.'

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The details of the facilities/benefits given to Senior Citizens by different Departments/Ministries are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(f) State wise number of Old Age Homes, for which financial assistance is given by the Ministry of Social Justice is given in Statement-III enclosed.

Statement I

Population 60 years and above for India, States and Union Territories as per the 1991 Census

S. No.	State/UT	Population 60 years and above
1	2	3
	INDIA*	5,66,81,640
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45,10,929
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37,560

1	2	3
3.	Assam	11,94,460
4.	Bihar	54,08,629
5.	Goa	82,507
6.	Gujarat	26,37,803
7.	Haryana	12,67,741
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4,20,003
9.	Karnataka	31,42,708
10.	Kerala	25,67,365
11.	Maharashtra	55,10,131
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43,89,202
13.	Manipur	1,11,105
14.	Mizoram	33,186
15.	Meghalaya	78,742
16.	Nagaland	63,777
17.	Orissa	22,80,956
18.	Punjab	15,90,059
19.	Rajasthan	27,67,870
20.	Sikkim	18,508
21.	Tamil Nadu	41,61,822
22.	Tripura	1,93,295
23.	Uttar Pradesh	95,46,943
24.	West Bengal	41,15,573
25.	A & N Islands	9,546
26.	Chandigarh	28,351
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,943
28.	Daman & Diu	6,327
29.	Delhi	4,39,520
30.	Lakshadweep	2,639
31.	Pondicherry	58,440

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

Statement II***The Facilities/Benefits given to Senior Citizens by Different Ministries/Departments***

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Facilities/Benefits given to Senior Citizens by different Ministries/Departments
1	2	3
1.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	<p>(i) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry responsible for welfare of the Senior Citizens. It has announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) which seeks to assure older persons that their concerns are national concerns and they will not live unprotected, ignored and marginalized. The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) confers the status of senior citizen to a person who has attained the age of 60 years. The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) inter alia visualizes support for financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter, emphasis upon education, training and information needs, provision of appropriate concessions, rebates and discounts etc. to Senior Citizens and special attention to protect and strengthen their legal rights such as to safeguard their life and property.</p> <p>(ii) The Ministry is also implementing following schemes for the benefit of Senior Citizens:</p> <p>(a) The Scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organisations/Self Help Groups for Construction of Old Age Homes/multi-service centres for older persons. Under this Scheme, one time construction grant for old age homes/multi-service centre is provided.</p> <p>(b) An Integrated Programme for Older Persons has been formulated by revising the earlier scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes relating to the Welfare of the Aged". Under this Scheme, financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided to NGOs for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units and to provide non-institutional services to older persons.</p>
2.	Ministry of Rural Development	<p>(i) Under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, Central Assistance of Rs. 75/- p.m. is granted to destitute older persons above 65 years. This Scheme has been transferred to the State Plan w.e.f. 2002-03.</p>

1	2	3	4
		(ii)	Under the Annapurna Scheme, free food grains (wheat or rice) upto 10 kg. per month are provided to destitute older persons 65 years or above who are otherwise eligible for old age pension but are not receiving it.
3.	Ministry of Finance	(i)	Section 88 of Finance Act, 1992, provides income tax rebate of upto Rs. 15,000 or actual tax whichever is less to senior citizens who have attained the age of 65 years at any time during the relevant previous year.
		(ii)	Senior Citizens are excluded from "One by Six" scheme for filing the Income Tax Return under proviso Section 139(1).
		(iii)	For Senior Citizen, the deduction in respect of medical insurance premia is upto Rs. 15,000/- under Section 80D.
		(iv)	RBI has permitted higher rates of interest on saving schemes of Senior Citizens (persons having the age of 65 years and above). Accordingly, w.e.f. 15.05.01, Banks permitted 0.5 per cent higher rate of interest on fixed deposits.
		(v)	Separate counters are marked for Senior Citizens at the time of filing the Income Tax Returns. Senior Citizens of the age of 65 year and above as on 31st March of the assessment year, must be a pensioner and should come personally, get priority while submitting their Income Tax Returns. Besides, on the spot assessment facility is also provided.
4.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare		The Ministry (on request from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) has issued instructions to all State Governments to provide for separate queues for older persons in hospitals for registration and clinical examination.
5.	Ministry of Railways	(i)	Indian Railways provide 30% concession in all classes and trains including Rajdhani/Shatabadi trains for women above 60 and men above 65 years of age.
		(ii)	Indian Railways also have the facility of separate counters for Senior Citizens for purchase/booking/cancellation of tickets.
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	(i)	Indian Airlines/Jet Airways is providing 50 per cent discount on basic fare for all domestic flights in Economy Class to senior citizens having the age of 65 years (men and women)

1	2	3	4
		(ii)	Sahara India Airlines is providing 50 per cent discount on basic fare for all domestic flights in Economy Class to senior citizens having the age of 62 years (men and women)
7.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		Reservation of two seats for senior citizens in front row of the buses of the State Road Transport Undertakings (ASTRU).
8.	MCD, Delhi		MCD, Delhi, has opened a separate counter for senior citizens for submission of property tax.
9.	Miscellaneous	(i)	Telephone connection is given on priority to senior citizens of age 65 years and above by the Ministry of Telecommunications.
		(ii)	On the request of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India has advised Chief Justices of all High Courts in the country to accord priority to cases involving older persons and ensure their expeditious disposal.

Statement III*Statewise Total Number of Non-Governmental Organisations and Old Age Homes*

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of NGOs	OAH
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	117
2.	Assam	15	7
3.	Bihar	1	1
4.	Gujarat	5	3
5.	Haryana	20	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
7.	J & K	8	4
8.	Karnataka	47	49
9.	Kerala	3	2
10.	MP	7	6
11.	Maharashtra	23	7
12.	Manipur	38	24
13.	Nagaland	3	1

1	2	3	4
14.	Orissa	59	44
15.	Punjab	16	6
16.	Rajasthan	5	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	63	49
18.	Tripura	3	2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	64	35
20.	West Bengal	57	35
21.	Delhi	10	0
22.	Pondicherry	4	3
23.	Chandigarh	1	0
Total		603	402

*[English]***Development of Adoption Services**

*160. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has urged the State Governments to play a proactive role in developing adoption services;

(b) if so, the response of the State Government thereto;

(c) the names of the States who have set up State Adoption Cells and State Advisory Boards on Adoption;

(d) the guidelines issued by the Union Government to the States to streamline the adoptions and to stop the illegal adoptions to the State Governments;

(e) the details of the financial assistance given to the Non-governmental Organizations for providing adoption services; and

(f) the main role of NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been taking steps to streamline and supervise the Adoption Programme in their respective States.

(c) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have constituted Adoption Cells while the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have set up State Advisory Boards on Adoption.

(d) Guidelines on in-country Adoptions were issued for the first time in the year 1998. Since then, a number of circulars have been issued to the State Governments by the Ministry to streamline the procedure involved in adoption and also to stop illegal adoption.

(e) A statement giving the requisite details is enclosed.

(f) The main role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is to provide service to orphans and destitute children and to promote in-country adoptions.

Statement

State-wise details of NGOs receiving grant under the Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote in-country Adoption during the year 2001-2002

(in Rupees)		
S.No.	Name of the Organisation	2001-2002
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Oju Welfare Association, Ita Nagar	533,700.00
	Sub Total	533,700.00
Assam		
1.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, Nagaon	172,125.00
2.	Helal Sangha Community Centre, Karimganj	151,686.00
	Sub Total	323,811.00
Delhi		
1.	Sewa Bharti, Jhandewalan	466,650.00
	Sub Total	466,650.00
Haryana		
1.	Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh	223,650.00
2.	SOS Children's Villages Association, Panchkula	354,452.00
	Sub Total	578,102.00
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	H.P. State Council for Child Welfare, Shimla	191,803.00
	Sub Total	191,803.00
Karnataka		
1.	Jayanthi Gram Women & Children Welfare Association, Bizapur	252,000.00
	Sub Total	252,000.00
Kerala		
1.	Dinasevanasabha, Pattuvam, Kannur	232,200.00
2.	Kerala State Council for Child Welfare Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram	278,290.00

1	2	3
3.	Holy Angel's Foundling Home, Thrissur	161,325.00
4.	Ananda Bhavan (Foundling Home), Palakkad	198,598.00
	Sub Total	870,413.00
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Sri Banke Bihari Kunj Bahuddeshiya Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bhind	518,850.00
	Sub Total	518,850.00
Maharashtra		
1.	Adharashram, Nashik	707,100.00
2.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, Latur	512,100.00
3.	Dnyan Gangotri Education Society, Latur	516,150.00
4.	Pankaj Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Bhandara	933,300.00
5.	District Probation and After Care Association, Kolhapur	496,800.00
6.	Vatsalya Trust, Mumbai	453,533.00
7.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded	493,900.00
8.	Smt. Narsabai Mahila Mandal, Nanded	452,700.00
9.	District Probation & After Care Association Ahmed Nagar	513,337.00
10.	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust, Nanded	526,950.00
11.	Shri Ganesh Shikshan Prasaarak Mandal, Latur	497,250.00
12.	Jaishree Sushikshit Berojgar Mahila Mandal Nagpur	172,125.00
13.	Rohini Kalyankari Mahila Mandal, Bhandara	329,719.00
14.	SAKAR (Society for Adoption Knowledge, Awareness & Resource), Auranabad	69,398.00
	Sub Total	6,674,362.00
Manipur		
1.	Social Reformation & Development Organisation Leikai, Imphal (East)	479,700.00
2.	Community Development Programme Centre Thoubal	479,700.00
3.	Tear Fund India Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation Service, Churachandpur	172,125.00

1	2	3
4.	Integrated Women and Children Development Centre (IWDC), Imphal	172,125.00
	Sub Total	1,303,650.00
Mizoram		
1.	International Poor Children, Aizawl	525,600.00
	Sub Total	525,600.00
Orissa		
1.	Subhadra Mehtab Seva Sadan, Khurda	241,200.00
2.	Banabasi Seva Samiti Kandhamal (Phulbani)	512,100.00
3.	Lutheran Mahila Samity, Kendrapara	504,000.00
4.	Maharshi Dayananda Service Mission Dhenkanal	229,050.00
5.	Anatha Parityakta Balashram, Nayagarh	418,725.00
	Sub Total	1,905,075.00
Rajasthan		
1.	Shri Kami Nagar Vikas Samiti, Kota	547,200.00
2.	Madhu Smriti Mahila and Bal Kalyan Utthan Sansthan, Kota	493,200.00
	Sub Total	1,040,400.00
Tamil Nadu		
1.	Malaysian Social Services, Chennai	291,600.00
	Sub Total	291,600.00
Tripura		
1.	Tripura State Council for Child Welfare Agartala	266,850.00
2.	Tripura State Council for Child Welfare Nutan Nagar, Agartala (west)	69,038.00
	Sub Total	335,888.00
West Bengal		
1.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, Barrackpore	161,325.00
2.	Vivekananda Welfare and Development Society, Kolkata	69,488.00
	Sub Total	230,813.00
	Grand Total	16,042,717.00

*[Translation]***Decontrol on Import of Petrol and Diesel**

1434. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to decontrol the import of petrol and diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of companies importing petroleum products in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the extant Exim Policy, imports of petrol and diesel are allowed through Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) as State Trading Enterprise. The changes in the Exim policy, if any, would be reflected in the Exim policy 2003-04 of the Government.

(c) Presently, the imports of all the petroleum products are freely allowed except for the products listed under Exim code 2710, whose imports are allowed through IOCL as State Trading Enterprise.

*[English]***Gas to Crematorium in Mumbai**

1435. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal for supply of CNG at concessional rates for Gas Crematorium in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the observations and further response of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) M/s Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL) are supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in different parts of city of Mumbai. As per MGL's policy the gas to crematorium will be supplied at the rate at which gas is being supplied to domestic consumers, which presently is 20% cheaper than domestic LPG. The crematorium in Mumbai is yet to register for supply of gas.

D.D. Programmes for Linguistic Groups

1436. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Doordarshan has fixed the allocation of its programme on TV according to the percentage of population of linguistic groups residing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme and timings allotted to cater to the demands of the different linguistic groups; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan runs "Regional Language Satellite Service" in different languages, which is also available in the households Delhi through cable. About two hours of programmes in Hindi are daily originated by the Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, as Hindi as the language of the service area catered by this Kendra. Programmes in Urdu and Punjabi are also telecast for half an hour, alternately every week.

Unreserved Passengers

1437. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that unreserved passengers use to travel in reserved compartments even in long distance trains; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some instances of unauthorised travel mostly by short-distance passengers have come to notice. The Travelling Ticket Examiners (TTEs) are instructed to check and penalise such passengers. Apart from manning of reserved coaches by ticket checking staff, regular drives are also conducted to curb this practice.

Regularisation of Casual Workers

1438. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to regularize the casual workers who rendered long years of service during 1980s and 1990s on different railway divisions in regular railway services;

(b) if so, the number of such former casual workers on different railway divisions who have been regularised and those still remaining to be regularised despite qualifying service as casual workers;

(c) whether absence of departmental records of casual service during the last two decades, is coming in the way of their regularisation;

(d) whether proof of such casual service furnished by the workers is considered sufficient for such regularisation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the criteria adopted for regularisation of those workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Loss of Luggage

1439. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has ruled that passengers can take the railways to the consumer courts seeking compensation against the loss or theft of luggage in their custody;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or being taken by railways for the safety and security of the luggage of passengers in trains;

(d) whether railways claims tribunals are dealing only with cases of theft or loss of goods booked with the railways for carriage;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedy available to the passengers whose luggage are lost in transit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission in the ruling to the revision petition No. 1590 of 2000 between Union of India & Others and Sanjiv Dilsukrai

Dave & Others against the order passed by Gujarat State Commission, has ruled against the Railways.

(c) The steps include curbing of activities of anti-social elements by police and RPF, sharing of intelligence on activities of criminals, generating awareness in the public for observing precautions, watch by TTEs and Coach attendants and escorting of trains by RPF staff in vulnerable sectors.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In addition to cases of theft or loss of goods booked with the railways for carriage, Railway Claims Tribunal also deal with cases of damage, deterioration, non-delivery, etc. of goods/luggage, parcels & animals booked with the railways, cases of accident & untoward incidents and refund of fare & freight.

(f) Railways have been providing assistance to the victimized passengers in lodging their FIRs with the Government Railway Police (GRP) so that appropriate action may be initiated by them.

Inclusion of Mahishya in the List of OBC

1440. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has recommended for the inclusion of 'Mahishya' in the list of OBC;

(b) if not, the reasons thereon; and

(c) the total list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBC from West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) A request has been received in the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) for inclusion of 'Mahishya' caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for West Bengal.

(c) The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 as amended on 27.5.2002 and Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 as amended on 8.1.2003.

[*Translation*]

Schemes Relating to Welfare of SC/ST Sent by Jharkhand

1441. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jharkhand Government has sent proposals relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Union Government to seek approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (d) The State Government of Jharkhand have sent the proposals under the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Union Government to seek approval and action taken/proposed to be taken and reason for not approving is given at the statements I and II enclosed.

Statement I

The scheme-wise position of proposals received for the welfare of Scheduled Castes from State Government of Jharkhand Government

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs) during 2002-03	Reasons for not releasing funds
1.	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs	Nil	Proposal not received. The State Govt. has also not sent Utilisation Certificate for earlier grant released under the scheme.
2.	Post Matric Scholarship	266.64	N.A.
3.	PCR and Atrocities	105.97	N.A.
4.	Hostel for SC boys & Girls	Nil	Proposal not received
5.	State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	Nil	Proposal not received
6.	Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	Nil	Proposal not received
7.	Book Banks	Nil	Proposal not received
8.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	1.15	N.A.
9.	Coaching & Allied	Nil	Proposal not received
10.	Upgradation of Merit of SCs/STs students	Nil	Proposal not received

Statement II

The scheme-wise position of proposals received for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes from State Government of Jharkhand Government

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released during 2002-03 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	5870.24
2.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	2093.50
3.	Boys Hostel for STs	Nil

1	2	3
4.	Girls Hostel for STs	Nil
5.	Post Matric Scholarship for STs	Nil
6.	Book Bank	Nil
7.	Upgradation of Merit	Nil
8.	Grants to State Tribal Development Corporations	Nil

Note: Proposals have been received from the State Government of Jharkhand seeking assistance under all the schemes mentioned above. Under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution financial assistance have been released. No funds could be released under the schemes at S. Nos. 3-8 above, as the proposals have not been found fit as per the norms, State Government has been requested to send revised proposals.

[English]

Pipelines Executed by Petronet

1442. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of various pipelines being proposed, planned and constructed under the aegis of petronet and its subsidiaries in the country;

(b) the details of equity partners in different subsidiaries with the percentage of equity sanctioned for them;

(c) the basic principle being observed in petronet in allotting equity;

(d) the criteria adopted for selecting the partners; and

(e) the time by which the pipeline is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (e) The details of pipeline projects undertaken and proposed to be undertaken by Petronet India Limited (PIL) and its subsidiaries in the country, along-with their status and expected date of completion are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) As per guidelines approved by the Government, PIL would hold 26% equity in each of the project subsidiary company formed by it. The balance equity would be held by equity partners consisting of the oil refining company whose products are to be transported through pipeline, interested oil marketing companies and other oil companies besides the financial institutions. Currently, the equity partners in different subsidiaries of PIL are holding equity ranging from 11% to 26%.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Pipeline	Status	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4
1.	Vadinar-Kandla	Sikka-Kandla section operational.	Balance 17 Km of the pipeline synchronize with the proposed refinery of Essar Oil at Vadinar.
2.	Cochin-Coimbatore Karur	Pipeline is operational.	—
3.	Mangalore-Bangalore	Construction of the pipeline completed.	Pipeline to be operational by March-2003
4.	Central India	Detailed route survey completed. Publication of Right of Users	Revised schedule to be firmed up after evaluation of alternate implementation structure.

1	2	3	4
		acquisition under P&MP Act. is in progress. Mode of implementing the project is being examined.	
5.	Paradip-Raurkela	Project approved by Board of PIL.	Implementation to synchronise with the proposed refinery at Paradip.
6.	Bina-Jhanshi-Kanpur	—do—	Implementation to synchronise with the proposed refinery at Bina.
7.	Bhatinda-Pathankot	Detailed Feasibility Report preparation.	Implementation to synchronise with the proposed refinery at Bhatinda.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Recruitment

1443. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that C.B.I. has unearthed several irregularities in the matter of filling up of vacancies by the Railway Recruitment Board in Ahmedabad (Gujarat);

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted inquiry into the above matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to remove such irregularities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On receipt of a source information, the Central Bureau of Investigation and Railway Vigilance jointly conducted a raid on 17/18.08.2002 and detected a case of pilferage of question paper of written examination for recruitment to the post of Assistant Station Masters conducted by Railway Recruitment Board, Ahmedabad. The delinquents involved in the racket and beneficiaries of pilferage were arrested. The examination was cancelled. The matter is under detailed investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. All Railways Recruitment Boards have been instructed to ensure strict confidentiality of the

question papers and to make foolproof security arrangements in the matter of printing, storage and transportation of the same so that such pilferage do not recur.

[English]

LPG Agencies/Outlets in West Bengal

1444. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target fixed for LPG Agencies and retail outlets in West Bengal during the last two years;

(b) the number of interviews held by DSBS and the number of complaints received about these selection by the Government; and

(c) the outcome of investigation conducted on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have not fixed any target for allotment of LPG distributorships/Retail Outlets in any State of the country in a particular year. However, from January, 2000 onwards, Dealer Selection Boards (DSBs) in the State of West Bengal have held the interviews for 49 Retail Outlets and 79 LPG distributorships. Certain complaints received against these selections were investigated in accordance with the Grievance Redressal System provided in the guidelines for selection of dealers/distributors.

Import of Gas by Petronet

1445. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officials from Qatar visited India to discuss the import of gas by Petronet Ltd. a joint venture of Indian Oil Companies;

(b) if so, whether in view of the huge findings of gas from within the country, India's dependence on imports has been reduced;

(c) if so, the quantity of gas being imported by India from Qatar and other countries; and

(d) the cost at which the gas is being imported and the foreign exchange spent on such imports during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As against the current allocation of 120 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) of natural gas, the current supply is about 65 MMSCMD. As per the Hydrocarbon Vision 2025 the demand of natural gas would go upto 231 MMSCMD in 2006-07. The recent discovery of gas by a consortium led by M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. will be of the order of around 25-35 MMSCMD. Despite the discovery of natural gas there would still be large gap between demand and supply of natural gas. To bridge this gap, one of the options is to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

(c) and (d) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL), a joint venture company promoted by four Public Sector Oil Companies viz. GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has signed an agreement with RagGas of Qatar for import of 7.5 Million Tonnes of LNG, 5 MMTPA for Dahej and 2.5 for Kochi Terminal. PLL is currently setting up 5 MMTPA LNG Terminal at Dahej, Gujarat. Mechanical completion of the project is expected in December, 2003. The import of LNG has not started as yet, therefore, question of incurring an expenditure on import of LNG does not arise.

Old Railways Bridges in Assam and North Eastern Region

1446. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the rail bridges in Assam and other States of the North East region which are too old and outdated requiring large-scale repairs, reinforcement or replacement;

(b) whether a comprehensive plan of action has been drawn out for repairs, reinforcement or replacement of the old and dilapidated bridges endangering running of the trains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Repairs, replacement of Railway bridges are decided on age-cum-condition basis and age alone is not the deciding factor. Assam and other States of the North East are served by Northeast Frontier Railway where none of the Railway bridges can be called too old or outdated. However, there are 961 Railway bridges which are more than 100 years old, out of these, 500 bridges are on Meter Gauge (MG) sections and the rest 461 bridges are on Narrow Gauge (NG) sections. Out of 500 bridges on MG sections, 432 are already sanctioned for rehabilitation/strengthening as part of the Gauge Conversion project while the rest 68 bridges are located on unimportant branches lines where the traffic volume is low. On NG section, all except one bridge are minor bridges where traffic density as well as loading standards are low and therefore these bridges do not require large scale repairs or replacement.

(b) and (c) There are no bridges on Indian Railways which can be said to be in dilapidated condition. However, there are 527 bridges categorized as distressed (as on 1.4.2002) requiring some repairs/rehabilitation, out of which 341 were targeted for rehabilitation during 2002-03 and 189 have since been completed as on 31.1.2003. Besides distressed bridges, rehabilitation/rebuilding of bridges is also undertaken on basis of physical condition/obsolescence and when required for carrying heavier loads. As on 1.4.2002 a total of 4484 bridges were sanctioned for rehabilitation/rebuilding out of which works on 999 are targeted to be completed in 2002-03 and work has been completed on 754 bridges till 31.1.2003.

Tension in NEEPCO

1447. DR. JAYANT RONGPI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned; "Tension in NEEPCO campus at Umrangsu following DHD threat", as appeared in the 'Tribune' (Assam Edition) dated the February 5, 2003;

(b) if so, whether NEEPCO is taking steps to strength its own security apparatus apart from usual reliance on normal State Government on such other agencies like CISF;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) number of posts lying vacant in the security department of NEEPCO category wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government filling up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Setting up of Registrar Adalats

1448. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up Registrar Adalats in the country to go into expansion of newspapers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities wherein such adalats are likely to be formed; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Flaring of Natural Gas

1449. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas is still being flared in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of natural gas which is being flared;

(c) whether there are any possibility of using such gas being flared;

(d) if so, the investment required for this purpose; and

(e) the steps proposed to properly use all available gas reserves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) During 2001-02 out of total gas production of 29.71 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) a quantity of about 1.67 BCM was flared, which constitutes about 5.6%.

(c) to (e) Gas is being flared mainly due to the technical and safety reasons, the time lag between start up of oil production and the creation of associated down stream infrastructure for associated gas, as well as the non-availability of consumers in remote areas and fluctuation in consumer offtake.

Continuous efforts are being made by the upstream oil companies for reduction of gas flaring and the investments required for this purpose vary from time to time. Some of the measures undertaken to reduce gas flaring include—

(i) Installation of compression facility, debottlenecking and construction of gas evacuation pipelines.

(ii) Incorporation of capacity control in gas compressors and installation of Gas Holders in order to negate surging effect.

(iii) Implementation of storage cum Flow Back scheme in order to conserve gas in underground depleted reservoirs during low upliftment by outside consumers.

Sky Bus Metro at Cochin

1450. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sky Bus Metro at Cochin, as recommended by the Kerala Government has been approved by the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sky Bus Metro system is an urban transport system. The system is not a 'Railway' and, therefore, such a system is not within the jurisdiction of Ministry of Railways. Responsibility of construction, maintenance and operation of such a system would rest with the respective State Government.

Petrol Pumps in Rural Areas

1451. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil PSUs are supposed to establish petrol and diesel outlets in rural areas under "universal obligation";

(b) if so, the details of this policy;

(c) to what extent Oil PSUs are implementing this policy;

(d) whether they are being encouraged to spread their sales network widely in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies conduct periodic surveys in all areas including 'E' class markets (remote areas not covered by National/State Highways and pockets of agricultural concentration having no retail outlets within 10-km radius) and 'D' class markets (National/State Highways) to identify locations which are feasible. Such feasible locations are included in the Marketing Plans of the Oil Industry. This is an ongoing process.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of LPG Agencies/Petrol Pumps to Disabled/Physically Handicapped Persons

1452. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the disabled/Physical handicapped persons in the country particularly in Haryana, Delhi and

Uttar Pradesh who have been allotted the LPG agencies and petrol pumps during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of reservation for the disabled/physically handicapped persons in the dealership allotment;

(c) whether reserved quota for handicapped persons in the said States has been exhausted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have allotted Retail Outlets (ROs) and LPG distributorships (LPG) in favour of physically handicapped persons (PH) during the last three years in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh as per following details:—

State	RO	LPG
Delhi	01	01
Haryana	04	05
Uttar Pradesh	20	18

(b) to (d) 5% of the Retail Outlet dealerships/LPG distributorships are reserved for the physically handicapped persons.

NCES in U.P.

1453. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any concrete scheme to cover the State of U.P. under the Non-Conventional Energy Sources programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) to (c) The Government have a wide range of programmes for the promotion and utilization of various non-conventional energy sources like solar, wind, small hydro and biomass throughout the country, including Uttar Pradesh. Details of major non-conventional energy programmes and the achievements therein as on 31.3.2002 in Uttar Pradesh are given in the statement

enclosed. The proposals received from the States are considered and sanctioned based on techno-economic viability and availability of funds. Annual targets are fixed under biogas and solar photovoltaic programmes in consultation with the State Governments. Targets for Uttar Pradesh for 2002-03 for the installation of 10,000 biogas plants, 6,000 solar home lighting systems and 100 solar street lighting systems have been fixed.

Statement

Details of major non-conventional energy programmes and the achievements made under these programmes as on 31.3.2002 in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Programmes	Achievements as on 31.03.2002
A Power Generation		
1.	Small Hydro Power (MW) (upto 25 MW)	21.50
2.	Biomass Power/Cogeneration (MW)	46.50
3.	Biomass Gasifier (kW)	1731
4.	Solar Photovoltaic Power (kW)	325
5.	Energy Recovery from wastes (MW)	1.00
B. Decentralised Energy Systems		
6.	Family Type Biogas Plants (Nos.)	371587
7.	Community/Institutional/Night soil biogas plants (Nos.)	1415
8.	Improved Chulha (No. in lakhs)	40.59
9.	Solar Photovoltaic Programme	
	(i) Solar Street Lighting Systems (Nos.)	800
	(ii) Home Lighting Systems (Nos.)	83142
	(iii) Solar Lanterns (Nos.)	79842
	(iv) Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants (kWp)	178.9
10.	Solar Cookers (Nos.)	50309
11.	Solar Photovoltaic Pumps (Nos.)	212
C. Other Programmes		
12.	Battery Operated Vehicles (Nos.)	32
13.	Special Area Demonstration Programme (Energy Parks in Nos.)	20
14.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (Blocks in Nos.)	115

MW=Megawatt kW=Kilowatt kWp=Kilowatt peak

[English]

Interview by Oil PSUs for Selection of Sites for Retail Outlets

1454. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of interview conducted by the four oil PSUs for the selection of new dealers/owners of the sites for the proposed retail outlets during the last one year;

(b) the quantum of investments by the perspective dealers on these new sites;

(c) whether imposing sudden new directives are causing wastage of huge investments in the present scene of deregulation period;

(d) if not, whether the oil PSUs propose to commission such retail outlets where all the process has been completed and the investments have been made; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Supreme Court of India, in its judgement dated the 20th December, 2002, has quashed the order of the Government dated the 9th August, 2002, cancelling allotments of retail outlet dealerships, LPG distributorships and SKO-LDO dealerships made on the recommendations of the Dealer Selection Boards (DSBs) since January 1, 2000, except in respect of certain cases which were reported in the media. The Court has also appointed a Committee comprising a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India and a retired Judge of the High Court of Delhi and has referred these media-reported cases to this Committee for its examination. The Court has asked the Committee to submit its report to the Court within a period of three months. In respect of the remaining cases of selection, which are not being examined by the aforesaid Committee, the Government have advised the oil marketing companies to take further action.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to SCs/STs in North Eastern States

1455. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps allotted to SCs/STs in North-Eastern States including Sikkim during the last three years;

(b) the number of those petrol pumps being run by the persons belonging to the SCs/STs in these States;

(c) whether some of those petrol pumps allotted to SCs/STs are actually being managed by non SCs/STs peoples; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Twenty-five retail outlet dealerships (petrol pumps), reserved for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) category, were allotted to persons belonging to SC/ST in the North-Eastern States during the last three years (i.e., 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002). Out of these, none was allotted in the State of Sikkim.

(b) to (d) Out of the above, all the retail outlet dealerships, which have been commissioned, are being run by the allottees themselves who belong to SC/ST.

Hike in Dealer's Commission

1456. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that oil PSU's are not increasing the RPO dealers' commission as per fixed and already approved formula to compensate the impact of price hike;

(b) the percentage of rates of petrol & HSD increased by the oil PSU's during the month of December, 2002 and January, 2003 and the net impact on the cost of marketing/sales by petrol dealers kilo-wise and percentage-wise;

(c) whether the oil PSU's are not following the Government's approval formula prescribed for the same; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) With the dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism in the petroleum sector effective 1.4.2002, the Government is no longer

fixing the dealers's commission on petrol and diesel, which is now being fixed by the oil companies.

The oil companies have last revised the dealers' commission effective 1.11.2002. As per this revision, the dealers' commission on petrol was increased from Rs. 613/KL to Rs. 639/KL and on diesel from Rs. 365/KL to Rs. 385/KL.

The retail selling price of petrol and diesel at Delhi from 16th November 2002 onwards are given in the Statement enclosed. Some elements of the dealers' commission depend upon the prices of petrol and diesel.

Statement

The changes in the retail selling prices of petrol and diesel in Delhi from 16th November 2002 onwards

(in Rs. per litre)

As on	Petrol	Diesel
16.11.2002	29.57	18.57
01.12.2002	28.91 (-2.2%)	18.06 (-2.7%)
03.01.2003	29.93 (+3.5%)	19.07 (+5.6%)
16.01.2003	30.33 (+1.3%)	19.47 (+2.1%)
01.02.2003	30.71 (+1.3%)	19.84 (+1.9%)

Note: Figures in bracket give percentage (%) change in price as compared to earlier price.

Installation of New Petrol Pumps

1457. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped the installation of new petrol pumps and process of selection of new dealers inspite of clear authorization;

(b) if so, whether the Government has also restrained the oil PSU's to stop the issue of LOI to the selected candidates;

(c) if so, whether the Government has issued these directives with restorspective effect;

(d) if so, whether these directions are to support and to help the private players and to defuse the speed of deregulations; and

(e) if so, the reasons and justifications for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Consequent upon dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism in the petroleum sector with effect from 1.4.2002, the selection of dealers for retail outlets (petrol pumps) for different locations in the country, will be made by the oil marketing companies themselves as per the guidelines to be adopted by them. While preliminary action like selection of suitable sites for setting up of retail outlets, etc., has been initiated, selection of dealers will be done after finalisation of guidelines in this regard.

Cost of Power Supply and Power Tariff

1458. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the cost of power supply and average tariff has been on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken action/propose to take action to correct the current trend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The increasing gap between cost of power supply and average tariff is mainly due to high T&D losses and inefficient operation of State Electricity Board (SEB). The Government of India has been signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with States reflecting the joint commitment of the Centre and the States to undertake reforms in a time bound manner. These reforms are aimed at improving the efficiency of State owned power sector and reducing T&D losses. The MOUs are being fleshed out to Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) with clearer and more specific milestones as the reform programme in the State is acquiring concrete shape. 25 States have been covered by this exercise till now.

With the enactment of Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 the State Commissions are required under Section 29(2)(c) to ensure inter alia that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity at an adequate and improving level of efficiency. So far 13 SERCs have passed tariff orders.

Under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP), projects for bringing about a turn around in identified distribution circles by reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses and improving the quality of power supply are being financed. In addition actual reduction of the gap between revenue and cost in the State is to be incentivised through grants.

Rail Projects in Maharashtra

1459. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going/new railway projects and surveys in Maharashtra and the progress achieved so far regarding completion of these projects;

(b) the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred on these projects so far, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for special package to complete the on-going railway projects;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a), (b) and (e) The details of ongoing/new railway projects in the State of Maharashtra along with expenditure incurred upto March, 2002, Outlay for 2002-03, and status with targets, wherever fixed, are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Project	Expenditure upto Mar. 2002	Budget Outlay 2002-03	Status with targets wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5
New lines				
1.	Amravati Narkher	60.97	10	Earthwork and bridges taken up presently in 44 km section. In balance section work of major bridges taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Puntamba-Shirdi	3.15	10	Final location survey has been completed. Land acquisition is in progress and the work will be started as soon as land becomes available.
3.	Panvel-Karjat	58.5	20	All land has been acquired. Earthwork and bridge works are in advance stage of progress, tunneling has been completed. The project is targetted for completion in 2003-04.
4.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vaijnath	3.49	15	Final location survey has been completed for 15 km from Ahmednagar end. Final location survey is in progress in the remaining section. Land acquisition is in progress. Work will be taken up as soon as land becomes available.
5.	Baramati-Lonad	0.49	5	Final location survey completed. Land acquisition proposal for 27 km submitted. Tender for earthwork and bridges invited.
Gauge Conversion				
6.	Miraj-Latur	142.26	30	Work completed between Kurduwadi and Pandharpur. On Latur-Latur Road, earthwork, bridge and ballast supply completed. Linking of track in progress. This portion is targetted for completion in 2002-03. Earthwork and bridges have been taken up in Kurduwadi-Latur and Miraj-Pandharpur section.
7.	Solapur (Hotgi)-Gadag	136.61	20	The work is being done in phases. The work Solapur-Hotgi (16 km) and Hotgi to Bijapur has been completed. Work is in progress on rest of the section from Bijapur to Gadag.
8.	Secunderabad-Mudkhed & Jankhampet-Bodhan	117	30	Mudkhed-Dharmabad, Dharmabad-Nizamabad (40 km) and Jankhampet-Bodhan (20 km) sections opened for passenger traffic. On Nizamabad-Bolarum section (146 km), earthwork and minor bridges are in progress.
9.	Mudkhed-Adilabad	7.98	30	The work was taken up under BOLT scheme. However, the contractor failed due to financial crunch and now the work is planned under railway funding. Earthwork has been completed in 80 km stretch. Contracts for balance earthwork, minor, major and bridges and ballast collection awarded and work commenced.
10.	Akola-Purna	0.44	10	Final Location Survey is in progress. In Purna to Hingoli section earthwork and minor bridges have been taken up.
11.	Gondia-Chandafort	241.89	0.01	The work has been completed. Financial adjustments are being made.

1	2	3	4	5
Doubling				
12.	Diva Kalyan doubling of 5-6 line	9.99	25	Earthwork, bridges & linking in yard in progress. The project is targetted for completion in 2003-04.
13.	Panvel-Roha-Land acquisition	2.6	0.5	Final Location Survey has been completed. Land acquisition is in progress. Work will be taken up once the land is made available.
14.	Daund-Bigwan	47.15	0.5	Completed and commissioned.
15.	Panvel-Jasal-JNPT	0.002	3.12	Final location survey has been completed. Work has been reviewed and it has been decided to take up the work. Tenders for earthwork are under finalisation.
16.	Pakni-Solapur	0	5	Land acquisition is in progress. Tenders for earthwork and bridges have been invited.
17.	Diva-Vasai (Suppl.)	151.28	0.5	Completed and commissioned.
Metropolitan Transport Project				
18.	Belapur-Panvel-doubling of commuter double line as part of East-West Corridor	84.76	0.5	Double line has been commissioned and for commuter traffic on 14.4.2000. Balance works to be executed by CIDCO are in progress.
19.	Kurla-Thane 5th & 6th line (phase I) (Kurla-Bhandup)	64.89	10	Earthwork, supply of ballast, track linking, major bridges, foundation and erection of OHE structures and other works are in progress.
20.	Thane Turbhe Nerul/Vashi part of corridor No. 1 in New Mumbai	121.28	1	Civil works or second line are nearing completion. Electrification and signalling works are in progress. Delay in acquisition of land at Thane affected the progress of work.
21.	Belapur-Seawood-Uran electrified double line	27.39	1	Work of important bridge on Panvel creek, construction of minor bridges, sub way at Seawood and work at Sanpada car shed are in progress. Due to financial crunch being faced by CIDCO, execution of the project has been divided in two phases. First phase consisting of commissioning of single line was targeted to be completed by March, 2003. However, in view of the financial constraints being faced by CIDCO, the completion of Phase-I is delayed.
27.	Kurla-Thane 5th and 6th line (Bhandup to Thane) Ph.II	24.44	10	Earthwork, supply of ballast, bridges and 22 KV aerial feeder obstructing 5th and 6th line by underground cable between Bhandu-Mulund and Mulund-Thane section is in progress.
23.	Thane-Mumbra 5th and 6th line	0	0.1	It has been decided that sanction for entire section from Thane-Diva is to be taken in one go. The proposal for the same is under process.

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Santacruz-Borivali 5th line	81.54	0.4	Completed and commissioned.
25.	Quadrupling between Borivali and Virar	115.09	118	Construction of important bridges, major bridges, yard remodelling and quarters in progress. Earthwork and minor bridges have been completed. Ballast collection is in progress.
26.	Virar-Dahanu Road-Automatic signalling	25.68	1	Completed and commissioned.
27.	Virar Dahanu Road-Development of facilities for introduction of EMUs and terminal facilities.	0.08	3	Necessary clearances have been obtained. Tenders for earthwork and bridges processed.

Railway Electrification

28.	Udhna-Jalgaon	108.9	30	176 RKM has been energised till March, 2002. Target for completion of the work in Dec. 2003.
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The details of ongoing surveys in Maharashtra are as under which are in various stages of progress:—

S. No.	Name of the Project	KMS
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New Lines

1.	Manmad-Dhule via Indore	350
2.	Shirpur-Mhow	185
3.	Kurla-Mahul	
4.	Khandwa to Nardana via Khargone, Sendhwa	225
5.	Umrer to Nagpur via Khaperkheda and Koradi	45
6.	Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad	60
7.	Chinchwad and Roha	95
8.	Goregaon-Borivali	7
9.	Latur Road-Mudkhed	120
10.	Umrer to Nagbhir	90

Gauge Conversion

11.	Pulgaon-Arvi GC with extn. to Amla	154
12.	Chhindwara-Nainpur	140
13.	Nagbhir to Nagpur	126
14.	Chhindwara-Nagpur	150

Doubling

15.	Mumbai Central-Borivali 5th and 6th line	30
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(c) No such package has been received in the Ministry of Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

Suburban Railway System

1460. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has sanctioned a substantial money for strengthening the suburban railway system in the country;

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

(c) whether the Central Government also propose to start suburban railway system in other parts of the country including Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Presently (i) a survey is in progress for introduction of inter-modal Transport system in Bangalore (Karnataka) by upgrading existing Railway infrastructure (ii) a proposal has been received for provision of Regional Rapid Transport System in National Capital region of Delhi, costing Rs. 2239 crores & covering approx. 60 Kms. of length.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of State/City	Total sanctioned cost of the projects (Rly's share)
1.	West Bengal/Kolkata	2652.35
2.	Tamil Nadu/Chennai	724.60
3.	Maharashtra/Mumbai	1087.99
4.	Andhra Pradesh/Hyderabad & Secunderabad	34.32
Total		4499.26

Military Medal to Union Minister

1461. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army Headquarters had recommended military medal for Union Minister Jaswant Singh for his role in diplomacy during the Kargil conflict;

(b) if so, whether the medal was presented to the Minister; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be presented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal requires approval of competent authority. No time frame for presentation of award can be given at this stage.

[Translation]

Changes in Exim Policy on Petroleum Products

1462. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to make necessary changes in the export-import policy on petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for making necessary changes in the export-import policy in regard to petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The existing provisions under the Exim Policy on petroleum products are being reviewed by the Government and the changes, if any, would be reflected in the Exim policy 2003-04 of the Government.

[English]

Policy of Development of C.C.I.

1463. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of untold miseries of the families of 1000 workers of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) plant at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government are also aware of the fact that the plant is located at a remote and backward area of the State; and

(c) if so, the action proposed/likely to be proposed by the Government for revival of the plant in line with Government's policy of development of remote and backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) Tandur Plant of the Cement Corporation of India Limited is in operation and employees/workers working in this plant are being paid their salaries & wages regularly. Welfare amenities are also being extended to them.

[Translation]

Loan to State Government for Rural Electrification

1464. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide soft loan to State Governments for electrification of thousands of villages in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government have decided to give subsidy on the interest also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate the acceleration of the pace of electrification of villages, hamlets and dalit bastis and to supplement the resources of the States for this purpose, Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) recently introduced new scheme for providing loan assistance to the State Governments on concessional interest rate varying from 1 to 3% per annum (1% for dalit bastis and 3% for hamlets and village electrification schemes). The unique feature of these new schemes is that if they are successfully and fully implemented within the stipulated time, then even this interest would be waived and refunded to the borrower in which event the schemes would become interest-free. Under this programme, REC has decided to earmark Rs. 500 crore annually during the Tenth Plan period.

(c) and (d) Government contemplates to provide 4% interest subsidy under proposed Accelerated Rural Electricity Programme (AREP) for loans to be taken by the State Governments for rural electrification for unelectrified villages including dalit bastis. If the progress of complete village electrification is satisfactory, the scheme may be extended to cover electrification of all hamlets and households. Rural Electrification would be through Conventional as well as Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The interest subsidy would be granted on the Net Present Value (NPV) basis after disbursement of loans.

[*English*]

Charging for Power from Agricultural Consumers

1465. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to charge at least 50 paise per unit of power from agricultural consumers during the meeting of the Chief Ministers held in March, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the States have failed to comply with the said agreement and offered farmers free power supply; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) The Chief Ministers Conference held on 3rd March, 2001 resolved that "it is necessary to move away from the regime of providing free power. The past decision of CMs of a minimum agricultural tariff of 50 paise may be implemented immediately". However, Tamil Nadu and Punjab did not agree to it.

According to provisions of the ERC Act, 1998, if the State Government requires the grant of subsidy to a class of consumer in the tariff determined by the State Commission, the State Government is to compensate the person affected by such subsidy.

Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were giving free supply of electricity to the agriculture sector till recently. Punjab has recently imposed tariff on agriculture consumption. M.P. has also restricted free supply to only small and marginal farmers of SC/ST category.

[*Translation*]

Consumption of Electricity in Government Offices

1466. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the consumption of electricity in Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have fixed a target of 30 percent less consumption of electricity in Government offices/residences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) An Action Plan of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body created by the Central Government under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 to implement the various provisions of the Act, has been prepared outlining the strategies towards energy conservation. The Action Plan, inter-alia, includes introducing energy efficiency in Government Buildings and Establishments for reduction in energy consumption. As a first step, energy audit has been initiated in 9 Central Government Buildings.

Pursuant to the above, it is hoped that the Central Ministries and Departments would effect an energy saving of about 30% during the next five years. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have

also been advised to implement energy conservation measures in their Government Buildings and Establishments.

Subsidy on Import of Machinery for Use of Wind Power Generation

1467. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy is given on the import of machinery/spare parts for use in wind power generation units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some domestic entrepreneurs are also manufacturing such types of machines; and

(d) if so, the details of cost of such imported machinery vis-a-vis indigenously manufactured machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) There is no subsidy on the import of machinery/spare parts for use in wind electric generators. However, concessional custom duty is levied on import of specified critical components.

(c) and (d) Wind electric generators are being manufactured through local production in India. As they are not being imported from abroad as complete machines, their price cannot be compared with indigenously manufactured machines.

[English]

Gas Discovery by Niko Resources Limited in Gujarat

1468. DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO:
SHRI RAJAJIAH MALYALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Canadian Company Niko Resources Limited has made recovery of gas at an onland block near Surat in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of Gas in this newly discovered block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH,

KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Niko Resources Limited (Niko), Canada, the sole holder and operator, has reported discovery of gas in four wells in an onland block CB-ONN-2000/2 situated in the State of Gujarat and awarded under the second round of the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Niko has also intimated preliminary reserve estimates of gas to be of the order of 7.2 Billion Cubic Feet for the well Bheema-1.

[Translation]

Illegal Vendors at New & Old Delhi Railway Stations

1469. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any campaign to remove the illegal vendors from the New and Old Delhi Railway Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concerned officers have received any threat to immediately discontinue the campaign;

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

(e) whether the Government are fully committed to remove the illegal vendors from the New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations; and

(f) if so, the programme formulated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 2002, 1624 illegal vendors/hawkers persons were arrested by RPF and Delhi Railway Police from New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Regular/Special raids are being conducted by Delhi Railway Police and RPF against illegal vendors/hawkers under section 144 of the Railways Act. It is a continuous on going programme.

[English]

Raising of Additional Battalions

1470. SHRI RAJAJIAH MALYALA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the increasing role of army to counter insurgency duties, the Government has decided to raise additional battalions of army, particularly for posting along with the border;

(b) if so, the number of battalions to be raised;

(c) whether certain extra allowance will be paid to those posted for such duties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for raising additional battalions of the regular army. However, it is proposed to raise seven battalions of Territorial Army for deployment in the Northern Command in aid of army and other security forces in the J&K.

(c) and (d) Personnel of the army deployed in counter insurgency duties are entitled to a special allowance known as Special Compensatory (Counter Insurance) Allowance (SCCIA). The allowance is in seven tiers ranging from Rs. 1000/- p.m. to Rs. 3700/- p.m. depending on the rank of personnel (Other Ranks to Lt. Colonel). The amount of allowance is in three grades determined by the hardship factor and intensity of operations in the area of deployment.

Power Tariff

1471. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Uncertainty over power tariff change" as appeared in the 'Statesman' dated December 26, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there has been delay in amending the tariff policy;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) the time by which new power tariff policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Electricity Regulatory Commissions (ERC) Act,

1998 was enacted to provide for Regulatory Commissions at the Centre and State level for rationalization of electricity tariff, transparent policies regarding subsidies etc. The Central Government constituted Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under the provisions of this Act. In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 51 of the Act, the Central Government omitted the provisions of Sections 43A(2) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 thereby transferring the tariff fixation powers to CERC.

Section 13(e) of the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 envisages the formulation of a tariff policy by the Central Government on the aid and advice of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

A Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (Power) to prepare a concept paper on tariff policy. The Group submitted its report and since tariff policy is of vital importance for the smooth development of the power sector, it was considered necessary to have consultations with stakeholders and experts on the report of the working group and to finalise the draft tariff policy thereafter. In order to finalise the tariff policy after taking into account the comments and views of the various stakeholders and experts, a High Level Committee which includes Chairman, CEA and Managing Director of Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd. (CRISIL) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) was constituted.

[*Translation*]

Import of Petrol and Diesel by Private Sector Companies

1472. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain private sector companies have sought the approval of the Government to import petrol and diesel in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such companies which have sought the approval;

(c) the names of companies which have been given approval; and

(d) the number of such requests pending for the clearance at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the extant Exim policy, imports of petrol and diesel are allowed through IOC as State Trading Enterprises. M/s. Essar Oil Limited, who have been granted marketing rights for transportation fuels by the Government, have sought permission to import petrol and diesel in the country. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Kalandars

1473. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a scheme for the rehabilitation of Kalandars exist in the National Minority Finance and Development Corporation where they are given loans/grants when they surrender their animals;

(b) if so, the amount of money disbursed to Kalandars through this scheme;

(c) the number of Kalandars being benefited with this scheme;

(d) whether any action has been taken to inform the Kalandars living in villages about the existence of such a scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam, National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation had formulated a scheme for rehabilitation of Kalandars in Faridabad district of Haryana to be implemented by its State channelising agency i.e. Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam (HBCKN). HBCKN organized a workshop where the Kalandars were intimated about the details of the scheme and were asked to adopt some other occupations and surrender their animals. Eight Kalandars were given training regarding driving of auto-rickshaws. However, the scheme could not be made a success, as Kalandars were either reluctant to surrender the animals or demanded huge money as cost of compensation before surrendering their animals.

[Translation]

Agricultural Programmes on Doordarshan

1474. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant demand to increase the time of agriculture related programmes on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have so far taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) DD-1 channel of Doordarshan regularly telecasts agriculture related programmes, in its fixed chunk titled "Krishi Darshan". Prasar Bharati has informed that in addition, all the Regional Kendras have regular telecast chunks for agricultural programmes. Due to various constraints, Doordarshan is not in a position at present to increase the time of agricultural programmes. However, Doordarshan has started narrow casting of programmes, which are predominantly agricultural programmes, from selected Low Power Transmitters covering an area of 15 Kms. around each transmitter in the country, for half an hour every week. Besides this, positive informative programmes of Rural Development covering agriculture are also being shown.

[English]

Leaking of Sensitive Issues through Computer

1475. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sensitive issues leaked out last year by some army officers through the computer;

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

(c) the extent to which the said leak is likely to damage the operational plans of our armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) One case pertaining to an

exchange of a computer hard disc containing classified information has come to the notice of the Government. One of the Armoured Regiments inadvertently replaced its computer hard disc containing classified information in its memory, with an upgraded version at Jammu in February, 2002. The old hard disc, which was fitted by a civil contractor in a computer in Jammu University campus was retrieved by the Army authorities. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the Army personnel concerned who did not follow the laid down security instructions on the subject.

(c) Suitable action has been taken to negate the chances of our plans being compromised.

Doubling of Mangalore-Shornoor Railway Line

1476. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made for doubling work between Mangalore-Shornoor Railway Line;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to expedite the work; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Out of total 307 km, doubling of 194 km has so far been completed.

(b) Necessary funds are being allocated commensurate with the progress of work.

(c) The entire doubling is expected to be completed by 2004-2005.

Preservation of "RABAB" Instrument

1477. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instrument known as "Rabab" used to be played by Ustad Allauddin Khan during his life time in A.I.R. has been properly preserved;

(b) if so, whether the said musical instrument has been destroyed in the archives of A.I.R.;

(c) if so, whether any other sources have been found to preserve this music instrument of Allauddin Khan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan by IREDA to Projects

1478. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects involving Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency's loan sanctioned during the current fiscal year, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of loan sanctioned by IREDA to each project in Karnataka and Maharashtra since its inception;

(c) the number of projects pertaining to Karnataka and Maharashtra pending with IREDA for sanctioning of loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) A total number of 37 projects with a loan amount of Rs. 359.20 crores have been sanctioned by IREDA during the current financial year, upto 31st January, 2003. The Statewise details of the projects sanctioned are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 1338.17 crores for 205 projects in Karnataka and Rs. 885.05 crores for 275 projects in Maharashtra have been sanctioned by IREDA upto 31st January, 2003, since its inception.

(c) and (d) 7 projects from Karnataka and 3 projects from Maharashtra are pending with IREDA for sanctioning of loan. A project is normally cleared by IREDA within 90 days of its registration provided complete/necessary details and documents are submitted by the applicant and subject to the project being found viable from the technical and financial angles. Further, the project should also be clear from the legal angle.

Statement**Statewise Details of Projects and Loan Sanctioned by IREDA during 2002-03 (As on 31.1.2003)**

S.No.	State	Projects Sanctioned	
		No. of Projects	Loan Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.90
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	53.32
3.	Jharkhand	1	0.07
4.	Karnataka	12	250.84
5.	Kerala	2	1.56
6.	Maharashtra	12	28.78
7.	Rajasthan	2	6.94
8.	Tamil Nadu	4	13.25
9.	West Bengal	2	3.54
Total		37	359.20

*[Translation]***Exploration of Oil and Gas Reserves by ONGC**

1479. SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited has drawn up a master plan for the exploration of gas reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which the exploration is proposed to be carried out under the said plan; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has formulated its X 5 year plan proposals keeping in view the priorities laid down in "India Hydrocarbon Vision 2025".

(b) During the X Plan period, ONGC envisages to explore hydrocarbons in its onland acreages covering the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as also acreages in these and other States awarded to ONGC under future rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy.

(c) The funds allocated for exploration of hydrocarbons by ONGC in the X Plan are about Rs. 8,721 crore, out of which a sum of about Rs. 71 crore has been provided for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) exploration.

Fatuha-Islampur Rail Line

1480. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway line between Fatuha-Islampur in Bihar got damaged even before the dates fixed for its gauge conversion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on the said line;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 42.99 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2002. An outlay of Rs. 15 crore has been provided for the project during 2002-2003. However, the actual expenditure would be known after the finalisation of yearly accounts.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The work has since been completed and section commissioned to traffic.

Setting up of IRCTC

1481. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present catering service for providing food to the passengers is being run by departmental and private contractors in railways;

(b) whether no increase in selling price during the last three years by the Government have adversely affected quality of catering service in railways; and

(c) whether the Government propose to increase selling price of food articles in catering service being provided by private contractors in railways so that quality of catering service can be maintained and rail passengers can be provided better catering facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Tariff of food articles, applicable uniformly to both Departmental and Privately operated catering services, are decided from time to time to maintain the standard of catering services on Indian Railways.

[*English*]

Bridge Inspection and Management

1482. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 161 on November 28, 2002 regarding Bridge Inspection and Management System and state:

(a) whether the team of officers that visited USA, Canada, Denmark and Italy for on-the-spot assessment of bridge inspection and management systems there has submitted its tour report to the Government;

(b) if so, when and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government have studied the said study report;

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Government are likely to complete the study of the tour report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team returned on 28.11.2002 and submitted its report on 14.01.2003. The team studied the systems of bridge inspections and management. It was seen that abroad also bridges are rebuilt on age-cum-condition basis and on age basis alone. The same practice is followed on Indian Railways. Certain recommendations have been made regarding use of Non-destructive testing equipments, under water inspections, Bridge Management System etc. for Indian Railways.

(c) to (e) The report has been examined critically by the concerned technical Directorate of Railway Board and improvements proposed for the quick and meaningful implementation of the technologies required. Some action has already been initiated towards procurement of non-destructive equipment for Railways. However, the suggestions are to be examined for their financial implications and a final view is expected to be taken shortly.

[*Translation*]

Pending Power Generation Projects

1483. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a frequent power cuts in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of proposals pending with the Government seeking approval to start power generating projects, State-wise;

(d) whether any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh is also pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) In order to contain the demand within the available power, the States have to impose power cuts/restrictions to its various consumers. In some cases there are instances of

power cuts due to constraints in transmission and distribution system and also due to restriction on drawal from the grid for commercial reasons.

(c) 6 Nos. of power projects are under examination in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC)/Appraisal. These are Yamuna Nagar TPP (2x250 MW) in Haryana, Kutch Lignite based TPP (Unit-IV, 1x75 MW) in Gujarat, Tripura gas based PP (1x240 MW) of North-East Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO), Karcham Wangtoo HEP (4x250 MW) in Himachal Pradesh,

Kahalgaon STPP Stage-II of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) (2x500 MW) in Bihar and Kayamkulam CCGT Stage-II (3x650 MW) of NTPC in Kerala. The latter two schemes have been received in CEA in February, 2003.

(d) and (e) No scheme of Madhya Pradesh is pending in CEA for TEC. However, the following schemes received in CEA have been returned to Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board (MPEB) for want of inputs/clearances indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project & Executing Agency	Date of receipt of DPR	Date of Return of DPR	Pending inputs/clearances
1.	Amarkantak TPS Extn. U-5 (210 MW) MPSEB 10th Plan Project.	13.11.2002	04.12.2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Objection Certificate (NOC) from State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). • Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOE&F) clearance. • Central Water Commission (CWC) clearance. • Land availability for ask dike. • Tentative financial package.
2.	Malwa TPS (2x500 MW) MPSEB 10th Plan Project	06.11.2002	18.11.2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOC from SPCB • Land availability • MOE&F clearance • Compliance of Section 29(2) and 29(3) of ES Act, 1948 • Tentative financial package.

[English]

Removal of Keer and Meena Tribes from ST List

1484. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Union Government to delete the Keer and Meena tribes from the ST List;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of MP had represented its views on the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government review the decision in order to allow the continuance of these tribes in the ST List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (e) The Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

had recommended exclusion of Keer and Mina communities from the list of Scheduled Tribes of Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly these communities have been omitted from the list of Scheduled Tribes of Madhya Pradesh vide the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 with effect from 08.01.2003. The Government of Madhya Pradesh vide its letter dated 25.01.2003 has requested not to exclude these communities from the list of Scheduled Tribes of that State. Their reinclusion depends on the nature of recommendation of the State Government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Clip Metering Cable System

1485. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to introduce a clip metering system to detect the usage of TV channels by the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said system is likely to be come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reservation Policy in Providing Jobs in Government

1486. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has strictly followed the reservation policy in providing jobs in the Government Departments and Autonomous institutions coming under various Ministries in so far as the Gazetted jobs or Class A employments are concerned;

(b) if not, the details thereon;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in the Government sector and Public sector;

(d) whether the Government both in Centre and States find it very difficult to fill up the reserved posts

designated for the persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to fill up such vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) Ministries/Departments are responsible for the implementation of reservation policy in Ministries/Departments and in attached/subordinate offices, autonomous bodies etc. under their control and they are following the instructions issued by the Government of India regarding reservation in services including reservation in Group "A"/Gazetted posts.

(c) to (e) Reserved category candidates are generally available to fill up the reserved vacancies. In some cases difficulties are faced when suitable candidates are not available to fill up the reserved vacancies. In the event of non-availability of SC/ST/OBC candidates to fill up the reserved vacancies under the Government of India in direct recruitment, the reserved vacancies are kept vacant to be filled up in the subsequent recruitment years by the respective categories. In case of non-availability of suitable reserved category candidates in case of promotion, reservation is carried forward to the subsequent years. Reservation in State Services is the concern of respective State Governments.

In order to fill vacancies reserved for SCs and STs various relaxations and concessions are given. In case of direct recruitment, SCs/STs get concessions like relaxation in upper age limit by five years, exemption from payment of examination/application fee, relaxation in qualification regarding experience at the discretion of UPSC/competent authority, relaxation in standards of suitability, etc. In case of promotion they get concession like extension of zone of consideration to five times the number of vacancies in case suitable SC/ST candidates are not available within the normal zone of consideration, relaxation in marks/standards of evaluation, relaxation in upper age limit by five years where upper age limit for promotion is prescribed not exceeding 50 years etc. in order to fill up vacancies reserved for OBCs concessions like relaxation in upper age limit by three years are given to them. There is a ban on de-reservation of reserved vacancies in case of direct recruitment.

On-Going Rail Projects

1487. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway projects under construction in the country, State-wise, especially in Rajasthan;

(b) the target fixed for their completion and the estimated cost of construction, project-wise;

(c) the details of such projects which have not been completed within the original time schedule alongwith reasons therefor; and

(d) the cost overrun of projects running behind their respective targeted time schedule, project-wise, especially in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The number of rail projects under construction in the country Statewise are as follows:—

State	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling	Metropolitan Transport Projects	Railway Electrification
Andhra Pradesh	9	7	7	1	2
Assam & NE Region	7	4	0	0	0
Bihar	12	10	12	0	2
Chhattisgarh	2	0	7	0	0
Delhi	0	0	2	0	2
Gujarat	3	9	1	0	1
Haryana	1	1	0	0	3
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	1	0	0
Jharkhand	6	1	1	0	3
Karnataka	8	7	7	0	0
Kerala	3	1	5	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	4	2	3	0	0
Maharashtra	5	7	6	10	1
Orissa	7	2	10	0	3
Punjab	5	0	1	0	2
Rajasthan	4	9	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	12	3	3	2
Uttar Pradesh	6	10	16	0	6
Uttaranchal	0	2	0	0	0
West Bengal	9	3	23	5	4

Some of the projects fall in more than one State and hence have been shown in all the States in which they fall in the above table. The details of railway projects in Rajasthan along with their estimated cost of construction and target date of completion, wherever fixed, is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The targets for individual projects are fixed on year to year basis as per the overall availability of resources and the progress of individual project. Cost and time over run can only be calculated in those cases where the time schedule for completion of the project, with matching availability of resources, can be planned

and assured at the time of taking up of the project. In case of Railway projects, the plan size is determined

annually and as such, no estimation of cost and time over run is feasible.

Statement

Details of on-going projects in Rajasthan

S. No.	Name of project	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Target wherever fixed
New Lines			
1.	Dausa-Gangapur	214.26	—
2.	Ajmer-Pushker	67.00	—
3.	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal	425.00	—
4.	Kolayat-Phalodi	163.93	2004-05
Gauge Conversion			
1.	Bhildi-Samdari	244.74	—
2.	Phulera-Jodhpur-Pipar Rd.-Bilara	21.46	—
3.	Luni-Marwar & Jodhpur-Luni	114.21	Work completed. Financial adjustments/Residual works in progress.
4.	Rewari-Sadulpur including material modification for gauge conversion of Sadulpur-Hissar	282.76	—
5.	Sriganganagar-Sarupsar	112.28	—
6.	Agra-Bandikui	178.03	Bandikui-Bharatpur-2003-04
7.	Ajmer-Udaipur-Chittaurgarh	294.69	—
8.	Phulera-Marwar-Ahmedabad	632.35	Work completed. Residual works in progress.
9.	Luni-Barmer-Munabao	283.94	Luni-Jasai (196 km.) in 2002-03. The entire project in 2003-04.

Cases of Negligence In Northern Railway Hospital

1488. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been alleged cases of negligence in Northern Railway Hospital, New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of such cases;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in respect of these cases of negligence;

(d) if so, the outcome of these inquiries and the action taken/proposed to be taken against the erring doctors;

(e) whether the Government have decided to give any compensation to the affected persons or their relatives; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. There is no case of negligence reported at Northern Railway Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Funds Spent by REC

1489. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds spent or extended by the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the names of those States who have fully utilized these funds;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage alternative sources of energy in rural areas by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited; and

(d) the break up of the amount allocated and spent by each Electricity Board and special Jharkhand State

after its creation for rural electrification and the amount remaining unutilized so far during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) State-wise details of disbursements made to the States by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) during the last three years are given at Statement enclosed.

Loan disbursements by REC are based on the works reported as executed by the States and Utilities after pro-rata adjustment of advance which normally is 20% of the sanctioned loan for a project.

(c) A new scheme for electrification of villages, hamlets and Dalit Bastis for providing loan assistance to the State Governments at concessional interest rates (1% for Dalit Bastis and 3% for Village & Hamlet Electrification), recently introduced by REC, includes electrification of villages through decentralized alternative sources of energy as well.

(d) Jharkhand is a newly created State out of Bihar and has not availed any financial assistance from REC due to continuous default in making payments to REC. The amount of assistance utilized by the States is the amount disbursed by REC as indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Financial Assistance Extended by REC during last three years

				(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sl. No.	State	2001-02 Disbursement	2000-01 Disbursement	1999-2000 Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68032	50623	29435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	765	754	1481
3.	Assam	—	—	296
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Goa	188	104	243
6.	Gujarat	61010	53572	36160
7.	Haryana	25113	9212	3420
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5535	4409	2734
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3556	3133	1568
10.	Karnataka	37327	27086	25949

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	52221	46982	24026
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	131	8508
13.	Maharashtra	55828	75223	39842
14.	Manipur	—	499	1761
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	597	565	509
17.	Nagaland	400	246	1143
18.	Orissa	503	1807	8610
19.	Punjab	68828	58959	33183
20.	Rajasthan	75400	70898	34636
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	10800	924	20727
23.	Tripura	350	643	1005
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	15106
25.	West Bengal	160	43	54
26.	NEEPCO	—	—	10000
	All India	466613	405813	300396

Rail Projects in Karnataka

1490. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new/on-going surveys for laying of new railway lines, gauge conversion, doubling of rail lines and electrification of rail routes conducted/being conducted in Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) the details of the on-going/new railway projects in Karnataka and the progress achieved so far thereon;

(c) the expenditure incurred on these projects so far, project-wise;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(e) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for special package to complete these on-going railway projects within the time schedule;

(f) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to complete these projects within the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of new/on-going surveys for laying of new railway lines, gauge conversion, doubling of rail lines and electrification of rail routes completed/in progress in the State of Karnataka during the last three years are as under:—

(I) Surveys Completed

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of Completion	Kms	Cost
New Lines				
1.	Bagalkot-Kudachi	2000-01	111	242
2.	Hyderabad-Raichur	2000-01	190	456
3.	Nipani-Raibag via Chikodi	2000-01	97	107
4.	Dharwad Belgaum via Bailhongal and Kitur	2000-01	97	229
5.	Bijapur-Athni-Shedbal	2000-01	112	214
Gauge Conversion				
6.	Chickballapur-Kolar	2000-01	85	54
Doubling				
7.	Ramanagram-Mysore	2000-01	93	173
8.	Bhigwan-Gulbarga	2002-03	241	510

It has not been found feasible to take up the above projects due to heavy throw forward of ongoing projects, unremunerative nature of these projects and acute constraint of resources. In case of Ramanagram-Mysore and Bhigwan-Gulbarga, the survey has been completed and report is under examination.

(II) Surveys In Progress

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Kms
New Line		
	Nilambur Road-Nanjangud	120
	Mysore-Mangalore	240

(b) to (d) The details of ongoing/new railway projects in the State of Karnataka along with expenditure incurred upto March, 2002, Outlay for 2002-03, and status with targets, wherever fixed, are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Project	Year of Inclusion in Budget	Cost	Expenditure upto March 2002	Budget Outlay 2002-03	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

New Lines

1.	Munirabad-Mehbubnagar	1997-98	420.12	6.61	10	Financial Location survey has been completed. State Government has been requested for reserving the land required for this new line project. Earthwork and minor bridges for doubling between Yeramaras and Krishna nearing completion. The doubling of two block sections
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						from Yeramaras to Yadlapur is planned for commissioning during 2002-03.
2.	Gadwal-Raichur	1998-99	108.91	0.75	1	Final location survey has been completed. Land acquisition papers for work from Gadwal end are being submitted to the State Government. In this regard, tenders have also been processed.
3.	Hubli-Ankola	1996-97	997.58	14.65	20	Final location survey has been completed. Land acquisition plans have been submitted to the State Government for Hubli Kirvati section and Rs. 16.4 crore deposited with the State Government towards land acquisition. Earthwork and minor bridges are in progress. This project has been identified as one of the four K-RIDE projects.
4.	Gulbarga-Bidar	1997-98	242.42	0.64	15	Final location survey has been completed. The survey for change in alignment from Khanapur to Bidar has also been completed. Land acquisition papers for 31 Km from Bidar end submitted to State Government and for further 22 Kms are under process.
5.	Kottur-Harihar via Harpanhalli	1995-96	124.03	0.21	7	Final location survey has been completed and land acquisition paper for 4 villages submitted to State Government. Tender for earthwork and minor bridges for 2 reaches (10) awarded and one station building opened. State Government has agreed to share 2/3rd cost of this project.
6.	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur	1996-97	157	9.3	9	220 hectares of land out of 240 hectares has been acquired. Balance is forest land for which acquisition process is on. Earthwork and minor bridges in 40 Km stretch are in progress. Soil investigation for one tunnel (300 m) and two viaducts is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Hassan-Bangalore	1996-97	412.91	56.77	8	Land is available between Hassan and Shravanbelagola (43 km) except 2.5 km forest land and Bangalore to Neelamangala (16 km). Rs. 23.5 crore has been deposited with State Government towards cost of land. Earthwork for 35 km out of 43 Km from Hassan end and 10 Km out of 16 Km from Bangalore end has been completed. Hassan-Shravanbelagola is targeted for completion during 2003-04.
8.	Bangalore-Satyamanglam	1997-98	225	0.28	0.25	Final Location Survey has been completed from Bangalore to Chamrajanagar (via Kanakapura-162 km) and is in progress in balance portion. Land acquisition plans will be prepared once the final location survey is over and alignment has been firmed up.
Gauge Conversion						
9.	Solapur (Hotgi)-Gadag	1993-94	263.91	136.61	20	The work is being done in phases. Work on Solapur-Hotgi (16 km) and Hotgi-Bijapur (94 km) has been completed. Work is in progress on rest of section from Bijapur to Gadag. State Govt. is participating in funding the project with a view to expedite early completion of this work.
10.	Mysore-Chamarajanagar	1997-98	175	0.1	15	Tenders opened for earthwork and minor bridges for 5 reaches and processed for further 3 reaches. Tender for major bridges across river Kabini opened. Contracts for earthwork and minor bridges between Ashokapuram and Nanjangud awarded.
11.	Bangalore-Hubli-Birur-Shimoga	1992-93	429.95	418.32	0.01	The work on the line from Bangalore-Hubli & between Birur & Shimoga has been completed. Work is in progress on Shimoga-Talguppa section. Earthwork and bridges are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Mysore-Hassan	1995-96	193.39	184.84	0.01	Completed and commissioned.
13.	Yelahanka-Chickballapur-patch conversion and Kolar-Bangarpet	1994-95	57.54	57.5	0.01	Completed and commissioned.
14.	Yeswantpur-Salem	1995-96	176.29	175.81	0.01	Work has been completed in the section from Bayappanhalli to Salem. However Bayappanhalli-Yeswantpur is not getting commissioned due to public agitation to get Road Over Bridge at Lingarajapuram and Bansawadi. Contract awarded for Road Over Bridge at Lingarajapuram and Bansawadi.
15.	Arasikere-Hassan-Mangalore	1994-95	325.93	168.66	45	Arsikere-Hassan-Sakleshpur has been completed & commissioned. Mangalore-Kabakaputtur (40 km) & Kabakaputtur-Subramanya Road (42 km) are targeted for completion during 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively.
Doubling						
16.	Hospet-Guntakal	1996-97	159.1	25.13	38.35	Final location survey has been completed. This project is proposed under KRIDE funding with a view to expedite the progress. Earthwork and bridges in Bellary-Tornagallu (30 km) section is in progress. The section is targeted for completion in 2003-04.
17.	Bangalore-Kengeri with Elect.	1995-96	20.73	0.68	5.01	Karnataka Government has come forward to share 2/3 cost of work. Work defroze on 7.8.02. Preparation is being made to take up earthwork and bridges as well as land acquisition.
18.	Kengeri-Ramanagaram	1997-98	45	0.04	9.01	Karnataka Government has come forward to share 2/3 cost of work. Final location survey has been completed. Preparation is being made to take up Road Over Bridge work and land acquisition.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Yeshwantpur-Tumkur	1997-98	91.82	5.32	5	Earthwork, minor bridges and panel interlocking works in progress. Work on major bridge on river Arkavathi started.
20.	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajpuram	1997-98	85	0.01	0.01	Work will be taken up after obtaining necessary clearances.
21.	Whitefield-Kuppam	1992-93	162.23	75.54	15	First phase from Whitefield to Bangarapet (47 km) has been completed and commissioned. Bangarapet-Bisanatham is targeted for completion during 2002-03.

(e) No such package has been received in the Ministry of Railways.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Publication of Works on Din Dayal Upadhyay

1491. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed to publish 75 volumes on Din Dayal Upadhyay works;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has approved the said proposal;

(d) if not, whether it is proposed to shelve the proposal; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Under the 10th Five Year Plan scheme "Publicity Programme of Publications Division" activities like "Compact Discs on Historical monuments and Paintings", "Translation project of books under the Builders of Modern India series", "Publication of collected works of Deen Dayal Upadhyay", "Modernisation of Publication Division" and "Human Resource Development training" have been planned. The

scheme would be implemented after approval of the competent authority is obtained.

Rail Projects in Orissa

1492. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new/ongoing/pending rail projects and surveys in Orissa, alongwith the progress made thereof, project-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to each of the project alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon, so far;

(c) whether there is a considerable increase in expenditure for such projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for completion of those projects along with the target date fixed for their completion, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The project-wise progress, expenditure incurred up to 31/03/2002, budget allocation during 2002-03, and the likely target dates, wherever fixed, for various on-going New Line, Gauge Conversion, Doubling, and Railway Electrification works in Orissa and also the status of various ongoing survey works in the State are given as under:—

S. No.	Name of the Project	Present Status	Expenditure incurred up to 31/03/2002 (Rs. in crores)	Budget allocation during 2002-03 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
New Lines				
1.	Daitari-Banspani (155 Km)	The line from Banspani to Joruli (11 Km) has been completed. On the rest of the section, earthwork, bridgework, and other ancillary works are in progress. The section from Joruli to Keonjhar (48 Km) is targeted for completion during 2002-03. Target date of completion for the entire project is 2004-05.	294.95	40.00
2.	Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh (56 Km)	Land has been acquired partly. In Phase-I, work has been taken up from Lanjigarh to Bhawanipatna (31 Km), where earthwork and bridgework are in progress.	16.93	2.00
3.	Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 Km)	Final Location Survey has been completed partly. Work is in progress on a length of 2.5 Km from Khurda Road end, where the land is available with the Railway. An amount of Rs. 5.16 crore has so far been deposited with the State Government for land acquisition.	11.59	5.00
4.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 Km)	Final Location Survey has been completed. Land acquisition plans and papers have been submitted to the State Government.	16.90	5.00
5.	Angul-Sukinda Road (98.8 Km)	Final Location Survey and soil investigation for all major bridges have been completed.	0.6	1.00
Gauge Conversion				
1.	Rupsa-Bangriposi (89 Km)	In phase-I, gauge conversion of Rupsa-Baripada (52 Km)	10.67	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
		section is planned, where earthwork and bridgework are in progress.		
2.	Naupada-Gunupur (90.05 Km)	Requisite clearances for taking up the work have been received. Detailed estimate is under process.	0.4	10.00
Doubling				
1.	Rajathgarh-Nergundi (29 Km)	Section from Rajathgarh to Salegaon has been completed. The balance section from Salegaon to Nergundi (6 Km) is targeted for completion during 2002-03.	76.38	3.50
2.	Raghunathpur-Rahama (23 Km)	The work has been completed & commissioned.	66.50	0.68
3.	Nergundi-Cuttack- Raghunathpur (47 Km.)	Earthwork and bridgework are in progress in Nergundi—Kendrapara Road and Raghunathpur-Cuttack sections. Nergundi—Kendrapara Road section is targeted for completion in 2003-04.	61.84	10.00
4.	Rahama-Paradeep (23.14 Km)	Land acquisition has been completed except the last 4 Km at Paradeep end. Earthwork and bridgework are in progress. The project is targeted for completion in 2003-04.	24.34	10.00
5.	2nd Bridges on Mahanadi & Birupa (2.60 Km)	Contracts for Birupa Bridge have been awarded and substructure work is in progress. As for Mahanadi Bridge, the Consultants have submitted the detailed design and drawings.	4.91	20.00
6.	Lanjigarh-Titlagarh (47.12 Km)	Track linking is in progress in Kesinga-Noria Road (23 Km) section, which is targeted for completion during 2002-03. Earthwork and bridgework are in progress on rest of the section.	38.38	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Rajathgarh-Barang (31.5 Km)	Final Location Survey has been completed. Land acquisition is in progress.	0.32	5.00
8.	Khurda Road-Puri (Ph-I) (15.3 Km)	Earthwork and bridgeworks are in progress.	7.05	5.00
9.	Sambalpur-Rengali (22.7 Km)	Preparation of plans and estimates has been taken up.	0	0.50
10.	Jharsuguda Bypass (8.73 Km)	Preparation of plans and estimates has been taken up.	0	0.50
Railway Electrification				
1.	Kharapur/Nimpura— Bhubaneswar including branch line of Talcher- Cuttack-Paradeep	191 RKM has been energized on 25 KV till January 2003. Work is in progress on the balance of 349 RKM and the target for completion of the project is December 2003.	192.45	21.57
2.	Bhubaneswar-Kottavalasa including Khurda Road-Puri	Completed except for Khurda Road-Puri which came up at later stage and targeted for completion by March 2004.	275.45	30.00

The expenditure incurred on these projects during the current year would be known only after finalization of the yearly accounts.

New works proposed in the Budget 2003-04 are Cuttack-Barang Doubling at an anticipated cost of Rs. 127.13 crore and Khurda Road-Barang 3rd Line at an anticipated cost of Rs. 133.41 crore.

Surveys

S.No.	Name of the Survey	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	Phulbani-Berhampur New Line	The survey has been completed.
2.	Baragarh-Nawpada Road New Line	The fieldwork has been completed. The survey report is yet to be finalized.
3.	Jeypore-Nawarangpur New Line	The survey is in progress.
4.	Jeypore-Malkangiri New Line	The survey is in progress.
5.	Raipur-Jharsuguda New Line via Khartapalan, Baloda Bazar, Batgaon and Sarangarh	The fieldwork has been completed. The survey report is yet to be finalized.
6.	Strengthening of Suburban Transport System between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar	The survey is in progress.
7.	Khurda Road-Puri Doubling	The fieldwork has been completed. The survey report is yet to be finalized.

1	2	3
8.	Titlagarh-Jharsuguda Doubling	The fieldwork has been completed. The survey report is yet to be finalized.
9.	Titlagarh-Raipur Doubling on R-V line	The fieldwork has been completed. The survey report is yet to be finalized.
10.	Chakradharpur-Bondamunda 3rd Line	The survey is in progress.

(e) The works are being progressed as per the availability of resources. Steps have been taken to mobilize resources through increased budgetary support and also from non-budgetary sources. In the process, funding of some projects has been tied up with the Asian Development Bank. Besides, a number of projects falling on the Golden Quadrilateral route are covered under the "National Rail Vikas Yojana" which will expedite their completion.

Discussion with France

1493. SHRI SUBODH ROY:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ninth round of Indo-French Strategic Dialogue was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to hold joint Indo-French Military exercise; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ninth round of Indo-French Strategic Dialogue was held in New Delhi on 6th January, 2003.

(b) The outcome of the talks was to confirm a close convergence of views on a range of topical international issues, including terrorism, sensitize the French government to our vital security concerns, and reinforce the basis of our defence and security relations.

(c) and (d) Discussions are going on with France in regard to Indo-French Military exercises.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Examination of Assistant Operation Manager

1494. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance inquiry regarding irregularities in the examination held for the post of Assistant Operation Manager/Assistant Traffic Manager by the Eastern Railways in March, 2001 has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof along with the action taken against the guilty officers; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the inquiry report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After investigation, suitable departmental action has been taken against five officers found responsible for the irregularities committed in the selection of Assistant Operation Manager/Assistant Traffic Manager held by the Eastern Railway in March, 2001.

(c) Does not arise.

New Oil and Gas Policy for States

1495. DR. MAHENDRA SINGH PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating a new petroleum and natural gas policy for the newly formed States and the hilly States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the policy being formulated and the steps being taken by the Government for the development of

Uttaranchal and to meet the needs of the people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of Gas from Myanmar

1496. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import gas from the neighbouring country, Myanmar keeping in view of the relatively unfavourable approach of Bangladesh with regard to gas import;

(b) if so, whether the Government have finalised the project of obtaining gas through pipelines from petroleum blocks of Myanmar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) has taken an assignment in Block A-1 in Myanmar Offshore alongwith ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) from Daewoo International Corporation, Korea. The Block was awarded by the Myanmar Oil & Gas Enterprises to Daewoo International Corporation, Korea under Production Sharing Contract in October, 2002. The Block extends over an area of 3885 Sq. Km. off Rakhine Coast in Arakan Offshore in North Western Myanmar close to Bangladesh. In case of significant gas discoveries, GAIL would transport gas through offshore pipeline to Indian territory.

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs

1497. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under various departments and undertakings under his Ministry are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether persons working in these departments and undertakings have been given promotions and also given any fresh appointments during the last three years;

(d) if so, the fresh appointments made in various categories during the above period and the current year till date, year-wise and category-wise;

(e) whether rules have been followed in the recruitment and promotion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(f) if not, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (f) The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposits of Oil and Gas in Bihar

1498. SHRI RAM RAGHUNATH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the huge deposits of oil in Purnea basin and natural gas in Ganga basin in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether despite of repeated requests by Bihar Government, the Geological Survey of India is not providing drilling machines for the exploration of oil and is prevaricating in providing the services of experts; and

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken by the Union Government to explore oil and natural gas in the Purnea basin and in Ganga basins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has been made in the State of Bihar, including Purnea basin and Ganga Valley basin, till date.

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

(c) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has acquired 1,150 Line Kilometer (LKM) of Two-dimensional (2-D) seismic data during 2002-03 in Ganga valley basin falling in the State of Bihar for new mapping and geological plays with a view to offer prospective areas under future rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

[English]

Rail Coach Factories

1499. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of various Coach Factories in the country, particularly ICF, Perambur, Chennai;

(b) the actual production during each of the last three years, factory-wise;

(c) the funds allocated to each of the factory particularly for ICF during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken for development/modernization of coach factories particularly ICF, Perambur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There are two coach manufacturing factories under the Ministry of Railways, namely, Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala and Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai. The present installed capacity of both the factories is 1000 coaches each per annum.

(b) The actual production during the last three years and during the current year upto Jan. '03 was as under:—

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 upto Jan'03
ICF	1006	1000	1025	681
RCF	1182	1190	1204	756

(c) Funds Allocation made for coach building activities for the last three years and for the current year 2002-03 is as under:—

Figs. in Crores of Rs. (As per the Revised Estimate)

Year	RCF	ICF
1999-2000	452.77	354.11
2000-2001	523.5	569.45
2001-2002	547.23	598.41
2002-2003	513.91	557.71

(d) Modernisation/upgradation is a continuous process. Investment for Modernisation/upgradation is made in the concerned unit from time to time as per Railways' needs

and requirements. The work of setting up facilities for manufacture of Linke-Hoffman Busch (LHB) type coaches of latest design at RCF is in progress. Integral Coach Factory, Chennai was modernized during 1984-94. Apart from this, the following development works have been sanctioned at ICF and are currently in progress:—

1. Creation of Proper painting facilities at ICF	Rs. 26.55 crores
2. Augmentation/upgradation of facilities for manufacture of Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation (MRVC) Electrical Multiple Units (EMU).	Rs. 45.32 crores
3. Additional infrastructure facilities at ICF for manufacture of EMU coaches equipped with 3 phase propulsion system.	Rs. 5.60 crores

[Translation]

Status of Power Projects

1500. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the power projects which are proposed to be completed during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the names of the projects for which the installed capacity is proposed to be increased; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) The status of power projects programme to be commissioned during 2002-03 is given in the Statement-I.

(b) Details of increase in installed capacity of thermal and hydro projects by installing additional/extension units during 2002-03 are given in Statement-II. Details of increase in capacity of existing projects through R&M/Life Extension works are also given in the Statement-II.

(c) Close monitoring is being done by the Ministry of Power to ensure that the capacity addition and R&M and LE targets for the year are achieved.

Statement I**Status of power projects programmed to be commissioned during 2002-03**

Name of the project/ State	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	2	3
Thermal		
Central Sector		
Simhadri TPS U-2, NTPC, A.P.	500	Unit synchronized on 24.08.2002
Neyveli FST Extn, Unit 1 and 2 - NLC, Tamil Nadu	2x210	Unit 1 Synchronized on 21.10.02. Unit-2: Slipping to 2003-04. Critical areas being the supply of insulation material by M/s Lloyds Insulation India Ltd. and Arbitration between NLC and M/s Ansaldo
State Sector		
Pragati CCGT, GT-2, ST, Delhi	104.6 +121.2	GT-2 Synchronized on 9.11.02 ST Synchronized on 31.01.2003
Ramgarh CCGT St. II, GT-2, ST, Rajasthan	37.5+ 37.8	GT-2 Synchronized on 7.8.2002 ST-Hydraulic test carried out. ST placed on foundation. Rotor received at site. Generator stator placed on foundation and rotor inserted.
Akrimota Lignite based TPP, Unit 1, Gujarat	125	The project is slipping to 2003-04 due to delay in tying up of finances.
Raichur TPP Unit 7, Karnataka	210	Units Synchronized on 11.12.2002
Valuthur CCGT GT+ST, Tamil Nadu	60+34	GT Synchronized on 24.12.2002. ST-Hydraulic test completed on 10.8.2002 Erection of steam turbine in progress.
Leimakhong DGPP unit 4 to 6, Manipur	18	Units synchronized in April 2002
Rokhia GT Extn U-7, Tripura	21	Unit synchronized on 11.07.2002
Baramura GT Extn U-4, Tripura	21	Unit synchronized on 27.11.2002
Private Sector		
Dabhol CCGT, Maharashtra	1444	The project is slipping. Resolving of dispute between MSEB and DPC is the critical area.
Bambooflat DG 1 to 4, A&N Islands	20	DG 2 & 4 synchronized. Acceptance test is under progress.

1	2	3
Peddapuram CCGT, Andhra Pradesh	78	Synchronized on 12.9.2002.
Neyveli TPS Zero Unit, Tamil Nadu	250	Synchronized on 11.10.2002
Hydro		
Tehri ST-I, THDC, Uttaranchal	1000	U-4 (250MW) was programmed for commissioning during 2002-03, but it is slipping to 2003-04. The critical areas being Rehabilitation, closure of diversion tunnels T1 and T2, etc.
State Sector		
Bansagar Tons Phase II, M.P.	30	Unit 2 (15 MW) programmed for 2002-03 has been commissioned on 1.09.2002.
Bansagar Tons Phase II, M.P.	60	Unit 3 (20 MW) programmed for 2002-03 was commissioned on 2.9.2002.
Sardar Sarovar, Gujarat	1450	Units 2 and 3 (100 MW) programmed for 2003-04 were preponed and rolled on 4.9.2002.
Srisaillam LBPH, A.P.	900	Only Units 4&5 (300 MW) were programmed for 2002-03. Unit 4 (150 MW) was commissioned on 29.11.2002. In the case of Unit 5 (300 MW) civil/mechanical works almost completed and the unit is likely to be commissioned during 2002-03.
Potteru, Orissa	6	Both units rolled on 30.6.2002
Likim Ro, Nagaland	24	Unit 3 (8MW) rolled on 7.4.2002
Chandil LBC, Bihar	8	Most of the civil/mechanical works completed. The project may, however, slip to 2003-04.
Private Sector		
Baspa II, H.P.	300	Though the project was programmed for 2003-04. Unit I rolled on 24.1.2003.

Note: Unit 3 of Talcher STPP St. II (Orissa) (500 MW) of NTPC preponed and synchronized on 4.1.2003.

Statement II

(A) Details of increase in installed capacity through additional/extension units during 2002-03

Name of the project	Capacity as on 2001-02 (MW)	Increase in capacity during 2002-03 (MW)	Total capacity at the end of 2002-03 (MW)
1	2	3	4
Thermal			
Ramgarh CCGT	73	37.8	110.8
Dabhol CCGT	740	1444	2184*

1	2	3	4
Raichur TPP	1260	210	1470
Simhadari TPP	500	500	1000
Peddapuram CCGT	142	78	220
Hydro			
Bansagar tons Ph. II	15	15	30
Bansagar Tons Ph. III	40	20	60
Srisaïlam LBPH	450	300	750
Likim Ro	16	8	24

*Further progress depends upon resolution of ongoing dispute.

Increase in capacity by uprating of existing units through R&M/Life Extension works

Name of the project/State	Installed capacity (MW)	
	Before L.E. works	Capacity after L.E. works
Kothagudem Unit 6, A.P.	105	120
Korba East Unit 2, Chhattisgarh	40	50
Korba East Unit 3, Chhattisgarh	40	50
Talcher Unit 3, Orissa	60	62.5
Total	255	282.5
Hydro		
Nagjhari, Karnataka	270	300
Mahatma Gandhi, Karnataka	120	144
Total	390	444

Shortage of Working Capital and Purchase Orders

1501. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several public sector undertakings are facing the shortage of working capital and decreasing number of purchase orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof, till date, PSU-wise;

(c) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce the number of higher officers in the undertakings for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2000-2001 laid in Parliament on 7.3.2002, 56 central public sector undertakings (CPSUs) had negative working capital for the years 1998-99, 1999-00 & 2000-01. The names of such undertakings are given in the enclosed Statement. No information is centrally maintained on purchase orders.

(c) to (e) Enterprise specific steps are taken by the Government as well as concerned management of public sector undertakings which include infusion of fresh funds, financial and business restructuring, rationalization of manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), procurement of orders through purchase preference, sanction of rehabilitation packages through BIFR, joint venture formation in non-strategic PSUs, etc. in this regard. In order to rationalize manpower Government have introduced Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

Statement

List of Public Sector Undertakings Which have negative working capital for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-2001

1. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
2. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
3. Bharat Coking Ltd.
4. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
5. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
6. Bengal Immunity Ltd.
7. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
8. Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
9. Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
10. Orissa Durgs & Chemicals Ltd.
11. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
12. U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
13. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
14. Heavy Engineering Company Ltd.
15. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
16. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
17. National Instruments Ltd.
18. Praga Tools Ltd.
19. RBL Ltd.
20. Vigyan Industries Ltd.
21. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
22. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
23. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
24. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
25. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
26. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Corporation Ltd.
27. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.
28. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.
29. Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.
30. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
31. Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd.
32. British India Corporation Ltd.
33. Brushware Ltd.
34. Cawnpore Textile Ltd.
35. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.
36. National Jute Mfg. Corporation Ltd.
37. NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.
38. NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.
39. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
40. NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
41. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
42. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
43. NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
44. NTC (W. Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
45. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
46. Air India Ltd.
47. Indian Airlines Ltd.
48. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.
49. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.
50. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.
51. Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.
52. Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.
53. Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.
54. Utkal Ashok Hotel- Corporation Ltd.
55. National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.
56. Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.

Transportation Facilities to Repatriates

1502. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend naval ship facilities for transportation of repatriates who are availing the facility of the 'General Amnesty' recently declared by the Government of U.A.E.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Reservation Policy

1503. SHRI V. VETRISILVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether policy of reservation has become a national problem due to great demand for reservation from four corners of the country;

(b) if so, whether reservation policy was initially framed only for 10 years;

(c) if so, whether since then each and every Government extending this policy from time to time; and

(d) if so, whether the Government would consider to abolish this tradition to save the country from social division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People, Legislative Assemblies of the States, was provided initially for a period of 10 years and has been extended from time to time. The Constitution 79th Amendment Act, 1999 was enacted to continue this reservation for a further period of 10 years w.e.f. 25th January, 2000.

Reservation in services was not introduced for any specific period.

(d) There is no proposal to discontinue reservations.

Loss or Theft of Luggages on Trains

1504. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are responsible for luggage loss or theft of luggages on trains;

(b) if so, the details of procedure devised for claiming the loss of luggage of passengers and goods booked with the Railways; and

(c) the compensation paid by the Railways on this account during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Railway administration is responsible for loss or theft of booked luggage only.

(b) In the case of booked luggage, the claim can be filed either by the consignee/the endorsed consignee or the consignor/any other agent on production of authority from the consignee.

Claims for compensation should be made on the prescribed proforma to the General Manager or Chief Commercial Manager or Chief Claims Officer or at station goods shed or at parcel office either at booking Railway or destination Railway or the Railway on which loss or theft has occurred. Claims should be filed within six months from the date of booking with necessary documents like Railway Receipt, Beejuck or Sale invoice of the goods, etc.

(c) Claims paid for loss or theft of goods, parcel and luggage for the last three years are as under:—

Year	Description	Amount (in Rs.)
1999-2000	Goods	857.99 lakh
	Parcel & Luggage	306.56 lakh
2000-2001	Goods	435.7 lakh
	Parcel & Luggage	246.16 lakh
2001-2002	Goods	419.85 lakh
	Parcel & Luggage	332.75 lakh

Gas Pipeline Project in Kerala

1505. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LNG gas pipelines is to be laid down in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of these projects and the places from where gas is to be transported and the place of the terminal of the project proposed;

(c) whether any role has been played by Gas Authority of India Limited in this regard;

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal for an inter-ministerial team of the concerned ministries for this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) is examining the proposal for laying a pipeline for transmission of regassified Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Kochi to Bangalore via Kayamkulam. The project is expected to be completed within 40 months from the date of approval involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1987.17 crore. The pipeline will receive regassified LNG from the Kochi LNG Terminal of Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) and supply the gas to various segments of the pipeline network passing through Alwaye Kanjirakkod-Mangalore and Kanjirakkod-Bangalore.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Close Circuit Camera TV on Reservation Centres

1506. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made arrangements to install close circuit camera TV at reservation centres of New Delhi Railway Station recently by which touts can be caught red handed on the spot;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to make such arrangements at other railway stations in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Nine cameras have been installed at different locations in Reservation Office, New Delhi to keep watch on activities of touts.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Defence Agreement

1507. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia have signed an agreement on arms trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India had any talks with third world countries or signed agreement with them for exports of arms and ammunitions manufactured in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Under the Indo-Russian Inter Governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation there is a working group on shipbuilding, aviation and land forces which meets regularly to discuss bilateral issues related to Defence cooperation including arms trade.

(c) and (d) India has not signed any agreement with third world countries for export of arms/ammunition. However, India is exporting arms/ammunition to some countries as per their specific needs.

Potential of Wind Energy

1508. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on the potential of wind energy in (coastal area of Gujarat) particularly Saurashtra Kutch region;

(b) if so, the time by which the survey was conducted; and

(c) the necessary action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Wind surveys have been conducted in various States, including Gujarat, since mid-80s under the Wind Resource Assessment Programme. 38 sites which could be considered suitable for wind power development have been identified in the Saurashtra-Kutch region and other coastal areas of Gujarat. A gross wind power potential of 9,675 MW has been estimated for Gujarat.

A wind power capacity of 167 MW has already been installed in Gujarat. The State Government have recently announced a policy for further wind power development in the State. Fiscal and promotional incentives are being provided by the Government for commercial projects.

Release of Loan by SC/ST Financial Development Corporation

1509. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Financial Development Corporation has released loans in the current financial year to the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the loans released so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in releasing the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. National Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation (NSFDC) released Term loans of Rs. 64.42 lakhs and Micro Credit of Rs. 75.00 lakhs to Orissa. National Scheduled Tribes Financial

and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has not released the loan to the State of Orissa due to non-receipt of proposal during the current financial year.

Pullempet-Gooty Doubling Work

1510. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Pullempet-Gooty Railway track doubling work;

(b) the target fixed for completion of said project;

(c) the expenditure likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to construct bridges simultaneously to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The work is a part of strengthening of Golden Quadrilateral with an anticipated cost of Rs. 305 crore and has been taken up in phases. Presently, work in Pullempet-Bhakrapet section has been taken up where earthwork and bridge work are in progress. Contracts for major bridges except Cheyyeru bridge have been awarded and work started. The tender for Cheyyeru bridge is under process. Work on remaining sections between Cuddapah-Muddanur and Kondapuram-Rayalacheruvu is proposed to be taken up with ADB (Asian Development Bank) funding.

No target date has been fixed for completion of project. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been provided for the project during 2002-2003, which is likely to be fully spent.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Small Gas Cylinders

1511. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that small gas cylinders are illegally being sold in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to check it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are marketing 5 kg small gas LPG cylinders for domestic purpose in rural and hilly areas, as per the scheme approved by the Government for low income group customers. OMCs have not reported any illegal sale of small gas cylinders.

Facilities to Widows of Kargil War

1512. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several widows of Kargil Martyrs are still facing difficulties in maintaining their families;

(b) if so, the number of such widows;

(c) whether several widows are still waiting for allotment of agriculture land, plot for construction of houses and allotment of petrol pumps which were promised to be provided within three years; and

(d) if so, the time by which the promised facilities would be given to those widows?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) As a measure of rehabilitation of widows of Kargil martyrs, they have been paid an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10 lakhs each and sanctioned liberalized family pension equal to the last pay drawn by the deceased soldier on completion of necessary legal requirements. They are also given an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for housing and Rs. 1 lakh per child or Rs. 2 lakhs per family for education of children from the National Defence Fund (NDF). However, the welfare package is yet to be implemented in respect of Smt. Suman w/o Late General Perminder Singh and Major (Dr) Rajshree Gupta w/o Late Major Vivek Gupta as the matter is subjudice.

As regards allotment of petrol pumps, 460 widows/ Next of Kin have submitted their applications for allotment of oil product agencies under a special scheme meant for widows of Kargil martyrs. These applications were forwarded to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas out of which in 308 cases Letters of Intent have been issued.

[English]

Shifting of Goods Yard from Kochuvelli to Nemom Railway Station

1513. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to shift goods yard from Kochuvelli Railway Station to Nemom Railway Station and set up a new additional loop hold, goods reception and Despatch Rail Level Platform at Nemom Railway Station under Thiruvananthapuram Division;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Requirement of Wagons for Transportation of Goods

1514. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons available with Northern and Western railways for transportation of goods;

(b) whether more wagons are required to achieve the target of transportation of goods;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to acquire the required number of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Average holding of wagons (Provisional) on Northern and Western Railways during January, 2003 was 46013 and 30906 four wheeler wagons respectively.

(b) and (c) With existing holding of wagons, originating revenue freight loading on Indian Railways exceeded the proportionate target upto January, 2003, by 7.87 million

tonnes. Cumulative originating revenue freight loading on Northern Railway upto January, 2003 was 7.76 million tonnes more than the proportionate target, whereas on Western Railway, cumulative revenue freight loading, was 3.21 million tonnes less than the proportionate target. Shortfall in loading on Western Railway was also because of less traffic offered for Rail movement.

(d) Acquisition of wagons is a continuing process which is dependent upon the traffic forecast given by the users Ministries/Customers and target fixed for freight loading. Depending upon requirement and availability of funds, wagons are being procured every year.

[*English*]

Diversion of Funds

1515. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of diversion of funds from one project to another in zonal railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that no funds are diverted from one project to another except in an exigency to be justified in writing on paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Diversion of funds or re-appropriations, as permissible under the rules, are resorted to with a view to ensure optimal utilization of funds. The necessity for undertaking re-appropriations arises due to:

- Some projects moving slowly due to delay in land acquisition, contractual problems, court cases etc., as a result the allotted funds become surplus.
- To meet the requirement of additional funds for target-dated projects.
- Changes in availability of resources.

Strict rules are in place to ensure that re-appropriation is done only when essential. These are to be justified on paper and approvals obtained. The existing guidelines/rules restrict the Zonal Railways from undertaking any re-appropriation at all in some important Plan-heads whereas in others, ceilings have been fixed on amount of re-appropriation permitted. Re-appropriation beyond Zonal Railways' powers require the prior approval of Railway Board.

[*Translation*]

Proposal Submitted by Himachal Pradesh

1516. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh and Members of Parliament have made a request for the extension of broad gauge line from Kalka-Parwanoo, Chandigarh-Paonta Sahib-Dehradun, Baijnath-Bhanupalli via Mandi-Bilaspur, gauge conversion of Pathankot-Jagendra Nagar Kangra Valley narrow gauge into broad gauge, increasing allocation for Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Rampur, Ghanauli-Pinjore via Nalagarh-Baddi and Kumarhatti-Dehradun rail lines and speeding up the construction work of these rail lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the budget has been increased accordingly and the construction work is being speeded up;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. In view of constraint of resources and large shelf of on-going new line projects, it is not feasible to consider construction of proposed new lines. The work of construction of new line between Kalka-Parwanoo has already been sanctioned. For construction of this line, the matter with regard to acquisition of land in Kambli village in Himachal Pradesh has been taken up with the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh who have indicated that the State Govt. is reviewing the location of terminus station from Kambli to Tipra. Once the final stand of the State Govt. is known and land is made available, the physical work of construction of this line would be started.

Compensation to Farmers

1517. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that deployment of forces with heavy arms and ammunitions in four districts of Rajasthan along Pakistan border has not only destroyed the crops in several villages of these districts, but has also destroyed grazing grounds of cattles;

(b) whether distributories from Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna for bringing water to fields in these districts have also been damaged;

(c) if so, whether the loss of Rs. 200 crore as surveyed by the collectors of the four districts on behalf of the Government of Rajasthan has been compensated by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the amount of compensation sanctioned by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Reports of damages to the crops etc. of the farmers/people residing in the border areas of Rajasthan, due to mobilisation of troops in those areas, had come to the notice of the Government.

Government of Rajasthan had projected a sum of Rs. 74.92 crores as damages occurred to the crops, roads and irrigation canals etc. due to mobilisation of troops. The matter was considered in the Ministry and it was decided to pay ex-gratia compensation for the damages occurred to the crops only. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 54,31,57,580/- has been released to the State Government of Rajasthan for payment to the farmers.

[English]

Setting up of NTPCs Power Plants

1518. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation propose to set up new plants during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the places identified for these new projects;

(c) the total funds allocated by the Government for those new projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a), (b) and (d) The details of power projects being executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation for yielding benefits during 10th Plan period is given below:

Sl. No.	Project/Capacity (MW)/Location	Commissioning Schedule
1.	Simhadri STPP (2x500 MW), Andhra Pradesh	Unit-2 (500 MW) commissioned in August, 2002.
2.	Talcher STPP Stage-II (4x500 MW), Orissa	Unit-1, 2, 3 & 4 with capacity of 500 MW each are scheduled for commissioning during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively.
3.	Ramagundam STPP Stage-III (1x500 MW), Andhra Pradesh	The Unit is scheduled for commissioning in 2005-06.
4.	Rihand STPP Stage-II (2x500 MW), Uttar Pradesh	Unit 1 & 2 with capacity of 500 MW each are scheduled for commissioning during 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively.

In addition, NTPC have also planned to take up execution/expansion of the following power projects which

are in various stages of clearances/approvals for benefits during 10th Plan:

Sl.No.	Project/Capacity (MW)/Location	Commissioning Schedule
1	2	3
1.	Vindhyachal STPP Stage-II (2x500 MW), Madhya Pradesh	Unit-1&2 with capacity of 500 MW each are scheduled for commissioning during 2006-07.
2.	Kahalgaon STPP Stage-II (2x500 MW), Bihar	Unit-1&2 with capacity of 500 MW each are scheduled for commissioning during 2006-07.

1	2	3
3.	Sipat STPP Stage-I (3x660 MW), Chhattisgarh	Unit-1&2 with capacity of 660 MW each are scheduled for commissioning during 2006-07.
4.	Barh STPP (3x660 MW), Bihar	Unit 1 of capacity 660 MW is scheduled for commissioning during 2006-07.
5.	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPP Stage-III (1x210 MW), Uttar Pradesh	The unit is scheduled for commissioning during 2006-07.

Abbreviations:

STPP: Super Thermal Power Project.

TPP: Thermal Power Project.

(c) No specific fund has been allocated by the Government for a specific project. However, NTPC will implement these projects with the funds available through internal resources, market and external commercial borrowings.

[*Translation*]

Investment In Power Projects

1519. SHRI RAJO SINGH:

SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made investment in the Power Projects of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount invested during the last two years, project-wise; and

(c) the share of State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has already set up following power projects in Bihar and U.P.:

Kahalgaoon-I (Bihar)	840 MW
Singrauli, (UP)	2000 MW
Rihand-I (UP)	1000 MW
NCTPP (UP)	840 MW
Dadri Gas (UP)	817 MW
Auraiya (UP)	652 MW

NTPC is executing Rihand II (1000 MW) in UP for which the expenditure in the last two years was as follows:

2000-2001	Rs. 1.70 crore
2001-2002	Rs. 294.06 crore

NTPC has also incurred expenditure of Rs. 70.67 crore and 9.03 crore during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 on Unchahar II (420 MW) in U.P. which was completed in October, 1999.

In addition, NTPC has taken over two projects namely, Unchahar-I (420 MW) and Tanda TPS (440 MW) from Uttar Pradesh in February, 1992 and January, 2000 respectively towards settlement of old outstanding dues. An amount of Rs. 45.46 crores and 66.49 crores has been incurred on R&M of Tanda Thermal Power Station during 2000-01 and 2001-02 respectively.

NTPC proposes to add another unit of 210 MW in Unchahar in the 10th Plan. NTPC also proposes to take up Kahalgaoon (1000 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 4379.26 crore and Barh STPP (1980 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 7947.38 crore in Bihar during the 10th Plan.

Being the Central Sector projects, State Government have no share in these investments of NTPC.

[*English*]

Attachment of 1st Class Compartment to Rajdhani Express

1520. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to attach 1st class compartment to Rajdhani Express service between New

Delhi-Dimapur, keeping in view the security aspect of VIPs in the present scenario;

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

(c) whether the Government are also planning to increase frequency of Rajdhani Express on this section from twice a week to daily basis;

(d) if so, time by which it is likely to be made operational; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Increase in frequency of trains is a continuous process and is dependant on traffic pattern, availability of resources and operational constraints.

[Translation]

Conversion of Workshops of Ordnance Depots into Manufacturing Units

1521. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to convert workshops of different ordnance depots into manufacturing units in view of complexities in providing defence material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are also proposed to adopt new techniques to change the mode of transporting defence material to war fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Defence stores in respect of Field Army are despatched directly from Ordnance Factories/

manufacturing units to Field Units thereby cutting on time and cost. Further, containers are also used for transporting war like Defence stores to ensure safety and security.

Criteria for Grants to NGOs

1522. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for providing grants under "Grants-in-Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations working for Scheduled Castes" scheme conducted by the Ministry; and

(b) the NGO-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise details of amount provided under the scheme State-wise and particularly in Rajasthan during last five years, i.e. from 1.4.1999 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) Under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for Scheduled Castes, financial assistance to the extent of 90% of the approved expenditure, is provided to voluntary organizations with the main objective to involve the voluntary sector to improve educational and socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes with a view to upgrade skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainfully employed in some sector or the other. In order to be eligible for assistance under Scheme, an Organization should have the following characteristics:—

- (i) Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) or any relevant Act of the State/Union Territory; or
- (ii) A public trust registered under the law for the time being in force; or
- (iii) A charitable company licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1958; or
- (iv) Indian Red Cross Society or its branches; and/or
- (v) Any other public body or institution having a legal status of its own;
- (vi) The voluntary organization should have been registered for, at least two years at the time of applying for grant under the scheme;
- (vii) Number of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries is not less than 60%;
- (viii) Not being run for profit to any individual or body individuals.

Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Coaching and Allied, assistance for weaker section including Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities is sanctioned to the institutes of repute both public and private running coaching courses with achieved distinction during the preceding three years in terms of success rate of candidates, provided the institute either a Trust, partnership firm, or Society registered under relevant law and that the institute has experience of imparting coaching in the courses for which assistance under the Scheme is sought.

(b) The details of grant-in-aid sanctioned to NGOs, organization wise, since 1.4.1999, year-wise, under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for Scheduled Castes, are given in the statement-I. Likewise, the details of grant-in-aid sanctioned to NGOs, organization wise, since 1.4.1999, year-wise, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Coaching and Allied, assistance for weaker sections including Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities, are given in the statement-II.

Statement I

Statewise details of voluntary organisations sanctioned grant in Aid under the Scheme of Grant in Aid to voluntary organisations working for Scheduled Castes during 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (as on 25.02.2003)

S. No.	State	District	Name of the Organisations	Projects	Address	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
						Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Rohini Rural Development Service Society	Agarbatti Rolling Training Centre	21-9-136. S. Sadlapalli-515211	—	37800	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Mass Movement for Rural Reconstruction	Residential School	OD Cheruvu-515561, P.O: Kadiri Taluk Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	981180	891450	981180	540090
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Centre for Rural Education and Development Society	Residential School	No. 2-163-1, Chakala Street Gorantla	823725			
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Mother India	Residential School	Gorantla-515231, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1247715	495990	254700	
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	People's Action in Development	Residential School	Exmilitary Colony Kadiri-515591, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh	1246815	504683	1352782	537147
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Tharakarma Brahmira Mahila Mandal	Residential School	D. No.16/260,C-3, UMA Nagar, Old Town Distt. Anantapur, 515005, Andhra Pradesh	917704	523040	549090	
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Socio Economic Educational Development Society	Typing Centre	150451, B-Kamalanagar	35746	68147		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Community Health and Rural Development Society	Tailoring	12/12, Palamaner-517586	402930	149130		
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Grameena Samkshema Sangham	Residential School	Ranganthapuram Kalakad PO: Mandal-517236, Chittoor Distt. Andhra Pradesh	981180	549090	981180	
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Peda Prajala Seva Samithi	Typing & Shorthand & Computer Centre and Residential School	Gangadharanellore-517125, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	2100561		3717251	1149955
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Mother's Educational Society for Rural and Orphan	Residential School	11-62-5, Bahandurpet, Srikalahasti, Chittoor Distt. AP				403402
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Praja Abhyudaya Seva Samiti	Residential School	Plot No. 233, Durga Nagar Colony, Greampet, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh			981180	1067040
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapali	Dr. Ambedkar Dalitha Varga Abhivruddhi Sangham	Typing & Shorthand and Computer and Craft Centre	6/82, Gajula Street Massapet Cuddapah-516001, Andhra Pradesh	877406	324247	787546	458369
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapali	Integrated Community Development Society	Craft Centre	6/969-D-2-1, Nunevaripalle Road, Rajampet-516115, Cuddapah Distt. Andhra Pradesh	211500		237870	
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Residential School	Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009	1786350	618615	59400	2167823
16.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Prasanthi Educational Cultural and Welfare Association	Hostel	Main Road, Gokavaram-33286, Distt. East Godavari				170775
17.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Sri Satya Kumari Mahila Voluntary Organisation	TV/VCR/Radio Repairing Centre	Village, Bankpeta, Kakinada, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh		142719	194760	97380
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Adarsh Mahila Mandali	Craft Centre	Doon No 3-295(1), 8th Lane, Pandaripuram, Chilakaluripet, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh		141629	387271	134309

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh Neil Armstrong Team	Hostel	Sripudi PO Chandole	671895			1247400
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Indira Memorial Weaker Section Development Society	Hostel	D. No. 14-6-30/4, 4th Lane, Netajinagar Nidubroku-522124, Ponnur (MDL) Guntur Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1014120	476100	1163600	424800
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Rural Organisation for Social Activity	Residential School	Manthenavaripalem (Post) Pittalavanipalem (Mandal), Guntur Distt. Andhra Pradesh	870480	870480	942480	518490
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	SC, ST, OBC & Minorities Welfare Seva Sangham	Computer Training Centre	Karlapalem, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	263189	90030	270090	89363
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Shree Sarda Mahila Vignana Samithi	Craft Centre	Bapatla-522101, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	202484		528870	111780
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	Residential School	D.No. 5-8-11/32/7 Brodiepet, Guntur Distt. 522002, Andhra Pradesh	981180	542906	1413270	549090
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vijaya Educational Society	Residential School	Door No. 12-1-12, Prakash Nagar, Narsaraopet-522601, Distt., Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	981180	54023	1411623	
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vellamma Weaker Section Mahila Mandali	Craft Centre	Manthenavaripalem, Pittalavanipalem Mandal	173299			238351
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Weaker Section Development Society	Craft Centre	Sardapuram Post, Distt., Guntur, Andhra Pradesh			165075	136110
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	New Gandhi All India Forum for Socio Economic Growth Studies	Computer, Type and Shorthand Centre	H.No. 8-2-541/A, Banjara Hills, Road No. 7, Hyderabad		521326		181447
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Jyothi Welfare Association	Typing and Craft Centres	H.No. 804-550/93, Nataraj Nagar, Borabanda, Hyderabad-500018, Andhra Pradesh	392459	137369	337857	118806
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rajdhani Slums Progressive	Residential School	13-3-1049/243, Indira Nagar, Jiyaguda	1247715	540990	835052	927085

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Development Society		Hyderabad-500006, Andhra Pradesh				
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Sudar Educational Society	Residential School	Alijapur, Golconda Fort-Sub P.O., Hyderabad-500008, Andhra Pradesh	1800994	744525	785580	522680
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar	Masters Educational Cultural and Women's Welfare Society	Res. School	Algunur, LMD Colony Krimnagar	1247715	964980	0	
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar	Sai Saraswathi Educational Society	Typing and Shorthand	Sai Saraswathi Nagar	61702	184230	0	
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Youth Association For Rural Development	Non Residential School	H.No.11-10-694/3 Vurahanpuram, Distt. Khammam	232650			
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Jayasree Mahila Sangam	Type and Shorthand Training Centre and Residential School	C/o Little Flower School, Behind R.C.M. Church, Madhira-507203, Khammam Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1096380	79234	2167662	620224
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh Girijan Sevak Sangh	Residential School	Chandamamapet, Nandigama-521185, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh	964980	540990	1388970	964980
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	City Educational Society	Type and Shorthand Centre and Residential School	32-41-19, Revenue Colony Machavaram Down Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	1251630	661140	1765620	669240
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Integrated Development Agency	Residential School	Raitupet, Nandigama, 521185, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh	964980	540990	1388970	964980
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Kavuru Charitable Trust	Computer, Auto Driving, TV/VCR/Type & Shorthand Centre	13/150, Patimeeda, Gudivada-521301, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh	575708	134070	1043393	
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Mahabhogya Mahila Mandali	Craft Centre	H.No. 18-116-756, Madhava Nagar, Kurnool-518002, Andhra Pradesh	303930	160480	332999	
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Nav Bharath Educational Society	Non Residential School	KVS Colony, Kothapeta, Dhone-51822, Distt. Kurnool Andhra Pradesh	148140		778230	
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Progressive Association for Upliftment of Lower Classes	Computer Centre	Gandhinagar Jadcherla	183720	170718		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Bethel Educational Society	Hostel, Residential School	Jadcherla-509301, Distt., Mahaboobnagar, Andhra Pradesh	1035810	1719360	2097720	996390
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Social Action for Social Development	Residential School	(Netaji Residential School), Plot No. 243, Srinivasa Colony, Distt. Mahaboobnagar-509002, Andhra Pradesh	1247715	507510	931500	
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Friends Weaker Section Welfare Association	Typing and Shorthand Centre	2-22-39, Chilaka Nagar, Uppal, Rangareddy Distt. Andhra Pradesh			99296	138581
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Jyothi Educational Society	Craft Centre	H. No.-5-187, J.P. Colony, Patancheru Distt. Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502319	84870		493290	
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Rural and Urban Progressive Society	Craft Centre	H.No. 106-39, Near Inspection Bungalow, P.O. & Mandal Sadasivapet, Medak Distt.-502291, Andhra Pradesh			124280	
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Pinakini Education Academy	Residential School	Mukthapur Village, Pochampally Mandal, Nalgonda Distt. Andhra Pradesh	1383300	540990	1442925	1678428
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	SC, ST, OBC, Welfare Association	Craft Centre	24/576-1 Old Jude Bungalow Mulapet, Distt., Nellore-5240003	0	83129	0	
50.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Jayalakshmi Mahila Mandali	Craft Centre	20/151, Rajagari Street, Mulapet, Distt. Nellore-524003, Andhra Pradesh	63090	0	394022	
51.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Uma Maheshwari Mahila Mandali	Printing & Dyeing on Cotton Fabrics Centre	24/603-2, Mulapet, Welkers Road, Distt., Nellore-524093, Andhra Pradesh			81788	
52.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nirmala Educational and Welfare Academy, Distt. Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh	Craft Centre	Door No. 4-7-681, Gangamani Nilayam, Near Gandhi Chowk, Besides Shiva Electricals, Ambarpet, Distt. Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh		141629	96721	
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Sri Sai Mahila Mandali	Non Residential School	Yerusalem Nagar, Near Railway Station, Ammanabrotu, Prakasam Distt. Andhra Pradesh				199529
54.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Arunodaya Scheduled Caste Welfare	Residential School	Thurupadu Road, Markapur-523316, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	981180	549090	981180	944590

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Residential Public School Association						
55.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Carpentry & Painting Institute	Carpentry Training Centre	Kithapatnam-523286, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh		85080	139290	
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Mahila Mandali	Typing and Shorthand and Craft Centre	Station Road, Chirala-52157, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh		476280	304920	283320
57.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Chirala Taluk Harijana Sangam	Res. School and Hostel	D.No. 1-100 5N Vaikuntjiapuram Chirala	894960	0		
58.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Prakasam Zilla Balaheena Vargala Colony Varala Seva Sangam	Typing & Shorthand and Craft Centres	3-1-10(20), Near Kiniedu Bus Stand Rajapanagal, Road Ongole-523002, Prakasam Distt. Andhra Pradesh	275372	0	663735	
59.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Samsruthika Mahila Mandali	Hostel	Chekurapadu: Naguluppalapadu Mandal, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	515295	0	813060	594495
60.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Srinivasa Mahila Mandali	Non Residential School	Martur-523301, Distt. Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh			204120	
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	The Andhra Pradesh People's Socio Economic Development Society	Typing and Tailoring Centre	Opp. Lakshmi Theatre, Solmon Centre Chirala-523155, Prakasam Distt., Andhra Pradesh	289119	125820	254745	
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	Pinky Flavours Educational Society	Res. School	S-5/C-454, NGOs Colony Vanasthalipuram	1002455	0	0	1740951
63.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	Organisation for Rural and Education Development	Typing and Shorthand	Distt Ranga Reddy	452418			
64.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	Jyothi Mahila Mandali	Residential School	No. 7-89, Sanjay Gandhi Nagar, IDA Jeemdimetla, Distt. Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	1243305	540990	964980	1388970
65.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	Minorities and Weaker Sections Employees Welfare Association	Hostel and Typing & Shorthand Centre	H.No. 12-18, Narapally Ghatkeswar Mandal, Distt. Ranga Reddy Andhra Pradesh	1026315	1462505	1042740	1042740
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	Padmavathi Pallesseema Ambhivrudhi Mahila Mandali	Residential School	H.No. 3-3-750, Chappal, Bazar, Kachiguda, Distt. Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	981180	549090	623619	981180
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	Rural Development and Social Welfare Society	Non Residential School	4/1, MIG Flat 3rd Phase, KPHB Colony, Kukatpally PO: Ranga Reddy Distt. Andhra Pradesh	227550	515700	515700	203550

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	Talengana Weaker Sections Development Society	Residential School & Typing and Shorthand Centre	Plot No. 161, City Public School Premises Jayanagar Colony, Kukatpally, Ranga Reddy Distt. Andhra Pradesh	1122233	1115960	1043268	693832
69.	Andhra Pradesh	Secundrabad	Calvary Commission	Res. School	H.No. 3-36-23, New Sanjeevaiah Nagar Colony East Marredpally, Secunderabad	855612	549090	0	1375920
70.	Andhra Pradesh	Secundrabad	Swan Educational Society	Residential School and Typing & Shorthand Centre	8-1-282 Near Doccamma Temple Shivaji Nagar RP Road, Secunderabad-500003, Andhra Pradesh	1218330	1186380	1186380	651690
71.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Child Foundation of India	Res. School & Type and Shorthand & Computer Centre	39-5-30, Muralinagar, Visakhapatnam-530007, Andhra Pradesh	2183393	1704960	2491740	939780
72.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Organisation for Comprehensive Rural Community Development	Ophthalmic Nurse Technician Course Project for Control Blindness	BHPV, Visakhapatnam	1302120	542275	0	1608552
73.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Organisation for Rural and Education Development	Type and Shorthand Centre	BHPV, Visakhapatnam		123114		
74.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Priyadarshini Service Organisation	Residential School, Type & Shorthand & Computer Training Centres	D.No. 45-56-9, Saligrama-puram, Visakhapatnam-24, Andhra Pradesh	1182245	711795	2029635	540990
75.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Mahalakshmi Welfare Society	Typing and Craft Centre	5-8-10, Dakkini Street, Distt. Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh		643692	343823	580601
76.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Freedom Fighters Welfare Association	Library	Post-Dharmaram, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh			102375	
77.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Goutham Education Society	Residential School	H.No.9-1, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nagar, Cherial-506223, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	964895	540990	1363878	540990
78.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Lok Seva Kendram	Hostel	M.I.G. Madhuban Colony, P.O. Katedan, Distt. Warangal, Hyderabad-500077, Andhra Pradesh	0	1354995	1141850	458550
79.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Sneha	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	6-2-49, Kakaji Colony, Hanamkonda, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh		86700	111679	56571
80.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	International Educational Society	Residential School	Suryalayam Street Tanuku-534211, West Godavari Distt. Andhra Pradesh	955454	540109	1388520	964980

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
81.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	St. Mary's Rehabilitation Centre for Orphans Widows & Lepers	Hostel	P.B. No. 21 Bethlehem Pet (H.O.) Prakol-534260, West Godavari Distt. Andhra Pradesh	261855	465210	668565	261855
82.	Assam	Lakhimpur	National Youth Welfare Mission	Non Residential and Residential School	"Pioneer" Vill-Boloma, P.O. Sonapur Distt. North Lakhimpur, Assam	549090	1486845	1262430	1064790
83.	Assam	Dibrugarh	International Brotherhood Mission	Res. School	Mahabodhi Vihar, Jyoti Nagar, Distt. Dibrugarh		1530270		
84.	Assam	Golaghat	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development Association	Typing and Shorthand and TV Repairs Centre	Distt. Golaghat, P.O.: Bokakhat, Assam	241200	479911	232923	
85.	Assam	Guwahati	Research & Investigation Organisation for Socio Educational System	Type and Shorthand Centre	Srimantapur, Rupnagar, Guwahati, Assam				118080
86.	Assam	Kamrup	Dr. Ambedkar Mission	Non Residential School	Village Dhopatari Post Changsari Distt. Kamrup, Assam	721950	1027800	946618	639900
87.	Assam	Nagaon	Global Health and Education Centre	Non Residential Primary School	Rupahi, Bhakatgaon (Near Chanderbala Primary School) PO Rupahi, Distt. Nagaon, Assam-782125			88875	271350
88.	Assam	Nagaon	Global Health Immunisation and Population Control Organisation	Non Residential School	At. Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur, Distt. Nagaon Assam-782427		160875	470700	271350
89.	Assam	Nagaon	Gram Vikas Parishad	Non Residential School	Rangaloo, PO: Jamarmur, Distt. Nagaon-782427, Assam	198000	459000	470700	271350
90.	Assam	Nagaon	Nilanchal Uryan Sanskritika Parishad	Craft Centre	Amlokie (Bali Bosty) PO: Amoni, Distt. Nagaon, Assam-782138		75689	203997	
91.	Assam	Nagaon	Pathari Vocational Institute	TV/VCR/Radio Training Centre	Top Floor, Bar Library, Distt. Distt. And PO: Nagaon, Assam	78450	97380	292140	97380
92.	Assam	Silchar	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama	Mobile Dispensary	Ramakrishna Mission Road, Distt. Silchar-788004, Assam	575685	230130	115065	
93.	Bihar	Buxur	Mahalaxmi Silai Katai Shiksha Pnshikshan Kendra	Non Residential School	Chintravan, P.O. Buxur, Distt. Buxur, Bihar		137745	403740	305550

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
94.	Assam	East Singhbhum	Women in Social Action	ITI	Industrial Training Institute PO: Baharagora	95490			
95.	Assam	Gaya	Avisiya Balika Vidyalaya	Res. School	Gaya	318627			
96.	Assam	Katihar	Mahila Mukti Wahini	Residential School, Type and Shorthand Centre	A-32, Police Colony, Anisabad, Patna-800002, Bihar		1119399	1554074	620179
97.	Assam	Madubani	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Residential School	Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110059	2033933	2522520	1992965	3181919
98.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Tirhut Vikas Munch	Craft Centre	AT & PO Bhrhad Via-Narma, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar				531180
99.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Naveen Bharatiya Pratisthan	Residential School	At, Balughat, PO- Muzaffarpur (GPO) Distt. Muzaffarpur				627930
100.	Bihar	Nalanda	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre	Vill. & PO. Konand, Distt. Nalanda-893107, Bihar			142686	285372
101.	Bihar	Nalanda	Shantidoot	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Udantpuri, Biharsharif-803101, Distt. Nalanda, Bihar			64809	
102.	Bihar	Palamau	Vinoba Avasiya Balika Vidyalaya	Res. School	Chinaki Daitanganj Distt. Palamau Bihar (Run by Hanjan Sevak Sangh)	1614521			
103.	Bihar	Purnea	Ashok Kumar Mahto Mahila Prishikshan Kendra	Non Residential School	Village & PO: Sahra, Via- Purnea Polytechnic, Distt. Purnea, Bihar				807750
104.	Bihar	Purnea	Adivasi Kalyan Seva Sadan	Residential School	Branch-Harikol, Village & Post, Dhamdaha, District- Purnea, Bihar			3003012	637403
105.	Bihar	Rohtas	Musher Kalyan Seva Sangh	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Mohania Kamur (Bhabhua) Rohtas	61800			354600
106.	Bihar	Saharsa	Anusuchit Jati/Anusuchit Janjati Kalyan Samiti	Residential School	Kanp Sour Bazar, Distt. Saharsa, Bihar	543147	888700	1388970	540990
107.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Tariyani Sevayathan Sitamarhi Bihar	Craft Centre	Tara Nagar, Chhataono, PO Tariyani, Sitamarhi, Distt. Patna, Bihar			348660	181080
108.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Rajendra Institute of Education and Social Welfare	Residential School	At-Halimpur, PO: Dumari Kaian, Distt. Sitamarhi, Bihar				1456470
109.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Anuj Samaj Seva Samiti	Non Residential Secondary School	B.M. 105, Gotham Nagar, Rajnand Gaon, Purani Basti, Chhattisgarh			141120	625500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
110.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgoan	Ekta Gramin Swasthya Avam Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Hostel	H-12, Railway Station Road, Raj Nandgaon, Chhattisgarh			191250	529200
111.	Delhi	Delhi	Abha Shikha Samiti	Craft Centre	G-263-264, Mangolepuri, Delhi-110083	53850	258629	279780	279779
112.	Delhi	Delhi	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Evam Pichhara Varg Uthan Samiti	Typing and Shorthand Centre	13/76, Kalyan Puri, New Delhi-110091	315900	227780	290835	143887
113.	Delhi	Delhi	Bharat Ratan Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Dalit Evam Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	B-153, Rajvir Colony Ext.-96				302900
114.	Delhi	Delhi	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Seva Sangh	Type & Shorthand and Craft Centres	C-4/433, Sultanpuri, New Delhi-110041	693765	569774	608458	621360
115.	Delhi	Delhi	All India Konark Education and Welfare Society	Typing & Shorthand Craft and Computer Centre	Q-21, Manaskunj Road, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-110059	852920	768251	692435	731790
116.	Delhi	Delhi	All India Women's Conference	Hair & Skin Care Training Centre	Sarojini House, 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi-110001		138525	111900	
117.	Delhi	Delhi	Bharatiya Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre	P-2/197, Sultanpuri, Delhi-41			88230	241871
118.	Delhi	Delhi	Bharatiya Manav Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	J-939, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-33			88230	242276
119.	Delhi	Delhi	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad	Type and Shorthand & Craft Centres, Craft Centre	C-1897, Jahangirpuri, Delhi	688860	579136	712920	870436
120.	Delhi	Delhi	Grass Roots	Training Malis	I-25, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	1341000	2655270		
121.	Delhi	Delhi	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development	Craft (Closed) and Typing and Shorthand Centre	5, Bhai Veer Singh Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi	1574415	1422848		
122.	Delhi	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Hostel, Art and Craft and Medical Relief Centre, Res. School	Kingsway Camp, New Delhi-110009	4349595	4407174	4444803	2545964
123.	Delhi	Delhi	Shivas Education Society	Craft and Typing and Shorthand Centre	H.No. 540, Main Road Ali Vihar, Badarpur, New Delhi-4		177673		
124.	Delhi	Delhi	Indus Educational Welfare Organisation	Computer Centre	F-45, Karamupra, New Delhi-110015.		342900	222750	200520

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
125.	Delhi	Delhi	Integrated Rural Development Society	Residential School Craft Centre, Computer	82, Sevak Park Najafgarh Road, New Delhi	1195890	1368363	2527857	1070226
126.	Delhi	Delhi	R.K. Mission	Mobile Dispensary	RK Ashram Marg, Paharganj New Delhi	315090	555390	438390	526085
127.	Delhi	Delhi	Deendayal Research Institute	Res. School in UP	7E Swami Ramirth Nagar, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	600480	0		447515
128.	Delhi	Delhi	Mahila Bal Utthan Avom Kala Manch	Type and Shorthand Craft Centre	E-11/323 J.J. Colony Madangir (Dr. Ambedkar Nagar), New Delhi-92	142965	258660	331583	129330
129.	Delhi	Delhi	Mahila Vikas Education Society	Typing and Shorthand Centre	K-362, Prem Nagar-II, 70 Feet Road, Kirari, Nangloi, Delhi-110041	70335	171855	185458	93640
130.	Delhi	Delhi	Mukti Sangram Sangh	Type and Shorthand Centre	1/A Gali No. 1, Shakarpur (Khas) Delhi-110092	190440	133297	343760	142768
131.	Delhi	Delhi	Lord Buddha Society of Education	Computer Centre	Gali No. 2, Behari Colony, Shahdara	268470	0		
132.	Delhi	Delhi	Nagrik Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	N-11, Sham Nagar, Khyala Road, New Delhi-110018			66240	266760
133.	Delhi	Delhi	Nari Utthan Samiti	Type & Shorthand and 2 Craft Centres	185/31A, Main Krishna Gali No. 5, Maujpur, Delhi-110053	2551336	977298	966829	933498
134.	Delhi	Delhi	Pracheta Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	J.J. Colony Shakurpur, Delhi-110034	64724	341698	644741	647339
135.	Delhi	Delhi	Pragati Gram Ugyog Sanathan	Typing and Shorthand Centre	25, Tajpur Village-Badarpur, New Delhi-110044	175050	259650	130500	
136.	Delhi	Delhi	Samaj Seva Sangh	Type and Shorthand & Non Residential School	No. 69/10, Gali No. 16, Brahmpuri, Delhi-110053	966375	1313329	1111207	1115280
137.	Delhi	Delhi	Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Welfare and Development Society	Non Residential and Library, Craft Centre	330-B, Gali No. 11, Raj Nagar-II, Palam New Delhi-110045	710940	911578	963567	969930
138.	Delhi	Delhi	Shoshan Unmoolan Parishad	11 Vocational Trade Centre	Nanak Bhavan Chandra Lok Colony, Shahdara, Delhi-110093		2921263	4020353	3006399
139.	Delhi	Delhi	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Smriti Shiksha Samiti	Type and Shorthand Centre, Craft, Non Residential School	38, Poothi Katan, Delhi-110041	1764000	1770726	1735559	1588320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
140.	Delhi	Delhi	Shri Santoshi Mahila Avam Bai Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre	116, Kotla, Mayur Vihar, Delhi-110091			171016	339180
141.	Delhi	Delhi	Shri Swatantra Bharat Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	A-2-271, Gali No. 3, East of of Gokalpur, Amar Colony, Delhi	153180	381411	358371	183150
142.	Delhi	Delhi	The Health and Care Society	Craft Centre	6/11, 2nd Floor, Sarvpriya Vihar, New Delhi-7			80805	
143.	Delhi	Delhi	Urban and Rural Welfare and Development Society	Craft Centre	Sultanpur Road, Pooth Khurd, Delhi-110039		553338	570360	285180
144.	Delhi	Delhi	Vikas Charitable Society	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	K-24, Gali No. 11, Brahmpuri, Delhi-53		122249	176641	93690
145.	Delhi	Delhi	Weaker Section Welfare Federation	Craft Centre	D-1/43, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Sector IV (Madangir) New Delhi-110062	664614	181242	686637	601421
146.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shri Bhavani Mahila Sewa Sangh	Craft Centre	11/125-Shanti Appt. Opp. Pragatinagar, Naranpura, Distt. Ahmedabad-13, Gujarat	62340	302940	285570	144270
147.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Adarsh Seva Trust	Balwadi Centre	Dr. Ambedkar Colony, Opp. C.N. Vidhyalaya, Ambavadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat			34991	
148.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gandhi Khadi Gramodhyog Seva Sangh	Craft Centre	E/351, Parshwanath Township, New Naroda, Krishnanagar, Ahmedabad-382340, Gujarat			63405	249450
149.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gujarat Mahila Vikas Parisad	Craft Centre	30/3, Ashok Tailors Sarspur, Ahmedabad-380013, Gujarat			65685	
150.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	D.N. Polytechnic Education Trust	TV, VCR, Radio	Moridher Vahero, Near Raipur, Darwaja, Ahmedabad, Gujarat			66930	193860
151.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Indira Gandhi Gramodyog Sangh	Craft Centre	15, Sarvoday Society, Vatva (Est), Ahmedabad-382440, Gujarat			67339	275460
152.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mahila Utakarsh Mandal	Craft Centre	A/6, Gurjar Ratna Appartment, Opp. Rupai Apartment, Maganpura, Radhaswami Road, Ranip, Ahmedabad, Gujarat			68565	272220
153.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shri Akshay Education Trust	Library Centre	Megha Opp. Jarivwala Park, Nr. Ishwar Bhuvan Commerce Six Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat			78552	
154.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Nav Rachna Mahila Vikas Mandal	Craft Centre	Ambedkar Nagar-2, Near Bus Station (Ghelasha)-382450, Gujarat			91020	274650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
155.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Aayush Foundation	Craft Centre	D-4 Panchvati Apartment, At Panchavati Cross Char Rasta, Ellis Bridge Ambwadi, Amhedabad Gujarat			91470	
156.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mitesh Mahila Seva Trust	Craft Centre	8, Jay Bhavani Nagar, Near Ashwamegh High School Bhagwati Nagar, Road, Hatkeshwar, Amrawadi, Amhedabad-26, Gujarat			112890	275460
157.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Giriraj Social Welfare Trust	Craft Centre	Near Railway Sation, Navi Chal, Naroda, Amhedabad, Gujarat			112920	137730
158.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shram Bindu Chachrawadi Vasana	Craft Centre	At & Post Chacharwadi Vasna, TA, Sanand, Distt. Amhedabad, Gujarat				144405
159.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shri Raviraj Seva Sangh	Craft Centre	Rohitvas, PO: Detroj TA Viramgam Distt. Amhedabad, Gujarat				147794
160.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Jan Kalyan Seva Sangh	Craft Centre	76/1802, Gujarat Housing Board Meghani Nagar, Asarwa, Amhedabad-380016, Gujarat			124254	214410
161.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Bharati Kalyani Mandal	Craft Centre	Block No. 144/8 CHH Type Sector-23 Gandhinagar, Gujarat			137030	275460
162.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Residential School	Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009	924885	742773	146174	556001
163.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sanatan Educational Trust	Craft Centre	Ramjibhai-NI-Chali, Keshavnagar, Vankar Vas, Sabarmati, Amhedabad, Gujarat			157810	269520
164.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shree Navchetna Kelvani Mandal	Typing and Shorthand Centre and Balwadi	14, Nand Bungalows, Opp: Simandhar Park Society, Jantaganar Road, Ghatodia, Amhedabad-380061, Gujarat	20025	173115	292668	286560
165.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ashwini Mahila Sewa Sangh	Craft Centre	Celler Anand Mangal Complex Ex-3 Near Panmal Crossing Ambavai, Amhedabad-7, Gujarat		120585	296460	93631
166.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Hiral Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh	Craft Centre	Block No. 30, Room No. 168, Gujarat Housing Board, Naksarovar Road, Karan Nagar, AI/PO: Sanand, Taluk Sanand, Distt. Amhedabad-382110, Gujarat.	115515	387675	298944	275544
167.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Parishram Mahil Seva Sangh	Craft Centre and Balwadi	41/B, Hira Master's Chali, Moghannagar, Amhedabad-16, Gujarat		84209	342066	164430

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
168.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Deevadandi	Craft Centre	At & Post Sonakui, TA Dholka, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat				148455
169.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Navoday Nav Yuvak Mandal	Craft Centre	13/149, New Kamawatinagar, Hateshwar, Amaraivadi, Ahmedabad-380026, Gujarat		134910	364860	272760
170.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shri Patani Sheri Seva Sangh	Bahwadi and Craft Centre	Pragati Chowk Nr Gayakwad Haveli Paikhad		96794		
171.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Shri Sarvodaya Trust	Leather and Art Training Centre	Korda, At: Shertha, PO: Kasturinagar, TA&Distt. Gandhinagar, Gujarat			89685	120960
172.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Gayatri Seva Sangh	Leather and Art Training Centre	38, Mathureshnagar, ONGC Road, Kalol (East) Distt. Gandhinagar, Gujarat		35955	108160	53730
173.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Jingnasha Seva Sangh	Craft Centre	178/7, Manjushri Mail's New Chawl, Near Petrol Pump, Baliya Limadi Char Rasta, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-16, Gujarat			159760	133240
174.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Shree Vivekanand Gram Vikas Pratisthan Trust	Craft Centre	5, Himanshu Society, Ranip, Ahmedabad-380005, Gujarat		91800	176220	105030
175.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shree Chumundakrupa Khadi Gramodhyog Seva Sadan Trust	Craft & Bahwadi Centre	158/2, Savagnnagar, Nr. Dhanjibhais Chawl, Meghaninagar Last Bustand, Ahmedabad-380016, Gujarat			217050	310886
176.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	P.V. Education Trust	Non Residential School	Vidhya Ashram, Block No. 189/1, 'L' 177476 Type, B/D Inquiry Office, Sector-13, Gandhinagar-382013, Gujarat		313918	407028	487530
177.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Manav Adhikar Sangh	Mobile Dispensary & 10 Bedded Hospital and Craft Centre	1820, Subashnagar, I.O.C. Road, Chandkheda, Distt. Gandhinagar- 382424, Gujarat	314956	880695	923509	1448552
178.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Mahatma Gandhi Gram Vikas Trust	Leather and Art Training Centre	Sector 17, Block 45/3, CHH Tyre	45225			
179.	Gujarat	Kheda	L.G. Mahila Vikas Sangh	Craft Centre	12, Bansari Apartment, Maninagar Society, Char Rasta, Maninagar Ahmedabad-380008, Gujarat			125665	341075
180.	Gujarat	Kheda	Maninagar Balcan Ji Bari Trust	Carpentary Training Centre	B/3, Cellar, Anand Mangal Complex-3, Opp. Core Biotech, Nr. Parimad Crossing Rajnagar Clubs, Lane, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380006, Gujarat			137624	236586
181.	Gujarat	Mehsana	Abhishek Education Trust	Leather Art Training Centre	A.T. Korda-Tal, Kadi, Post, Pandharpur, Distt. Mehsana-382140, Gujarat		80730	99900	67500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
182.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Shri Navchetan Education Trust	Craft Centre	Plot No. 773, Panchsheel Park, Society, Sector-21, Gandhinagar, Gujarat			68234	216184
183.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Shree Santok Krupa Education	Computer Training Centre	Railway Station Road, Prantij-383205, Distt. Sabarkantha, Gujarat	248910	173850	180060	80235
184.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Shri Randip Trust	Leather and Art Training Centre	At: Bhagpur, Post: Sampad, Prantij Distt. Sabarkantha, Gujarat			26955	55080
185.	Gujarat	Surendra Nagar	Shri Uni Gramodyog Rachnamatak Samiti	Craft Centre	AI/PO: Gadavari Tal Muli Distt. Surendra Nagar		271080		
186.	Haryana	Rewari	Hari Sangh Shiksha Sanethan	Craft Centre	Kanina House Rewari	223169	264485		
187.	Haryana	Sonepat	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti	Non Residential School and Computer	Sant Garib Dass, Gali No. 2, Kakroi Road, Sonepat-131001, Haryana	705690	83745	809550	695760
188.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Jan Jagriti Sangathan	Beautician	326/13, Urban Estate Kurukshetra		77819		
189.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shri Prem Bhikshuk Shiksha Samiti	Non Res. School	P.B. No. 16 Jyoti Nagar Kurukshetra		1001707		83995
190.	Haryana	Jind	Amar Jyoti Foundation	Non Res. School and Typing and Shorthand and Craft Centre	1st Floor, Asst. Treasury Office Julana, Distt. Jind-126102, Haryana	133639	1508276	464501	960154
191.	Haryana	Jhajhar	Bhartiya Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre	H.No. 5, Ward No. 12, Gandhi Chowk, Old Civil Hospital Distt. Jhajhar, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana	525060	234180	262080	
192.	Haryana	Jagadhiri	Social Awareness For Humanitarian Action in Rural Area	Craft Centre	104 Sahara Bhawan Behind Maharaja Agarsain Sen Sec. School Chipra Garden Yamuna Nagar		162010		
193.	Haryana	Panipat	Lok Kalyan Foundation	Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	BLU-Jay Road, Samalkha Distt. Panipat, Haryana	50220	224100	59940	
194.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Himgiri Kalyan Ashram	Craft Centre	Village Shilly, PO Damkari Distt. Solan-173212		56670		
195.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation	Eight Craft Centres	Jain Bhawan, Hospital Road, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh-173212			1536072	
196.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Mahila Vikas Manch	Craft Centre	Mohalla-Khapura, Distt. Chamba-176310, Himachal Pradesh		88639	219269	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
197.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Manav Kalyan Seva Samiti	Craft Centre	VII. Karai, PO & Tehsil, Chopal, Distt. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh			191798	78202
198.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	ESS DEE Educational Society	Computer Centre	7B/A Gole Pulli Talab Tillo Jammu-553010		270149		
199.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Mahila Vikas Kendra	Craft Centre	H.O. EP-74, Lakhdata Bazar, Jammu Tawi-180001		138830		
200.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Kalamkari Centre Society	Mobile Dispensary	Upper Flour, P.O. Ploura, Jammu-181121, Jammu and Kashmir		349849	145184	
201.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Women in Social Action	Welder and Fitter Training Centre	Raghunathpur, Jhargram-721507, Midnapore Distt.			190980	
202.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Adhyayana Vidya Trust	Residential School & Typing and Shorthand and Computer and Non Res. School	No. 952, 42nd Cross, 3rd Block Rajajinagar, Bangalore-5600010, Karnataka	1750752	789525	1400037	1201860
203.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Arundhati Education Trust	Residential School	No. 638, 2nd Block, 3rd Stage, Basaveshwaramagar, Opp. Muniganga Kalyana Mantapa, Near Pushpanjali Theatre, Bangalore-560079, Karnataka	803277	1367770	981180	970380
204.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bahujan Development Centre	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Jaibheem Nagar, B.T.M. layout 1st Phase, Bangalore-560068, Karnataka	313645	111487	332566	111487
205.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bhuddha Education Society	Residential School	Jai Bheem Nagar, 27th Main, B.T.M. Layout, 1 Phase, Bangalore-560068, Karnataka	1351080	1551080	1151080	756540
206.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Chanamma Charitable Trust	Residential School	5/5, Alahalli, Arjanapura Post, Bangalore South, Bangalore-560062, Karnataka	1380174	1297035	970380	543690
207.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Dakshin Bharath Dalit Education Society	Residential School	No. 5 Near Adi Kabir Ashram, Mattadahalli, R.T. Nagar Post, Post, Bangalore-560032, Karnataka	801855	942480	1241010	536490
208.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Dr. Sri Jachari Rashtriya Sevapeeta	Residential High School	No. 49, H.B. Samaja Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560004, Karnataka	1410885	1095300	617400	935847
209.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Goutham Education Society	Residential School	No. 1684 2nd Raihway Parallel Road Kangeri Satellite Town, Bangalore-560060, Karnataka	543690	1144515	1191681	964980

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
210.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Jana Kalyana Trust	Residential School, Craft, Type & Shorthand Centre	193-A, 5th Main, 17th Cross, Vijayanagar, Bangalore-560040, Karnataka	1895603	1390352	1423973	1423432
211.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Panchasheela Welfare Association	Residential School and Type and Shorthand Centre	73, B.S.K. 3rd Stage. B.D.A. Layout (Avalahally), 8th Main Road, Girinagar, Bangalore-560085, Karnataka	977077	1139603	1556652	1124270
212.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Priyadarshini Seva Kendra Trust	Residential School	No. 2048, East End 'B' Main Road IXth Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560069, Karnataka	739590	1266100	933480	486969
213.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Sri Tunga Bhadra Vidya Samste	Residential School	No. 1059, 1st Floor, 7th Main Vijayanagar, Bangalore-560040, Karnataka	223890	574981	297540	180540
214.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Udaya Vidya Kendra	Residential School and Computer Centre	Mannarayanapalya Sultanpalaya Main Road, RT Nagar, Bangalore-560032, Karnataka	1147410	1067625	1267149	1003896
215.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Divyajyothi Vidya Kendra	Craft Centre	Vishwa Building, Chikkanna Layout, Sondakoppa Circle, Nelamagala-562123, Bangalore Rural Distt. Karnataka		158430	364184	247860
216.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Jnana Jyothi Jai Bheem Education Society	Type and Shorthand Training Centre and Res. School	No. 13/12 Chikkadugodi New Extension, Thavarekere Post Bangalore-560081, Karnataka	805365	1348701	133166	
217.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Sri Basaveshwara Rural Education Society	Non Residential School	Yeethotadahalli, Channapalna Taluk, Bangalore Rural Distt. Karnataka	182580	428843	456081	457992
218.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Nalanda Cultural Educational Research Society	Non Residential School	Hanuman Nagar, 2nd Stage Distt. Belgaum-590001, Karnataka	312390	417600	472500	316350
219.	Karnataka	Bidar	Mahatma Phule Educational Society	Non Residential School	Kamalanagar Taluk Aurad, Distt. Bihar	273832			892109
220.	Karnataka	Bidar	Balvantrao Varale Education Society	Residential School	Humnabad, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka	743623	950712	1227468	233090
221.	Karnataka	Bidar	Bidar Integrated Rural Development Trust	Mobile Dispensary	H.No. 8-9-107/8, Near Nehru Stadium, Bidar-585401, Karnataka			367425	315090
222.	Karnataka	Bidar	Saraswati Mahila Mandal	Craft Centre	Manteshwar Nagar, Near Amar Theatre Bhalki-585328, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka		78629	313200	163080

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
223.	Karnataka	Bijapur	Kittur Rani Channamma Yuvati Mandal	Non Residential School	Muddebihal-586212, Distt. Bijapur, Karnataka	201900	214186	380250	
224.	Karnataka	Bijapur	Shri Durgadevi Banjara Seva Sangh	Non Residential School	Somdevar Hatti Tanda No. 1, Tq. Distt. Bijapur-586114, Karnataka	295500	592432	515700	515700
225.	Karnataka	Chitradurg	Sree Ramakrishna Education Society	Residential High & Primary School	Vedavathinagara, K.H.B. Colony Hiriur-572144, Distt. Chitradurga, Karnataka			500166	1683854
226.	Karnataka	Davangere	Sri Hoysala Vidya Samsthe	Residential School	Nerige Post, Davangere TQ, Davangere Distt. Karnataka	970380	517590	964915	960480
227.	Karnataka	Gadag	Sri Maharana Pratapa Singh Education Society	Residential School	Huigal, Road Betageri Gadg-582102, Karnataka	937980	527490	1280970	527490
228.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Bhagyodaya Vidya Vardhak Sangh	Residential School	AT-Chandapur, TQ: Chincholi, Dist. Gulbarga, Karnataka-585305	576060	1284960	964980	523665
229.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Vidya Vardhak Sangha	Residential School	Shoarapur, Distt. Gulbarga, Karnataka	903294	964980	964980	964980
230.	Karnataka	Kolar	Shri Ambika Education Trust	Residential School	Ramapura, Hulibebe Post, Bangarapet-563114, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	962730	964980	964980	527490
231.	Karnataka	Kolar	Cauvery Rural SC/ST Development Society	Residential School	Bangepalli Town-561207, Kolar Distt. Karnataka	981180	942507	958707	934110
232.	Karnataka	Kolar	Kolar Education Society	Residential School	Jayanagar 5th Cross, (Horhalli) Kolar-563101	821475	1323737	492962	1315466
233.	Karnataka	Kolar	Sree Sharadhamba Education Society	Residential School	Kambabadahalli, Mellur Post, Sidlaghatta TQ-562102, Dist Kolar, Karnataka	135405	459000	33300	
234.	Karnataka	Kolar	Chickballapur Rural Educational and Social Development Association	Non Residential School	Chickballapur Taluk Distt. Kolar		278677		
235.	Karnataka	Kolar	Sri Venkateswara Vidya Samsthe	Non Residential School	Tekal, Railway Station, Malur Taluk, Distt. Kolar-563137, Karnataka	137880		458613	
236.	Karnataka	Kolar	Sri Vidyaniketan Education Association	Res. School	Dodamaladoddi Village J Thimasandra Post Srinivasapur Taluk	1138860			
237.	Karnataka	Kolar	Sri Vivek Education Society	Residential School	Chokkahalli Cross Nayanahalli, Chintamani TQ. Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	805074	964980	940068	423990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
238.	Karnataka	Mandya	Jnanesh Education Society	Electrician Training Centre	Malavally, Distt. Mandya Karnataka	38520		192420	142920
239.	Karnataka	Mandya	Karnataka Dalit Progressive Centre	Res. School (3)	No. 42 Indira Mahal, 5th Main Gandhinagar	2460375	1929960		770220
240.	Karnataka	Mysore	Smt. Ramabai Ambedkar Education Society	Residential School	No. 1064, 1st Cross, Gange Road, Kuvempu Nagar, Mysore-570023, Karnataka	964980	540990	964980	918000
241.	Karnataka	Raichur	Supama Women Welfare Association	Residential School	No. 1-3-270, R.R. Colony, Ashapur Road, Distt. Raichur-584101, Karnataka	964980		540990	
242.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shri Sevalal Vidya Samasthe	Residential School	Revindranagar Shimoga City	518850			
243.	Kerala	Emakulam	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama	Typing and Shorthand Creche and Library Centre	PO Kalady-683574, Distt. Emakulam, Kerala	246285	311310	263718	115638
244.	Kerala	Kollam	Mata Amritanandamayi Math	Hostel	Amrituri, PO: Kollam-690525, Kerala		1391689	725040	
245.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Avanti Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	New Ram Nagar, Adhartal, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	495770	335160	362061	181080
246.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Adarsh Shivam Social Development Society	Motor Winding and Fitting Training Centre	House of S.C. Tiwari, Bharoli Road, Near SP Office, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh			95234	
247.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Antobai Shiksha Prasas Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Purani Basti, Distt. Bhind Madhya Pradesh-477001			161260	316350
248.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Ashok Mahila Mandal	Typing and Residential School	Lahar, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	554760	112050	485392	112050
249.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Shiksha Prasas Avam Samaj Seva Samiti	Non Residential Secondary School	Janakpura Tehsil, Lahar Ward No. 10, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh		81450	320085	
250.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Gramin Vikas Mahila Mandal	Craft Centre	Birend Vatika, Lahar Road, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh			142635	279779
251.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Jhalkari Bai Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Shiksha Prasas Samiti	Non Residential Secondary School	Kabir Colony, Gohad, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh			97020	
252.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Ravijan Seva Samaj Samiti	TV/VCR/Radio Repair Training Centre	House of Arun Dixit, Housing Board Colony, Lahar Road, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh			78642	194760

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
253.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Sharda Mahila Mandal	Typing Centre, 10 Bedded Hospital, Non Resi. School	Lahar, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	292950	112050	700023	112050
254.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Vivekananda Samaj Kalyan Sansithan	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	Housing Board Colony Birend Bhavan, Distt. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh			81113	174420
255.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Sant Seva Samiti	Craft Centre	2/4 Vaishali Complex, M.P. Nagar, Zone-II, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh			69240	
256.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Vikas Samaj Seva Sansithan	Type and Shorthand Centre	1/13, Sanjay Complex, Harshwardan Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh			91012	
257.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Sri Sri Maa Anandmai Upvan Shiksha Samiti	Non Residential School	Sri Sri Maa Anandmai Ashram Bairagarh, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh		367499	379198	216646
258.	Madhya Pradesh	Chatrapur	Ram Ratan Shiksha Prasar and Samaj Seva Samiti	Non Residential Secondary School	Birpura Road, Naogaon, Chatrapur, Madhya Pradesh			117540	
259.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Adarsh Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	Gram Hindoniya Near Govt. Health Centre, Distt. Damoh, Madhya Pradesh	68632		556195	121890
260.	Madhya Pradesh	Datiya	Jagat Shiksha Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Craft Training Centre	Sadar Bazar, Distt. Datiya, Madhya Pradesh			182490	276539
261.	Madhya Pradesh	Datiya	Jan Shanti Samaj Kalyan Sewa Samiti	Typing and Shorthand and Craft Training Centre	B. Road, Distt. Datiya, Madhya Pradesh			231074	
262.	Madhya Pradesh	Datiya	Reena Samaj Seva Samiti	Non Residential School	Datiya Jhansi Road, Distt. Datiya, Madhya Pradesh		174870	661330	1604790
263.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Gram Chetna Seva Samiti	Typing and Shorthand Centre, Non Res. School, Hostel	House of Shri K.C. Sharma, New Grashim Vihar Colony, Hazira Lashkar, Gwalior Madhya Pradesh		71474	574590	596610
264.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh Prakaritik Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya Samiti	Mobile Dispensary	Tansen Road, Padav, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh		487665	294745	147195
265.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Shakti Swasthya Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre	B-868, Anand Nagar, Bahodapur, Bahodapur, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh			184742	278160
266.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Society for Social Development	Craft Centre	Anand Nagar, A.B. Road, Morena, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh			69240	272759

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
267.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Yuva Jagrati Shiksha Avam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Non Residential School	Kila Gate, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh			115459	695867
268.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Atihask Mahila Shiksha Samiti	Craft and Non Residential School	Gram Medhi, Udna, Patan Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	1072881	818100	877860	497430
269.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Bharati Mahila Shiksha Samiti	Type and Shorthand Centre	1563/1-A, Uday Nagar, VFJ Estate Jabalpur-482009	99630			379890
270.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Gayatri Shakti Shiksha Kalyan Samiti	Typing and Shorthand and Auto Driving Centre	1314, Mishra Market Jabalpur-4882001, Madhya Pradesh	431250	507000	647910	220830
271.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Navchetna Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	275, Shakti Nagar. Gupeshwar, Jabalpur-482050, Madhya Pradesh	455985	726039	901206	306090
272.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	New Vikas Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	102, Ranjhi Bazar Vehicle Tirajha Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	458555	335160	362160	181080
273.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Runk Unmullan Sanshta	Craft and Computer Centre	Gram Panchayat Mangaon H.No.-58, Champanagar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	674988	512727	542700	260550
274.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Saidhantik Shiksha Samiti	Typing & Shorthand and Computer Centres	H.No. 111, Manegaon, Champanagar Post, Westland, Tehsil Jabalpur, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	452751	216655	632543	208555
275.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Shashi Mahila Jagrati Samiti	Craft and Typing and Shorthand Centre	B-1, Navneet Enclave Ranjhi Bazar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	558272	590580	607768	304470
276.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Shivshakti Mahila Adimjati Janjati Kalyan Samiti	Craft and Type & Shorthand Centre	H.No. 1440, PO: Shankarshah Nagar Rampur Chhpar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	640080	607860	607860	303930
277.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Ved Mahila Mandal	Typing and Shorthand Computer Centres	H.No. 920, Gurudwara Maidan Ranjhi Basti, Madhya Pradesh	452760	193975	585038	197764
278.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandala	Ankur Sanskar Evam Shiksha Uthan Samiti	Typing and Shorthand Training Centre	Shahpura Nivas Road Tehsil Nivas, Distt. Mandala, Madhya Pradesh	371700	229500	256500	126900
279.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Jan Seva Samaj Samiti	Craft Centre	Near Kallu Ki Chalkki, Ganeshpura, Distt. Morena, Madhya Pradesh			159136	279779
280.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Kamla Swastha Avam Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Housing Board Colony, Distt. Morena, Madhya Pradesh			108000	187380
281.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Shri Shanti Niketan Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Residential and Non Residential Junior High School and Hostel	H.I.G. 904, Housing Board Colony, Distt. Morena, Madhya Pradesh	264100		1376560	1802250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
282.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Gyanvardhan Avam Samaj Utthan Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	Bargi Colony-II, Tehsil, Gategaon Distt. Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh	312557	518940	443180	181080
283.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Mohini Mahila Mandal Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	Vijay Nagar, Chhapar, Post-Shanker Shah Nagar, Distt. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	84232	0	562795	121890
284.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development Society	Type and Shorthand Centre	16 Bhai Veer Singh Marg Gole Market, New Delhi	209790			
285.	Madhya Pradesh	Shadol	Mahakoshal, Mahila Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	3226, Tulsī Nagar, Behind St. Gr. School, Ranjhi, Distt. Jabalpur-482005, Madhya Pradesh	87584	0	568198	142590
286.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Vatika Samaj Seva Samiti	Type and Shorthand Centre	Panna Lal Bhagti Ka Makan, Sanjay Colony, Tehsil & Distt. Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh			87728	
287.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Geeta Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti	Craft Centre and Non Residential Secondary School	Bhawan Mohalia Niwari, Distt. Aleekamgarh, Madhya Pradesh			293061	761879
288.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Aradhana Gramin Seva Samiti	Hostel (Secondary)	Sagar Road, Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh			186210	923400
289.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Sadhna Gramin Seva Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Tignya Road Niwari, Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh			152550	515700
290.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Gramin Vikas Seva Samiti	Hostel	Subji Mandi, Sehore, Madhya Pradesh				603135
291.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Shiv Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Oracha Road, Distt. Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh			102131	151944
292.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Shri Ballabh Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Non Residential Secondary School	20-Civil Lines, Distt. Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh			158220	625500
293.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Awani Samaj Sanskar Samiti	Non Residential School	5/1, Akpat, Ujjain Tehsil & Distt. Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh				152640
294.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Jan Jati Evam Pichhra Varg Kalyan Sangh	Non Residential School	166(E) Muni Nagar, Ujjain-456010, Madhya Pradesh	292507		765137	
295.	Maharashtra	Akhola	Late Tehlaram Khurana Pratishthan	Hostel (Secondary)	C/o Annapurna Craft Centre, State Bank Colony, H. No. 13, Deora Nagar, Hingoli-431513, Maharashtra				198360
296.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Vidyarthi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha	Non Residential Primary School	Adgaon, Tal, Morshi, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra				89370

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
297.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Chetna Shiksha Sansthan	Non Res. School	N-9/M-277/3 CIDCO, New Aurangabad	285494			
298.	Maharashtra	Latur	Balaji Shikshan Sanstha	Hostel	Nalgir, TQ. Distt: Latur, Maharashtra	839070	959400	912150	912600
299.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Jay Vishwakarma Sarvoday Sanstha	Craft Centre	N-12,A-108, G-148, HUDCO, Aurangabad Distt. Maharashtra			138675	
300.	Maharashtra	Washim	Mahila Utakarsh Mandal	Residential Secondary School	Civil Line Risod Distt. Washim, Maharashtra				464000
301.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Bhartiya Gramin Adivasi Vikas Sanstha	Creche Centre	At Post Pardi, Tah, Nagbhir Distt. Chandrapur		12305		
302.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sankrutayyan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Craft Centre	Ward No. 12, Rest House Road, Mul, Distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra			68835	
303.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Mahatma Phule Yuvak Vikas Mandal	Hostel	At Chaugan Post Jogshelu Tal Shindkheda Distt. Dhule Maharashtra	184080	0	1048185	887850
304.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Saraswati Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha	Hostel	Deopur, Vishnu Nagar, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra			698850	529200
305.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Ujwal Rural Development Society	Hostel	Swami Samarth Colony, Varul Road, Shindkheda, Tal, Shindkheda, Dhule, Maharashtra			190305	910350
306.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Bhagyashali Bahuddeshiya Kalyankari Sanstha	Non Residential School	Bori, Tah. Aheri, Distt. Gadchiroli, Maharashtra	82440	464994	302670	494010
307.	Maharashtra	Akola	Sur Mandir Art Institute	Printing Composing & Book Binding Centre	C/o Swamy Vivekanand Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Hingoli Distt.		107504		323190
308.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Prerana Janseva Sanstha	Typing and Shorthand Centre	"Annapurna" 1st Floor Railway Station Road, Hingoli Distt. Parbhani		110025		292545
309.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Hostel	"Annapurna" B, 1st Floor, Rly. Station Road, Hingoli-431513, Maharashtra			174870	
310.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Kashivisheshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Non Residential School	PO Surangali Distt. Jalna	261120			
311.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Maharashtra Sainik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Non Residential School	District-Jalna, Maharashtra	163350	194109	241520	472500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
312.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Shri Swami Samarth Shikshan Sansitha	Non Residential Primary School	Peth Vadgaon, Tao. Hatkanangle, Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra			86670	515700
313.	Maharashtra	Latur	Bharat Multi- purpose Education Society	Residential School	C/o Nalgir Taluk Udgir Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	1245465	963587	964530	964980
314.	Maharashtra	Latur	Mahila Bahuudeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Hostel	Nalgir to Udgir, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	1121720	925650	898650	912600
315.	Maharashtra	Latur	Ranilaxmibhai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Non Residential School	Distt. Latur, Maharashtra			133245	
316.	Maharashtra	Latur	Vimukta Bhatkya Jati Seva Samiti	Residential School	Dhondwadi (Ghonshi)- 413518, TQ-Udgrn, Distt: Latur, Maharashtra	1263915	948780	937980	527490
317.	Maharashtra	Latur	Balaji Yuvak Mandal	Residential School	Taluk Udgir	781020			
318.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh	Craft Centre	Malviya Nagar, Khamla, Distt. Nagpur 440025, Maharashtra	117895	0	338112	
319.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ekta Bahuudeshiya Education Society	Craft Centre	59, Mayur Nagar, R.P. Uppalwadi Nari Road, Nagpur-26, Maharashtra			159759	253541
320.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	National Institute of Women Child and Youth Development	Five Creche Centres	Old Post Office Building Main Road Khamla Nagpur, Maharashtra	334170	157248	606285	176715
321.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust	Hostel (Secondary)	7, Laxmi Narayan Apartment, Shivaji Nagar, Distt. Nanded-2, Maharashtra			190170	523800
322.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Matoshri Pratishthan	Non Residential Secondary School	Srinath Nagar, Taroda (B.K.) Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra			171810	625500
323.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sant Gora Kumbhar Shikshan Sanstha	Hostel	Shrinathnagar, Tarod (BK) Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra			624780	923402
324.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sant Ravidas Samaj Mandal	Non Residential	Kiwala Post Loha Distt. Nanded	334200			
325.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Shri Ram Shiksha Prasarak Mandal	Residential School	Navandi, Taluk, Udgir	1065933			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
326.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Residential Primary School	Shewad (B), Tal: Loha, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra			163170	964980
327.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Vishwakarma Pratisthan	Secondary Hostel	Jyoti Diamond, Sarafa Bazar, Nanded-431604, Maharashtra			317970	923402
328.	Maharashtra	Latur	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Hostel	Udgir, TQ-Udgir-413517, District Latur, Maharashtra			118170	804600
329.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Hansunder Mahila Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Hostel (Secondary) & Non Residential School	"Rekashale Nivas" New Abadi Udgir-413517, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	273825	495000	708030	1896480
330.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Jijamata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Non Residential Secondary School	Salagara (D), TQ-Tuljapur- 413601, Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra			235620	
331.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha	Craft Centre	Railway Station Road, Hingoli-43513, Distt. Parbhani, Maharashtra			259005	139079
332.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Hostel	Ambedkar Nagar, Gangakhed, Parbhani, Maharashtra			183150	
333.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Saraswati Dnyan Prasarak Sanstha	Hostel (Secondary)	Purna, TQ: Purna, Distt. Parbhani, Maharashtra			176130	
334.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Shri Jagadamba Vidya Prasarak mandal	Residential School	Anand Nagar, TQ-Purna, Distt. Parbhani, Maharashtra		1021907	1373220	
335.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Kamel Education Society	Non Residential School	Wangi Road Distt. Parbhani-431401	97351			
336.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Shri Raje Sambhaji Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Non Residential School	Tandulwadi Taluk Palam Distt. Parbhani, Maharashtra	97351	0	302250	757998
337.	Maharashtra	Pune	Savitribhai Fule Magasargiya Shikshan Sanstha	Non Residential School	C/o Dr. P.S. Ghodeshwar, AI/PO Nachangaon, Distt. Wardha	0	251370		
338.	Maharashtra	Pune	Servants of India Society	Hostel & type & Shorthnad (Thakkar Bapa Ashram) Cent	846, Shivaji, Nagar, Pune-410004, Maharashtra	5888010	2041651	695064	
339.	Maharashtra	Satara	Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Mission	Non Residential School	6-Vidhyarthi Bhuvan, Tribhuvan Road, Distt. Satara, Mumbai-40004, Maharashtra	103725	0	618381	475730

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
340.	Maharashtra	Thane	Akhil Bharatiya Magas Vargliay Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan	Computer Training Centre	16, Prakash Apartment, Katemanivali, Kalyan (East), Distt. Thane, Maharashtra-421306		210735	189105	59430
341.	Manipur	Imphal	Rural Social & Educational Development Association	Typing And Shorthand Centre	Heibong Makhong, Mayang, Distt. Chandel Imphal-95132, Manipur	132390	219915	220725	110362
342.	Manipur	Imphal	The Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Association	Computer and Art & Craft Centre	L.M. Computer Training Centre, Masjid Road, Paona Bazar, Imphal-795001, Manipur	226035	899145	339990	319680
343.	Manipur	Imphal East	Kerao Women Welfare Organisation	Res. School	Keirao Manipur Distt. Imphal East	717825			879941
344.	Manipur	Imphal East	Bashikhong Chanura Sinlon LUP	Craft Centre	Bashikhong Kitnapnung, Distt. Imphal East, Manipur	55859		491490	129060
345.	Manipur	Imphal West	Kyamgei Khoiram Leikai Women's Welfare Association	Type and Shorthand Centre	Kyamgei Mayai Leikai Imphal	82976	271058		
346.	Manipur	Imphal West	The Imphal District Tribal Development Society	Res. School	Post: Regailong	799785			
347.	Manipur	Imphal West	The Western Rural Socio Economic Development Organisation	Non Residential School	Heinoukhonghambi Konjeng Leikai, Manipur	137460	453960	424350	316350
348.	Manipur	Imphal West	Awang Sekmai Khuman Women Society	Type and Shorthand Centre	PO Sekami		130635		
349.	Manipur	Imphal West	Khurkhul Maka Ideal Woman Society	Craft Centre	PO: Khurkhul Makha Leikai, Imphal West District Manipur Pin-795002		176745	248460	124230
350.	Manipur	Tameemglong	Rural Down Trodden People Uliftment Society	Craft Centre	Moirangkhom Kabul Khul PO Imphal	124245	227385		105984
351.	Manipur	Thoubal	Jamia Educational Society	Printing & Book Binding Centre	Sangaiyumpham Cherapur PO: Wangjing-795138, Manipur				152053
352.	Manipur	Thoubal	Centre for Rural Development	Agarbati Rolling Training Centre	Cherapur Mayai Leikai PO Wangjing-795148, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur				167895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
353.	Manipur	Thoubal	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation	Type & Shorthand and Craft Centres	Wangbal, P.O. Thoubal-795138, Manipur	257321	343087	435325	136474
354.	Manipur	Thoubal	The Eastern Social Welfare Association	Non Residential School	Wangjing PO: Wangjing, Distt. Thoubal Manipur	433238	798637	618300	355050
355.	Manipur	Thoubal	The Educational Unemployed Youth Development Association	Typing and Craft Centre	Khong Jen Tekcham PO Wangjing	255746			
356.	Manipur	Thoubal	Typewriting Institute and Development Services	Typing and Shorthand and Craft Training Centres	Thoubal Bazar, Distt. Thoubal-795138, Manipur	110464	460992	259808	136384
357.	Orissa	Balasore	Ambedkar Kalyan Samiti	Residential Girls High School	AT/PO: Baliapal, Distt. Balasore, Orissa			317340	
358.	Orissa	Balasore	Harijan Surakhya Committee	Res. School	AI/PO: Balasore	200000			
359.	Orissa	Bargarh	Moon Light Club	TV/VCR and Radio Repair Training Centre, Res. School	AI/PO: Santhapur, Via-Gondia, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa-759016	973980	1061424	1175940	1175940
360.	Orissa	Baripada	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Kendra	Computer Centre	Jamunadeipur, Baripada		319006		
361.	Orissa	Bhadrak	Jungalee Unayan Parishad	Non Residential School	AI-ERAI, P.O. Charampa, Distt. Bhadrak, Orissa	197940	453598	515340	316269
362.	Orissa	Bhadrak	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha	Residential School	S/2-138, Niladri Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751021, Orissa	981180	981180	981180	981045
363.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Ambedkar Educational Complex	Non Residential School	AI-S-I-148, HIG, Niladrivihar, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar-21, Orissa	555389	1180980	1848780	1038240
364.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Council for Tribal and Rural Development	TV/VCR/Radio Repair and Computer Training Centre and 5 Creche Centre	Plot No. 420, Sahjid Nagar, Bhubaneswar-51007, Orissa	479450	744280	968575	404599
365.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Organisation for Social Change and Rural Development	Computer Centre	A/85, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar	173730			
366.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Janakalyan Samiti	Hostel Craft and Type and Shorthand Centre	Plot No. 1550, Bhimtangi	852975	1006200		
367.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Kalinga Shelter	Type and Shorthand Centre	B/22SCR Indradhanu Market Complex Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751015, Orissa	218836	101317	303953	101317

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368.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Orissa Multi-purpose Development Centre	Coconut Coir Centre	4/14, MIG-II, BDA Colony, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar-16, Orissa				91710
369.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Rajya Akhyam Seba Sangha	Residential School and 10 Creche Centres	No. 6 Municipal Block Unit-4 Market, Bhubaneswar-751001, Orissa	2120580	2120580	2120580	1688490
370.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Voluntary Institute for Social Welfare Activities	Five Creche Centres and Res. School	S.C.R. 90, Kharavelnagar, Bhubaneswar-751001, Orissa	2092970	2498310	2498310	1974960
371.	Orissa	Boudh	Youth on Justice and National Actions	Mobile Dispensary and Res. School	41, Ekamra Villa Jaydev Vihar, BBSR-15, Distt. Boudh, Orissa				644065
372.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Gurudutta Gramodyog	Non Residential School	Plot No. 11, Station Square Bhubaneswar-751001, Orissa	107671	515700	515700	316350
373.	Orissa	Cuttack	Banki Anchalika Adibasi Hanjan Kalyana Parishad	5 Creche & Typing & Shorthand & Leather Art Centres and Res. School	A/PO: Banki, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa	1792710	1783410	1793910	916425
374.	Orissa	Cuttack	Basudeb Pathagar	Non Residential School	A/PO: Nuagan, Via. Niali, Distt. Cuttack-754004, Orissa				124920
375.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack Zilla Hanjan Advasi Sevai Sanskar Yojana	Residential School	At-Chhata (Hafimelak) PO: Fakirabada Via Thakurpatna, Distt. Cuttack-754250, Orissa	964980	964980	964980	540990
376.	Orissa	Cuttack	Orissa Khadi and Village Industries	Typing & Shorthand and TV/VCR/Radio Centre and Computer	Plot No. 805 & 823 (P) A/ Jasyadev Vihar, PO: RRL Bhubaneswar, Orissa	610526	269483	134741	134742
377.	Orissa	Cuttack	Orissa Social Rural Technology Institute	Residential School and Hostel	A/PO: Garajanaga, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa	886680	981180	1710180	1892880
378.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Adarsha Seva Sangathana	Printing, Composing & Book Binding Training Centre, Res. School	A/PO: Anantapur, Via- Bhubaneswar, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa-759017	1565105	1112848	11192050	1199340
379.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs	Non Residential School	At-Aswakhola, PO: Karamul Via- Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal-759014, Orissa	276300	625050	625500	1261980
380.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	National Youth Service Action and Social Development Research Institute	Creches (5)	PO: Santhapur			608439	
381.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Jeevan Jyoti Club for Social Welfare and Rural Development	Hostel (Secondary)	Mahadia, PO: Belapada, Via: Gadasila, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa-759025				191070 912600

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382.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Mahalaxmi Mahila Samiti	Craft Centre	At-Kendupada, PO., Kendapat Via-Bhubaneswar, Distt. Dhenkanal-759017, Orissa		143100	170129	
383.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Mahila Unayana Pathagar	Hostel (Secondary)	At. Ambapada, PO: Karamul, Via. Mahimagudi, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa-759014			191070	923400
384.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Bhagwati Yuvak Sangha	Creche (2)	At/PO: Pokadunga, Via: Bantla	278820	104760		
385.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Society for Rural Advancement and Democratic Humanitarian Action	Five Creche Centres and Craft and Resi. School	At Pathushau Kateri PO Kutaria Via Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal-759014, Orissa	1111790	1635838	1797075	1283040
386.	Orissa	Ganjam	Hindi Sikhya Niketan	Residential School, Type and Shorthand Centre and Five Creches	At-Manika Nagar, II Lane PO Hinjicalat Distt. Ganjam-761102, Orissa	1106799	1641022	1726830	1422945
387.	Orissa	Jagatsinghpur	Cuttack Zilla Ambedkar Memorial Organisation	Typing-Centre	At/PO: Kujang Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa-754141			641250	128250
388.	Orissa	Jagatsinghpur	Orissa Voluntary Association for Rural Socio Development	Residential School	H.O.- Gopiakud (Kaliapat) Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa	1191197	1239930	549090	
389.	Orissa	Jaipur	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Res. School	Jaipur	2079810	2082312		
390.	Orissa	Kalahandi	Shri R.K. Ashram	Mobile Dispensary	Vivekananda Jatiya Sanhali Mission, M Rampur Kalahandi	289980	243180	121590	
391.	Orissa	Kendrapada	Gandhian Institute of Technical Advancement	TV/VCR and Radio Repair Training Centre	At: Jagannathpur, PO: Nandipur, Distt. Kendrapara-754153, Orissa			125582	159753
392.	Orissa	Keonjhar	Peoples Organisation of Orientation and Renovation	Craft Centre	At/PO Nuagan Via Sirigida Telkoiblock Distt. Keonjhar, Orissa-758075.		119023	281529	343260
393.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Om Sri Sri Sidhya Patrani Yubak Sangh	Craft Centre	At/P.O. Santhapur, Via- Gondia, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa-759016	149398	75033	225099	75033
394.	Orissa	Khurda	Gopabandhu Pathagar	Type and Shorthand Training Centre and Res. School	At/PO: Raj Ranput, Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa-752026	1239892	1087830	1317330	663840
395.	Orissa	Khurda	Guru Mahima Yuvak Sangha	Craft Centre	At/PO: Abhayamukhi, Distt. Khurda, Orissa-752103	182430	60876	182628	

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396.	Orissa	Khurda	Juga Jyoti Mahila Samity	Five Creches Centres	At: Durgaprasad, PO: Ramachandi, Distt. Khurda, Orissa	130610	535950	535950	223695
397.	Orissa	Khurda	People's Organisation for Welfare Employment and Rural Development	Creches (10) and Res. School	Indradhanu Market Complex, Nayapalli	282375			
398.	Orissa	Khurda	Nehru Seva Sangh	Residential School	PO Banpur-752031, Distt. Khurda, Orissa	1155600	636300	1060290	
399.	Orissa	Khurda	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha	Residential School & Craft and Two Creche Centres	At-Sardhpur, P.O. Garhsanput, Distt. Khurda, Orissa	2473824	2349408	3572010	1572825
400.	Orissa	Kurumpada	Bairabi Club	Res. School	Kurumpada, Hadarpada	981180	979020		1530270
401.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Palli Vikas	Type and Shorthand	At/PO: Ania		204188		
402.	Orissa	Phulbari	Subhadra Mahtab Seva Sadan	Craft 5 Creche and Computer Training Centres	At/PO-G, Udayagiri, Distt. Phulbari, Orissa-762100	824229	839730	839731	390705
403.	Orissa	Puri	Dr. Ambedkar Harijan Yuva Panshad	Residential School	At-Naikulpatna, P.O. Gadisagoda Via- Kanas, Distt. Puri-752017, Orissa			159840	
404.	Orissa	Puri	Gopabandhu Kalashree Club	Five Creche Centres	At/PO Dandamkundapur, Distt. Puri, Orissa-752112	526230	263115	526230	
405.	Orissa	Puri	Neel Kanteswar Club	Computer Centre	At Tigiria PO: Jorakar, Distt. Puri	257760	88470		
406.	Orissa	Puri	Holy Home	Non Residential Secondary School	D/LA-2, V.S.S. Nagar, Distt. Puri, Bhubaneswar-751004, Orissa			142020	625500
407.	Orissa	Puri	Bidyut Club	Res. School (2)	PO: Haldiapara, Via: Bajpur	1946160	1962360		
408.	Orissa	Sundargarh	Talagarada Harijan Sahi Mahila Samiti	Steel Furniture Making Repairing Centre	At-Gaikarpali, PO: Taparia, Via. Gopalpur, Distt. Sundargarh, Orissa-770024		70425	143100	143100
409.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Mahila Mandal	Craft and Computer Centre	Bundala Teshil Phillaur, Distt. Jalandhar, Punjab		671148	185017	
410.	Punjab	Muksar	Women's Initiative for Self Employment	Spinning & Weaving Centre	C/o Dy. Commissioner, Red Cross Bhawan, Muksar-152026	833990	0	0	
411.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Adarsh Vidya Niketan Sansthan	Non Residential School	Kund Road, Behror, Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan			122580	
412.	Rajasthan	Bara	Helping Hands Society	Craft Centre	7C/31 Mahaveer Nagar-III, Kota, Rajasthan			88230	
413.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	Pai Bagh, Distt. Bharatpur-32001 Rajasthan		176860	344579	344578

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414.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Gramin Vikas Sansthan	Typing Centre	B-33, Rajneet Nagar, Bharatpur-321001	54637	0	0	
415.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bal Both Vidya Peeth Sanstha	Non & Residential School	Mahajan Tehsil, Looukaransar, Distt. Bikaner, Rajasthan	1253025	1639980	1459080	1459080
416.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Rani Laxmi Shikshan Sansthan	Craft Centre	Behind Adarsh Nagar Petrol Pump Rawat Bhata, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan			88230	166079
417.	Rajasthan	Dausa	Prasavi Sansthan	Non Residential Primary School	Geeta Bhawan, Vevekanand Colony, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan			88920	
418.	Rajasthan	Dausa	Mahavir Bal Shiksha Avam Vikas Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Near Saini Adarsh Vidya Mandir, Hodayali Bhawan, Jager, Bandiker-303313, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan			93640	
419.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	Gopal Shiksha Avam Seva Samiti	Craft Centre	2/284, Housing Board Colony, Dholpur, Rajasthan			83730	152580
420.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	Chambal Vikas Sansthan	Non Residential Primary School	64, Dolcot Road, Dholpur, Rajasthan			87300	314100
421.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Gandhi Colony, Pilibanga, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan			80370	169710
422.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Gyandeep Public School Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Ward No. 13, Pilibanga, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan			87480	
423.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Vikas Model School Praband Samiti	Craft Centre	Ward No. 12, Pilibanga, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan			88230	
424.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Adarsh Bal Vatika Vidyalaya Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Ward No. 5, Rawatsar, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan			88245	
425.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Dayanand Public School Samiti	Dari Making Training Centre	Gandhi Colony, Pilibangaji, Strict, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	209398	123899	384300	
426.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Tagore Bal Bhawan Shiksha Samiti	Non Residential School	Indra Colony Gali No. 4, Ward No. 24, Hanumangarh Town, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	295500	602358	515097	316350
427.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jack & Jill Society	Non Residential Primary School	H.No. 5/276, SFS, Aggarwal Farm, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan			85590	
428.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Social Welfare Charitable Trust	Typing Centre	638A Barkat Nagar, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur		114422		
429.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Garmeen Bal Vikas Sanstha	Non Residential School	Pipar City-342601, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	344880	664920	292050	
430.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Radha Bal Mandir Vidhyalay Academy	Non Residential School	Bus Stnad, Pipar City-342601, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	490140	693180	318350	

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431.	Rajasthan	Kota	Madhusmiti Evam Bal Kalyan Uthan Sansthan	Non Residential School	Bo Rangbadi Kota	124020	0	0	
432.	Rajasthan	Kota	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shikshan Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Shri B.C. Jain Ka Makan, Hanuman Mandir Ke Pichhe, Bajrangdal Mill Road, Kotari, Kota, Rajasthan			85140	310950
433.	Rajasthan	Kota	Navodaya Bal Vidyalaya Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Mahavir Nagar Vistar Yojana Kota Rajasthan			85140	308700
434.	Rajasthan	Kota	Ashapala Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	Baroda House, Surajpole, Kota, Rajasthan			88230	169589
435.	Rajasthan	Kota	Excellent Children Public School Society	Craft Centre	4-S-17, Dadabari, Ext., Uriya Basti Chauraha, Kota-9, Rajasthan			88230	148889
436.	Rajasthan	Kota	Indira Gandhi Swarojgar Prashikshan Samiti	Craft Centre	Prem Nagar, Kota, Rajasthan			88230	169589
437.	Rajasthan	Kota	Manjit Vikas Avam Prashikshan Samiti	Craft Centre	Near Gurudwara, Bhim Ganjmandi Kota Jn. Rajasthan			88230	
438.	Rajasthan	Kota	New Vir Sawarker Vidyalaya Samiti	Craft Centre	Chander Bhavan, Gumanpura, Kota, Rajasthan			88230	
439.	Rajasthan	Kota	Shradhalaya Ashram	Non Residential School	Surajple, Distt. Kota, Rajasthan			105840	310950
440.	Rajasthan	Kota	Tagore Gramin Uthan Samiti	Craft Centre	Vigyan Nagar, Distt. Kota, Rajasthan			115410	168712
441.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sumit Bal Vidyalaya Shiksha Vikas Samiti	Residential Primary School	11/B/3, Mahavir Nagar-III, Kota, Rajasthan			177570	511200
442.	Rajasthan	Kota	Suhit Jan Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre & Non Residential School	Surajple, Distt. Kota, Rajasthan			220665	456239
443.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	Greenwel Children Society	Non Res. School & Typing and Shorthand Training Centre	Rathori Kuan, Distt. Nagaur-341001, Rajasthan	152280	152280	152280	76140
444.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	MD Public School Samiti	Residential School	Rathori Kunwa, Distt. Nagaur, Rajasthan	1121160	964980	901800	540990
445.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sri Ravindranath Tagore Vidyalaya Samiti	Craft Centre	Ward No. 10 Rawatsar	140480	495270	0	285180
446.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Shetriya Gramin Vikas Samiti	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	Mahiyawali, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			74984	194400
447.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Shri Krishan Vidyalaya Prabandh Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Padampur, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			84420	504900

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448.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Seemavarti Mahila Kalyan Society	Non Residential Primary School	Ward No. 8, Purani Abadi, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			84870	515430
449.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Vidhya Mandir Shiksha Samiti	Craft Centre	3G-20 Jawahar Nagar, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan			88230	339179
450.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Youvan Sansthan	Craft Centre	3/25, Housing Board, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			88230	336299
451.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Shishu Niketan Prathmik Pathshala Samiti	Non Residential School	Suratgarh, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			88920	472500
452.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Shanti Public School Samiti	Non Residential Primary School	Prem Nagar Colony, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan			89190	515700
453.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Jai Bhawani Public School Samiti	Non Residential School	Ward No. 7, Purani Abadi, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			89312	515700
454.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	B.S. Public School Samiti	Non Residential School	V.O.P. Mahiyawali Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			89370	515700
455.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Bright Future Institute Sanstha	Non Residential Primary School	Ward No. 2 Padampur-335041, Distt. Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan			89370	515700
456.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Adarsh Shiksha Samiti	Residential Primary School	117, H-Block Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan			133335	549090
457.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Manohar Bal Mandir Samiti	Craft Centre and Non Residential School	5-D Block, Sri Ganganagar-335001, Rajasthan			189030	826980
458.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	4 L.L. Public School Samiti	Residential Primary School	Chandni Chowk, Purani Abadi, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			191520	549090
459.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Bairam Adarsh Vidyalaya Samiti	Non Residential School & Craft Centre	Meera Chowk, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			198210	844079
460.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Nehru Model School Samiti	Craft Centre & Non Residential Primary School	108-109, Setia Colony, Distt. Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan			271880	828980
461.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	National Public School Samiti	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Purani Abadi, Chandni Chowk, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	299548	0	362055	205740
462.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Adarsh Shiksha Sadan Samiti	Res. & Non Residential School	Prem Nagar Colony, Behind Payal Talkies, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	504900	504900	504900	936920
463.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Public Seva Society	Non Res. & Residential Primary School	1-A, Chhoti S Bahwant Singh Ki Dhani, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	504900	504900	663570	1486080
464.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Jan Kalyan Shikshan Samiti	Res. & Non Residential School	528, Main Road, Agarsain Nagar, Distt. Sriganganagar-335001, Rajasthan		967860	675180	1486080
465.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Summer Hill Vidyalaya Samiti	Residential School	Kersisinghpur-335027, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	549090	1413270	981180	967680
466.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	S. Lala Ram Welfare Society	Non Residential Primary School	180, Mukherjee Nagar, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			84690	504900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
467.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Jack & Jill Prabandh Samiti	Residential School	7 E, Chhoti Sriganganagar, Rajasthan			173475	981180
468.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	S.K. Public School Samiti	Non Residential School & Res. School	Chandni Chowk Purani Awadi, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	561017	499427	634176	1495080
469.	Sikkim	Namchi	Anusuchit Jati Kalyan Sangh	Photography	Namchi, South Sikkim			186486	
470.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Rural Education and Economic Development Association	Computer Centre	3 Peters Road 2nd Floor Ryapetah	420605	454716		607095
471.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Enmasse Counselling Technical Centre	Lift Technology Training Centre	157, Alwarpet Street Chennai		912750		
472.	Tamil Nadu	Delhi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Residential School (2)	(1) N.M.R. Subbaraman Memorial (2) 106, North Street Thirukkivilur	4024620	1126643	2877183	
473.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Anna Society for People's Action for change and Education	Computer Centre	Kodaikanal-624101, Dindigul Anna Distt. Tamil Nadu	235768	145890	316920	
474.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Bhagavathy Welfare Trust	Motor Winding and Fitting and Training Centre	Kattupalayam, Mettur, Modakurichy Post, Erode Distt-638104, Tamil Nadu			93435	
475.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Mahatma Gandhi Social Service and Educational Society	Craft Centre	Uthiramerur Road, Karunkuli-603303, Madurantakam Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	228645	179686	90090	179820
476.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Centre for Development Communication Trust	Residential School	1/167, West Street, Kamatchipuram (S.O.) Theni District-625520, Tamil Nadu	1247715	540990	927765	
477.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Rural Education and Development Society	Computer Centre, Res. School	Thandi Road Kalayarkovil-630551, Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu	1280235	1019535	1653480	616860
478.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Annai Indira Rural Development Charitable Trust	Craft Centre	84, Nagari Road, Pallipet-631207, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu			68234	
479.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Centre for Rural Economic Development and Industrial Training	Craft Centre	24, Gudapakkam Village Pudhuchathiram (P.O.) Thirumazhisavi(A) Poonamalle (TK) Thiruvallur District-602107, Tamil Nadu	394560	172980	354060	362160
480.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Mahalakshmi Ravi Tailoring Women's Society	Craft Centre	No. 57, Jothisamy Street, Tiruttani, Thiruvallur Distt. Tamil Nadu			148395	

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481.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	Society for Community Organisation and Peoples Education	Computer Training Centre	P/17, 6th Cross, Ahmed Colony Ramalinganagar, Tiruchirapalli-620003, Tamil Nadu		247860	163440	
482.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	National Economic and Education Development Society	Computer Centre	Karungalikuppam, Kalvasal Post, Polur TQ, Tiruvannamalai District-606903, Tamil Nadu	269460		269460	
483.	Tripura	Agartala	Abalamban	Craft Training Centre	Ablamban, Apnagar, Airport Road, (Near TRTC Workshop) Barjala Agartala, Tripura		723517	339270	171360
484.	Tripura	Agartala	Association for Social Health In India Tripura Branch	Bahwadi Centre	Tripura Branch, No. 3, Second Lane, Joynagar, Agartala, Tripura		23833	54048	
485.	Tripura	Agartala	Gandhi Sarak Gram Seva Kendra	Residential School	90A/1B, Suren Sarkar Road Kokata				964980
486.	Tripura	Agartala	West Bengal SS, ST and Minorities Welfare Association	Computer and ITI	90A/1B, Suren Sarkar Road Kokata		277780		
487.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Adarash Kalyan Seva Samiti	Residential Primary School	54/2, Joshia Pura, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh	858825	937980	432090	1530270
488.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnow	Adarsh Sanskritik Satsang Kala Kendra	Residential School	Village & PO. Auras, Distt. Unnao, Uttar Pradesh	964980	540990	1388970	540990
489.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Sheel Gram Vikas Sansthan	Computer Centre	Harangula, Besalpora	94575	585042	0	
490.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthanagar	Shri Bansraj Singh Choudhan Poorv Madhyamik Vidyalaya	Res. School	Harava Nanker Siddharthanagar	1593450	821025	0	945810
491.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Social and Economic Development Institution	Type and Shorthand TV, VCR Radio	Gaurav C-2116, Indira Nagar, Lucknow		136575	0	
492.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Shri Saraswati Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Res. School	Sainganagar PO: Jhansi	1247715	540990	0	
493.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Jawahar Jyoti Shiksha Avam Gram Vikas Samiti	Typing Centre	VIII. & PO: Patwai Rampur	297101	293613	151888	78300
494.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Avadh Gramodhyog Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow, U.P.	Craft Centre	E-3225, Rajajipuram, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	433680		207060	
495.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Shakti Sadhna Sansthan	Computer Training Centre	Mohalla Tarimpur Near Idgah, Distt. Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	146310	73155	219465	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
496.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Akhil Bhartiya Azad Sewa Sansthan	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Azad Village Gokaran Natha Chauraha, Daiganj, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	103950	261900	261900	
497.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Samaj Sewa Sansthan	Hostel	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad Road, Barabanki Uttar Pradesh				310000
498.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Gramin Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Society	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	L-163-164, Avas Vikas Colony Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh			265028	
499.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Computer Training Centre	73, Sher Mohammad, Distt. Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh		299017	265935	169710
500.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sarvajanic Shiksha Samiti	Steel Furniture & Spray Painting Centre	565/180, Puran Nagar, Alam Bagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	248400	108000	291600	
501.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pragatisheel Udyog Samiti	TV, Radio, VCR	Vill Tara Ka Purava PO Juggaur	304110	113580	303660	113580
502.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Trimurti Gramodyog Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre	962, Shiv Vihar, Civil Lines, Near District Supply Office, Opposite Residence of District Judge, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh		157534	306081	136380
503.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Dr. S. Radha Krishnan Public Mahila Silai Kadhai Prasikshan Kendra	Craft Centre	A-3, Deendayal Nagar, Sipi Bazar, Jhansi-284003, Uttar Pradesh	358920	171360	342720	
504.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Atal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti	Non Residential School	Shivkanti Sadan Mohalla, Charakyapuri, PO Amethi, Distt. Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	204225	569176	504900	310950
505.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Sarv Jan Kalyan Samiti	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	Bhargav Nagar-II, DM Road, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	144450		511200	
506.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Kisan Seva Samiti	Craft, ITI, TV/VCR/ Diesel Pumpset Repair Centre	Village & Post: Mooni Bakapur, Distt. Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	457268		520020	996030
507.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	UP Anusuchit Vimukt Avam Janjati Sevak Sangh	Residential School	97/B Darul Shafa Lucknow, Uttaranchal	813395	964980	833112	963730
508.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Asian Centre for Organisation Research and Development (Accord)	Craft Centre	C-126, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi		94500	567547	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
509.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Bal Bari Avom Nirbal Seva Nari Kala Kendra Samiti	Non Residential Secondary School	V&PO: Dangauli, Distt. Mau, Uttar Pradesh	272925	445725	862850	368475
510.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Kanpur Harijan Sewa Sansthan	Res. School	22/9, Labour Colony Old Kanpur	500760	836055	954221	
511.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Bal Kalyan Kendra	Non Res. School	Pindra Deoria	196785		1020600	313650
512.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gramin Praudh Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Non Residential School	Village Bisvnpura Babu PO: Chauri Chaura (Gaunar), Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	256500		1031400	316350
513.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Vivekananda Youa Mahila Avam Bal Seva Sansthan	Non Res. School	Vill: Bhatjamuwa PO Pailauli Maharaj, Distt. Deoria	131550		1031400	316350
514.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Shri Sukdeo Prasad Tipati Smarak Sanskrit Vidyapeed	Non Res. School	V&PO: Bhatihin Khurd Distt. Kushi Nagar, Mau	144495		1067400	
515.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Apang Asahay Jan Vikas Sansthan	Residential School	Vill. Mussapur PO Mandavali Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	549090	1124846	1074448	606424
516.	Uttar Pradesh	Gazipur	Krishak Vikas Samiti	Res. School	Vivekanand Colony, Mohmdabad, Distt. Ghazipur Uttar Pradesh	823725	423990	1337220	
517.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Ratan Gramodyog Seva Sanstha	Residential School and Type and Shorthand Centre	Faizabad	1340280	653040	1375308	669240
518.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bhartiya Samaj Seva Sansthan	Residential School	Baraf Khana Mishri Ki Bagh, P.O.: Chowk Lucknow-226003, Uttar Pradesh	1377360	833490	1388970	1395090
519.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Gyan Bharathi Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Residential School	102, Holi Gate, Etah, Uttar Pradesh-3	964980	540990	1388970	540990
520.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti	Residential School	Vill & P.O. Bhatihin Khurd (Lala) Via-Fazil Nagar, Distt. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	1247715	540990	1388970	540990
521.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan	Residential School	Vill. Baiawa (Karawanhi), P.O. Bhatihin-Khurd, Distt. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	1160460	2210670	1388970	540990
522.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh Mahila Avom Shiksha Samiti	Residential School	Devokali Sadar	964980	540990	1388970	540990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
523.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Triveni Manav Udyamita Vikas Sansthan	Residential School	Pure Pitai, Allahabad-Faizabad Road, Distt. Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	678949	924541	1413270	549090
524.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti	Res. School	MO Saidpur, PO Mohammadabad Gohna, Mau	1591520	1169442	1469894	535590
525.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Gyanyog Charitable Trust	10-Bedded Hospital	Bilgram Road, Hardoi-241001, Uttar Pradesh	340499		1479600	
526.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Swami Atmdev Gopalanand Shiksha Sansthan	Res. School, TV,VCR Radio Motor Winding and Fitter	Ugaripur Post: Pipergaon	1098067	607534	1508558	527490
527.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Nirbal Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	202A/39, Jawahar Nagar (Near Hathi Park) Lucknow-226018, Uttar Pradesh	1142820	631035	1566883	627390
528.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Pawan Seva Sansthan	Res. School	Village & Post Mohana Via: Parsapur, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	1444275	549090	2015055	706635
529.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan	Non Residential School and Res. School	"Shanti Kunj" Moh. Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	1496880	9239940	2069820	865405
530.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Sarvodaya Ashram	Residential School	Vill. Sikandarpur Block & Post Tandiawan, Distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	1289957	1488116	2147589	819715
531.	Uttar Pradesh	Khusinagar	Gramin Uthan Sansthan	Junior Res. High School	PO: Koyalaswa, Distt. Khusinagar	179970		2505960	657990
532.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Kashi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Residential School (3)	Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009			2761169	1438132
533.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Netaji Subash Vidya Mandir	Residential School and Hostel	Village-Mangol, PO: Sahabad, Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	1507137	2412363	3757500	1507500
534.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	New Pubic School Samiti	Res. School and Computer Centre	505/21-D Krishna Bhawan Tagore Marg, Distt. Unnao		2568713		
535.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Abhinav Seva Sansthan	Res. School	Sultanpur	782232			
536.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Akai Policraft Association	Res. School	C-1225, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016	799245	399960		916560
537.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan Shiksha Samiti	Res. School	Noida	732509			130950
538.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	All India Tribal Youth Development	Res. School	Bahraich	753277			
539.	Uttar Pradesh	Alambagh	Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti	Printing and Composing	KA/58, Shyamnagar Alambagh, Lucknow	339030	114480		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
540.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Amil Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan	Res. School	Gonda	775818			
541.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Asha Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra	Motor Winding and Fitting Training Centre	New Suhab Nagar, Vill: Himaypur Firozabad	263180	131580		
542.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Awadh Sansthan	Type and Shorthand and Res. School	Faizabad	896490			103530
543.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Bedrinath Samaj Vikas	Res. School	Sitapur	802890			
544.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Bal Avam Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Craft Centre	Fatehpur	269480	85560		
545.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Bijnor Seva Sansthan	Typing Centre	Mandavar Road Madauli Sethu, PO: Bijnor	38104			
546.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Gramodyogik Vikas Seva Samiti	Res. School	Barabanki	806040			
547.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Human Service Charitable Trust of India	TV/VCR, Craft, Photograph, Scooter & Motor Cycle, Plumbing, Motor Winding, Printing and Composing	C-234, Nirala Nagar	790360			
548.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	J.P. Seva Samiti	TV,VCR, Radio	Post Amolar Farrukhabad	141030			
549.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Jan Vikas Samiti	Res. School	Sonbhadra	800235			
550.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Jan Vikas Sansthan	Type and Shorthand	Itauria (West), Purabgaon, Gauriganj	236970	264600		
551.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Janata Seva Sansthan	Res. School	Rampur	806040			
552.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Kapil Bal Evam Seva Mahila Sansthan	Res. School	674, Civil Lines Dist., Basti		1530270		
553.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Karunodaya Seva Sansthan	Res. School	Mirzapur	822408			
554.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Khadi Avam Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	Craft and Hand Block Printing, Computer	Aligarh	329540	75735		
555.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	National Institute of Social Welfare	Res. School	Faizabad	806040			
556.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Nav Vikas Samiti	Res. School	Bahraich	775365			
557.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Nirbal Varg Seva Samiti	Typing Centre	37, Unchi Choupal, Rampur	308887	103657		
558.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	P.K. Lok Vikas	Typing Centre	Vill. & PO: Jalaun	120037			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
559.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Pragati Vikas Bharati	Residential School	Gonda	805590			
560.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratagarh	Pratapgarh Gramothan Samiti	Typing Centre	Vill. Pure Bedua, PO Alim Ki Kothi	48060			208980
561.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Sahitya Seva Sansthan	Residential School	Sultanpur	806040			
562.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Satya Ahinsa Bal Vidyalaya Samiti	Res. School	Gazipur Shakhpur, Samodha	823725			
563.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Shri Kanchanlal Saguna Seva Santhan	Printing and Composing	V&PO Para Hamirpur	58365	181530		
564.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Smita Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Resi. School	Mirzapur	806040			
565.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Subhi Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Res. School	Barabanki	756000			
566.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	Vikram Seva Sansthan	Res. School	Lakhimpur Kheri	797684			
567.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Res. School	Hardoi	2119290			605162
568.	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad	Kisan Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	Dari Making	Parsadi Lal Road Muradabad	65700			
569.	Uttar Pradesh	Pithoragarh	Mahila Gramina Uthhan Samiti	Non Res. School	Near Mahila ITI, Zila Parisad Bhavan	250964			
570.	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti	Non Res. School	Prem Nagar Near Mata Mandir Lane Par, Muradabad	215896			
571.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bhrgumuni Gramodyog Sansthan	Res. School	Mig 28 Rajakaya Colony Secote, Aligunj, Lucknow	617377			
572.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Avadh Smajik Uthhan Samiti	Non Res. School	12/53, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	193463			
573.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Shubham Bal Evam Mahila Unnayan Sansthan	Typing and Shorthand	C-109 Secor-D LDA Colony Lucknow	178725			
574.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Kashi	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Res. School	Uttar Kashi	549090			
575.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Archana Jan Sahyogi Seva Samiti	Craft Centre	Samiti Colony, Etawah	68175			
576.	Uttar Pradesh	Pithoragarh	Saida Gram Udyog Sansthan	Photography	C/o Charmshila Vikray, Kendra, Old Bazar	59760			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
577.	Uttar Pradesh	Nainital	Kumanchal Gramodyog Sansthan	ITI	Industrial Estate, Baelli Road Haldwani, Nainital	107460			
578.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Ambedkar Gramoyog Seva Sansthan	Non Res. School	Ram Janki Nagar Basaratpur, Gorakhpur	152580			
579.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bodhi Satwa Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Samarak Samiti	Printing, Composing & Book Binding Centre	68/363 Chhitwapur Pajawa		100125		
580.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Garima Welfare Society	Hand & Machine Embroidery and Craft Centres	Sankar Golvent Assam Chowk, Distt. Pilibhit		285075		
581.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Harijan Sevak Sangh (Barabanki)	Res. School (2)	Kingsway Camp (Barabanki)	1421764	3884602		
582.	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli	Garhwal Subji Supplier and Scheduled Caste Unemployed Samiti	Typing and Craft Centre	Subash Nagar, Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli, Uttaranchal	448675			
583.	Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun	Indira Rashtriya Chetna Evam Samajothan Sansthan	Residential School	Hoshiyari Mandir Raiwala, Distt. Dehradun, Uttaranchal	837225	1388970		964980
584.	Uttar Pradesh	Pithoragarh	Perena Public School Samiti	Non Residential School	"Prerana Bhawan" Near Diwan Niwas Talla-Bhatkot, Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	196740	494100		
585.	Uttar Pradesh	Pithoragarh	Mahila Gramin Utthan Samiti	Non Residential School	Near Mahila ITI, Zilla Parishad Bhawan, Tiludkari, Distt. Pithorgargh, Uttaranchal		316350		
586.	Uttar Pradesh		UP Gramin Mahila Evam Bel Kaiyan Society				150988		97425
587.	Uttaranchal	Pauri Garhwal	Universal Institute of Electronics	TV, VCR, Radio	Badrinath Road Kotdwar, Distt. Pauri Garhwal		63990		
588.	Uttaranchal	Pithoragarh	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Samajothan Samiti	Craft Centre	Naya Bazar, Berinag, Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal			88230	
589.	Uttaranchal	Nainital	Aastha Samajik Sanstha	Printing & Book Binding Training Centre	Bareilly Road, Haldwani Distt. Nainital, Uttaranchal			164985	40165
590.	Uttaranchal	Nainital	Kumanchal Gramodyog Sansthan	Training in Welding and Fitter	Industrial Estate Bareilly Road, Haldwani-263139, Nainital, Uttaranchal			165060	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
591.	Uttaranchal	Pauri Garhwal	Universal Institute of Electronics	TV/VCR/Radio Training Centre	Badrinath Road, Kotdwara, Dist. Pauri Garhwal, Uttaranchal			191970	
592.	Uttaranchal	Lucknow	UP Anusuchit Vimukt Avam Janjati Sevak Sangh	Residential School	97/B Daarul Shafa Lucknow, Uttaranchal			292122	963730
593.	Uttaranchal	Pithoragarh	Prema Public School Samiti	Non Residential School	"Prerana Bhawan" Near Near Diwan-Niwas Talla Bhatkot Pithoragarh			316350	447156
594.	Uttaranchal	Chamoli	Garhwal, Subji Supplier and Scheduled Caste Unemployed Samiti	Typing and Craft Centre	Subhash Nagar, Goeeshwar, Distt. Chamoli			774738	
595.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	Indira Rashtriya Chetna Evam Samjathan Sansthan	Res School	Hoshiyari Mandir Raiwala, Distt. Dehradun			807030	
596.	West Bengal	24 Parganas	Society for Rural and Urban Development	Residential School	AI/PO: Kakdwip-743347, Distt: 24 Parganas, West Bengal	576090	1323087	981180	529290
597.	West Bengal	24 Parganas	Vivekanand Child Welfare Home	Residential School	PO Kakdwip, Distt. 24 Parganas (South) West Bengal	1029780	889364	964980	540208
598.	West Bengal	24 Parganas	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama	2 Hostels, Dispensaries, Craft, Welding & Fitter & Art	PO: Narendrapur-743508, 24 Parganas South, Burdwan, West Bengal	1652163	1701481	1665845	926196
599.	West Bengal	Bankura	Backward Community Development Society	Non Res. School	Pallishri Purba Para PO: Krishna Nagar, Distt. Bankura	137970			
600.	West Bengal	Bankura	Jatiya Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Non Res. School	Udayrampur (DH Road) PO: Kahyanagar		426780		
601.	West Bengal	Burdwan	Bhatar Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Abashik Shiksha Niketan	Non Residential School	AI&PO: Karjana Chatti, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	605430	812340	2133855	554616
602.	West Bengal	Calcutta	Gandhi Sarak Gram Seva Kendra	Residential School	90A/1B, Suren Sarkar Road Kolkata				847980
603.	West Bengal	Burdwan	Central Scheduled Caste & Tribal Welfare Association	Non Res. School and Craft Centres, Hostel	Nichu Colony, 4 No. Sankaripuku, PO: Sreepally, Burdwan-713103, West Bengal	961920	945720	1551240	2473020
604.	West Bengal	Burdwan	Nutanhat Development Society	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	P.O. & Vill. Jhlu, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal			94275	91575

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
605.	West Bengal	Calcutta	Bharat Sevashram Sangha	Hostel and Mobile Medical Unit	211 Rash Behari Avenue, Kolkata-700019, West Bengal	177457	1285785	1280925	
606.	West Bengal	Calcutta	Chandranath Basu Seva Sangha	Non Residential School and ITI (4 Trade Centre)	1 BT Road Kamarhati, (Multi Cinema Bungalow), Calcutta-700058	939252	1185320	1614092	695530
607.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Raghunathpur Dr. B.R. Ambedkar SC and ST Welfare and Development Society	Non Residential School	C/o Prabodh Kumar Barman, Mangalpur, PO Beltala Park, Dist. Dakshin Dinajpur.-733103, West Bengal		275848	573300	357300
608.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Academy	Non Residential School	Badrajote, P.O.: Batasi Distt. Darjeeling, West Bengal			1101965	
609.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Shishu Mangal	Residential School	Gurung Basti, Pradhan Nagar Siliguri-734403, West Bengal		305055	948312	
610.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Khajurdaha Vivekanand Gramin Bikas Sanstha	Craft Centre	AV/P.O: Khajurdaha, Distt. Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal-712149			65865	
611.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Dulal Smriti Samsad	Typing and Shorthand Centre	Vill. & P.O. Khajurdha P.S. Dhaniakhali, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal	80336	0	103410	
612.	West Bengal	Jaipauri	Harjan Sevak Sangh	Residential School	Kingway Camp, Delhi-110009.	2147178	1018959	1068499	562389
613.	West Bengal	Jaipauri	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Education Centre	Res. School	Gangadevi, PO: Chengonori Via Krantihart	1236330	1059075		
614.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Sri Sri Harichand Matua Sevashram Trust	Non Residential Primary School	Santidham, Harichand Thakur Road, Purbanchal Thakurpukur, Kolkata-700063, West Bengal			366750	463500
615.	West Bengal	Midnapore	Kandarpur Sukhada Smriti Pathagar	Non Residential School	P.O.: Chaukhola-721455, Block: Ramnagar-II Distt: Midnapur, West Bengal		546728	920700	
616.	West Bengal	Midnapore	Tarun Sangha	TV/VCR and Radio Training Centre	Vill. Phakirchak, P.O. Barabari (South), Distt. Midnapore-721430, West Bengal			62445	
617.	West Bengal	Midnapore	Siddhu Kanu Educational Society	Res. School (2) Craft Centre (1)	At: Tasaara, PO: Kanaggoria	808537	2758650		
618.	West Bengal	Midnapore	Dhandalibar Prabhati Sangh	Res. School	Dhandalibar	810990	0	0	15,05,980

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
619.	West Bengal	Midnapore	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Minority Welfare Association	4 Computer, 5 ITI Centre & 1 Residential School Res. School Computer, ITI, Type & Shorthand, Diesel, TV, VCR, Radio Training Centre	90A/1B Suren Sarkar Road, Kolkata, West Bengal	5920964	2508350	6195678	5962331
620.	West Bengal	Midnapore	Women Social Action	Carpentry, Welder and Fitter Trade	Ditt. Midnapore	136937			
621.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram	Mobile Dispensary	PO: Sargachi Ashram, Distt. Murshidabad, West Bengal			129250	334015
622.	West Bengal	Purulia	Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith	Hostel, Art and Craft and Medical Relief Centre	PO: Vivekanandnagar, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal	1018929	716391	525669	
623.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	Abhoy Charan Destitute Home	Non Residential School	Village & Post: Dakshin Chandranagar, P.S. Namkhana, Distt: South 24 Parganas-743357, West Bengal			1569960	527130
Total						254790798	224872988	289070829	223470422

Statement II

State-wise details of voluntary organisations sanctioned grant-in-aid under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Coaching and Allied for weaker sections including Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities during 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 & 2002-03 (as on 25.02.2003)

S. No.	Name of State	Name of NGOs	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Jagruti Edu. Society, Hyd.	Nil	5.62	6.09	6.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Study Circle	Nil	15.08	Nil	—
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Rao's Study Circle, Hyd.	1.69	Nil	1.69	—
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Social Integ. Rural Society, Hyd.	Nil	3.89	3.09	4.33
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Veneela Educational Society, Khammam	Nil	1.60	1.70	1.82
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Youth Association	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.33
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Sahaya Welfare Association	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.08
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Ravi Academy for Comp. Exams.	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.00
9.	Assam	Ragourtook Club & Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.21
10.	Assam	Bahumukhi Krishi Aur Kalyan Sanstha	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.21
11.	Delhi	Delhi Education Centre	17.52	10.37	18.67	4.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Delhi	S.N. Das Gupta College	8.25	3.58	1.95	
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Instt. of MPA, Srinagar	2.39	Nil	Nil	
14.	Jharkhand	Delhi Education Centre	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.62
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Coaching Centre	1.66	Nil	Nil	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Mahila Mandal, Bhind	11.22	Nil	Nil	
17.	Madhya Pradesh	B.R. Amb. Instt., Mhow	1.87	Nil	Nil	2.07
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Gyan Vikas Samiti, Bhopal	Nil	2.02	Nil	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaganath Shiksha Pra. Samiti	0.93	Nil	Nil	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Krishna Coach Ins., Jabalpur	Nil	1.80	Nil	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Krishna Coach, Cen. Bhopal	Nil	4.20	Nil	
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Lal Bahadur Shik. Sanstha	0.48	Nil	Nil	
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahakaushal Academy, Raipur	Nil	1.94	Nil	
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Richa Samaj Sewa	0.93	Nil	Nil	
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Lav Shiksa Pra. Samiti	0.93	Nil	Nil	
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Suruchi Vya. Sikshan Sansthan	Nil	2.93	Nil	
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Gram Bharti Sansthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.80
28.	Maharashtra	Chaitanya Bahu. Samiti, Nagpur	1.02	1.02	3.08	
29.	Maharashtra	Chanakya Mandal, Pune	Nil	3.96	Nil	
30.	Maharashtra	National Instt. of Com. Exams.	6.90	Nil	Nil	
31.	Maharashtra	Swami Vivekanand Shi.	Nil	2.46	Nil	2.46
32.	Maharashtra	Trailokya Budha Sahayaka Sanstha	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.75
33.	Maharashtra	Career Dev. Academy	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.16
34.	Orissa	L.C. Instt, Bhubaneswar	3.43	Nil	2.57	
35.	Orissa	Orissa Study Circle	1.25	1.24	1.33	
36.	Rajasthan	Udaipur Study Circle	Nil	3.94	Nil	
37.	Tamil Nadu	ICE Career Guidance	Nil	3.04	Nil	8.64
38.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. G.R. Damo College, Coimbatore	Nil	Nil	5.18	
39.	Tamil Nadu	Senthil Charitable Trust	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.33
40.	Tamil Nadu	Lotus Educational Social Service & Chari. Trust	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.00
41.	Tamil Nadu	Wisdom Edu. Memorial Instt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.06
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahara Academy, Kanpur	Nil	3.00	Nil	
Total			60.47	71.69	45.35	61.63

*[English]***Generation of Electricity from Sugarcane Waste**

1523. SHRI SHASHI KUMAR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a plan to generate electricity from sugar mills waste and garbage in urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of expected capacity and the approximate amount needed for power generation in the country; and

(c) the details of Co-operative sugar mills, which have applied for generating electricity by such method in Karnataka or any other State in the country, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) National Programmes are under implementation for surplus power generation through bagasse co-generation in sugar mills and energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes.

The estimated power generation potential is as follows:

Surplus power from bagasse co-generation in the sugar mills	-	3500 MW
Press mud in sugar mills	-	250 MW eq.
Municipal Solid wastes	-	900 MW eq.

The capital cost of bagasse based co-generation projects is in the range of Rs. 2.5 Crore-Rs. 3.5 Crore per MW, depending upon the technical, financial and operating parameters. For waste-to-energy projects, the cost is in the range of Rs. 6.00 Crore-Rs. 12.00 Crore per MW, depending upon the waste characteristics, technology and location.

(c) Government of Karnataka have conveyed their 'No Objection' for setting up of Co-generation plants in 14 co-operative sugar mills in the State. In addition, bagasse co-generation projects are planned in 11 co-operative sugar mills in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana.

*[Translation]***Practice of Carrying Night Soil**

1524. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to get the information regarding the number of people engaged in the practice of carrying night soil on head in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of such people have decline on account of measures taken by the Government to improve the condition of Safai Karamachari and the abolition of the said practice;

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

(e) the item-wise funds spent for their rehabilitation in Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(f) the contribution of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) A census survey was conducted in the year 2000-01 in which 12,613 scavengers and their dependents were identified in Rajasthan. Similarly, number of scavengers engaged in manual scavenging in Madhya Pradesh is 80,072.

(c) and (d) As a result of various measures taken by the Government to abolish the practice the manual scavenging, 4,08,972 scavengers and their dependents have so far been rehabilitated out of 6,76,009 identified scavengers and their dependents. State-wise details are enclosed as statement.

(e) The details are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Training	Rehabilitation	Kiosks	Total
1999-2000	0.49	35.13	—	35.62
2000-2001	1.62	34.55	—	36.17
2001-2002	20.43	49.15	62.10	131.68

(f) Under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents (NSLRS), Central Government released Rs. 1661.79 lakhs on 29th March, 2000 to Rajasthan.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Scavengers	Rehabilitated
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30921	28167
2.	Assam	40413	1594
3.	Bihar	12226	285
4.	Gujarat	64195	11653
5.	Haryana	36362	15558
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4757	2023
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4150	211
8.	Karnataka	14555	11847
9.	Kerala	1339	141
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	80072	80755
11.	Maharashtra	64785	19086
12.	Orissa	35049	10681
13.	Punjab**	531	2988
14.	Rajasthan	57736	14169
15.	Tamil Nadu	35561	23687
16.	Uttar Pradesh***	149202	180719
17.	West Bengal	23852	2338
18.	Delhi	17420	2941
19.	Nagaland	1800	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Meghalaya	607	0
21.	Pondicherry	476	129
Total		676009	408972

* The old figure is 14,283.

** The figure of undivided Madhya Pradesh stands at 93,394.

*** The new figure is 40,227 as per the survey conducted by SUDA from 15.8.2001.

Scheme for Economic and Social Upliftment of SC

1525. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for economic and social upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being run by the Government;

(b) category-wise details of these schemes;

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who availed benefits under these schemes during last three years; and

(d) the State-wise details of beneficiaries under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Requisite State-wise details of the schemes for the economic and social upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years are given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Statement**Schemes implemented by the Ministry of SJ&E and Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

Sl.No.	Scheme for Scheduled Castes	Scheme for Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
1.	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan
2.	Post Matric Scholarship	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution
3.	PCR and Atrocities	Girls Hostel for Scheduled Tribes
4.	Hostel for SC Boys & Girls	Boys Hostel for Scheduled Tribes

1	2	3
5.	State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas
6.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance Development Corporation	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs.
7.	Book Banks	Research and Training
8.	Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
9.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of ST Girls in Tribal Areas
10.	Coaching & Allied for SCs	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
11.	Upgradation of Merit of SCs/STs Students	Village Grain Bank Scheme
12.	State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
13.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	Post Matric Scholarship
14.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of SCs.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme
15.	Special Educational Programme for SCs	Coaching & Allied for STs
16.	National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation	Upgradation of Merit of STs
17.	—	Book Bank Scheme
18.	—	State Tribal Development Finance Corporations
19.	—	Exchange of Visits by Tribals

[English]

Funds to Karnataka for Proper Management of Power Supply

1526. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by way of penalty from different States for overdrawing power from the central generating stations during peak hours;

(b) the funds released to Karnataka for proper managing of power supply as per availability based tariff norms; and

(c) the details of the States' overdrawn power from central generating stations during peak hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Availability

Based Tariff (ABT) has been implemented in Northern Region, Southern Region and Western Region. Under ABT regime, there is a system of additional payment (not necessarily a penalty) in the form of unscheduled inter change charges by the beneficiary on account of overdrawl of power beyond scheduled quantum of power from the system and the rate for such power is linked to system frequency. Similarly, they are also entitled to receive payments for underdrawl compared to their schedule when their share of power is drawn by other utilities. These provisions are applicable round the clock including peak hours.

(b) The net amount paid and received by Karnataka for overdrawl/underdrawl since implementation of ABT in Southern Region (from 1.1.2003 to 9.2.2003) was Rs. 1238.601 Lakhs and Rs. 145.602 Lakhs respectively.

(c) The details of power over-drawn by constituent States from Central Generating Stations in

Southern Region during the month of January, 2003 is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Schedule (MU)	Drawl (MU)	Over-drawl Under-drawl (MU)
1.	Karnataka	708	806	98
2.	Tamil Nadu	920	1018	98
3.	Kerala	389	471	82

[*Translation*]

Construction of Garbage House at Sarai Rohilla Railway Station

1527. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from various organisations against the construction of new garbage house of Sarai Rohilla Railway Station in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A garbage bin has been constructed at the Delhi end of Platform No. 1 at Delhi Sarai Rohilla Station and two representations have been received regarding the same.

One representation dated 18.01.2003 was received from Vice-President, New Rohtak Road Residents Welfare Association (Regd.), New Delhi and another representation dated 18.01.2003 was received from Shiromani Youth Akali Dal (Badal) (Delhi State), New Delhi.

(c) The matter has been discussed by the concerned Railway Officer with the representatives of the above Organisations and the necessity of providing garbage bin for ensuring cleanliness of the station has been explained to them.

[*English*]

Improvement in Railway Tracks

1528. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to improve the tracks of Central Railways between Mumbai and Surat Railway line;

(b) the reasons for increase in train accidents;

(c) the recent train accident occurred at Dahanu near Mumbai Central Railway took place; and

(d) the precautions Government propose to take for the prevention of such train accident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is, however, mentioned that Mumbai-Surat is under Western Railway.

(b) There is no increase in the number of accidents, on this section, as compared to previous year.

(c) 117 Dn. Passenger train derailed on 31.1.03 between Palghar and Boisar stations near Dahanu. Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, Mumbai, is enquiring into the accident.

(d) The *prima-facie* cause of derailment of the train was rail fracture on a girder bridge where a flaw was detected in the rail during Ultra Sonic Flaw Detection (USFD) examination.

To prevent such accidents, Railway launched a drive to remove all such rails from bridges if any, and to educate field staff, both USFD examiner and Permanent Way supervisors specially in regard to action to be taken for eliminating defective rails from bridges.

Implementation of One Rank One Pension Scheme

1529. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to implement one rank one pension for the defence personnel is pending with the Government since long; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The proposal was referred to the 5th Central Pay Commission who did not recommend the same. Subsequently, the Government considered the proposal again. However, it has not been found feasible

to agree to the same for administrative and financial reasons and possible repercussions of the same for civil side, public sector and autonomous bodies.

[Translation]

Removal of Anomalies in Juvenile Justice Act

1530. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a committee to remove the shortcomings/anomalies in sections 32, 33, 41(6) and 56 of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986;

(b) if not, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these anomalies are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) No Sir. With the enactment of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 stands repealed.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Hooliganism Created by Passengers

1531. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' of 7.2.2003 bringing out the fact of hooliganism created by the passengers on the non-opening of 8 booking counters;

(b) if so, has the Government enquired into non-opening of the counters at New Delhi Railway Station;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter;

(d) whether there is any proposal to lease the railway booking to private persons in different areas in Delhi and other metropolitan cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Enquiries have revealed that on the day of incident, as against the normal absenteeism of 8-10 booking staff, 16 staff were absent at New Delhi Railway Station. Consequently, a few booking counters could not be opened. However, there were no long queues or ruckus at the booking counters. Instructions have, however, been issued to the Division concerned to ensure that in case of shortage of staff on a particular day due to absenteeism, etc., action should be taken to withdraw the staff from other activities and put on counters.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Doubling and Electrification of Rail Line between Lucknow and Howrah

1532. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling and electrification of railway line from Lucknow to Howrah;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on the said project is likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Double line between Lucknow to Utratia and Zafrabad to Howrah already exists. The patch doubling work has been taken up between Utratia-Zafrabad section. At present, the work is in progress at various stages between Utratia-Chandrauli; Bandhua Kalan-Sultanpur and Sri Krishna Nagar-Zafrabad sections.

Regarding electrification, rail line from Howrah to Mughalsarai is already electrified. Electrification work of Mughalsarai-Zafrabad section was included in the Rail Budget of 1999-2000 as Phase-I of Mughalsarai-Lucknow project, subject to procedural clearances. The proposal is yet to be cleared.

Pending Projects in Tamil Nadu

1533. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects in Tamil Nadu both in Government and Private Sector under consideration, completed and pending at various stages;

(b) whether the Union Government are going to guide the State Government to cooperate for more production and supply;

(c) if so, whether the gas-oriented power plants in Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) The details of power projects, which have been completed, under construction and contemplated in the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement. At present no proposal for grant of Techno-economic Clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is pending for examination in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Valuthur (Gas) (34 MW) and Kuttalam (Gas) (100 MW) thermal power projects which were sanctioned for implementation in the State of Tamil Nadu are under construction.

NTPC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with TNEB on 12.7.2002 to promote joint venture company with the aim of establishing and operating a 1000 MW coal based thermal power project at Ennore in Tamil Nadu subject to techno-economic viability of the power project.

State Government also propose to terminate PPA with the IPP in respect of Tuticorin TPP St. IV and go in for joint venture with Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Statement

Status of Power Projects in the State of Tamil Nadu

As on 24.02.2003

Name of the Projects	Capacity (MW)
1	2

A. Power Projects completed

CENTRAL SECTOR

Thermal

Neyveli (Lignite)	1770
Neyveli TPS-I Expn. U-1 (Lignite)	210

1	2
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STATE SECTOR

Thermal

Ennore (Coal)	450
Tuticorin (Coal)	1050
Mettur (Coal)	840
North Madras (Coal)	630
Basin Bridge (Gas)	120
Narimanam (Gas)	10
Kovikalappal (Gas)	107
Valuthur GT (Gas)	60

Hydro

Pyakara	71.95
Moyar	36
Kundah	555
Mettur Dam	40
Mettur Tunnel	200
Periyar	140
Kodayar	100
Sholayar	95
Aliyar	60
Sarkarpathy	30
Papanasam	28
Suruliyar	35
Servalar	20
Lower Mettur	120
Kadamparaj	400
Vaigai	6
Lower Bhavani	16
Sathnur Dam	7.5
Parsen Valley	30
Poonachi	2
Thirumurthy	1.95
Marbakandi	0.75

1	2
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PRIVATE SECTOR

Thermal

Pillaiperumalnallur (Gas)	330.5
Basin Bridge (Diesel)	200
Samalpatti (Diesel)	105.66
Samayanallur (Diesel)	106
Neyveli Zero (Lignite)	250
Total	8234.31

B. Ongoing Power Projects

CENTRAL SECTOR

Thermal

NLC 1st Exp. (Lignite)	210
NLC 2nd Exp. (Lignite)	2x250

State Sector

Thermal

Valuthur (Gas)	34
Kuttalam (Gas)	100

Hydro

Pyakara Ultimate	3x50
Bhavani Kattali	3x2x15

Total	1084
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Increase in Beggars

1534. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a tremendous increase of beggars in the Delhi;

(b) if so, whether these beggars are generally seen begging at the various cross-roads of NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, whether Government plans to curb this nuisance value of beggars on Delhi roads;

(d) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate such beggars; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi, no study has been conducted recently for ascertaining the number of beggars on streets. However, no increase has been reported in the Delhi Government certified institutions for beggars.

(c) The Government of NCT of Delhi has launched an awareness campaign in association with Delhi Traffic Police, whereby motorists giving alms to beggars on road intersections are being fined and over 2000 message boards containing anti-begging messages have been placed on the pole kiosks and road railings at red light crossings in Delhi. Plans are being made for carrying the campaign further by using various mass media tools. Anti-begging squads of the Government of NCT of Delhi have also intensified raids for apprehending beggars at public places from time to time. At present regular and frequent raids are being conducted by the Government of NCT of Delhi as part of its intensive drive against begging specially in New Delhi District.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Under Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1959, The Government of NCT of Delhi has established 12 custodial institutions for beggars where services like boarding, lodging, medical care, vocational training, counselling and guidance are provided for weaning them away from beggary and making them self-reliant. A scheme of stipend has also been initiated in these institutions whereby, the inmates taking part in vocational training and other activities are provided a fixed amount of money as an incentive, which also serves as seed capital for helping the released inmates in starting their own trade. Rehabilitation programme through counseling/psychiatric treatment by Non Governmental Organizations has also been initiated in Lampur Complex recently.

Maintenance of Archaeological Monuments

1535. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has stated a Foundation for restoration and maintenance of Archaeological Monuments in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representation from West Bengal Government to undertake some projects in the State;

(c) whether the Government have considered the request of West Bengal Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has set up a non-profit trust in the name and style of "The Indian Oil Foundation" with the objective to protect, preserve and promote the national heritage, in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India and the National Culture Fund of the Government of India.

(b) to (d) No representation has been received from the Government of West Bengal to undertake any project in the State. However, recommendations from certain sources have been received for taking up the heritage sites of Plassey, Tamluk Royal Place and Estate, Barga, Bhima Temple, Mahisadal Royal Palace & Estate, Moynagarh (Fort) and relics of Tamralipta Bandar in the State of West Bengal. These recommendations have been compiled and sent to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India for prioritization of the sites.

Impact of Lower Import Duty on Coal Based Thermal Power Plants

1536. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries from where coal is imported for the thermal power plants; and

(b) the details about the import duty on coal and its impact on the coal based thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Thermal power plants generally import coal from Australia, China, Indonesia and South Africa.

(b) The current duty (during 2002-2003) on import of non-cooking coal used by thermal power plants is as under:

Present Import Duty Structure for Non-cooking Coal

Type of Coal	Basic Duty	Other Duties including Special Additional Duty	Total (Effective)
Non-Cooking Coal	25%	5%	30%

Due to non-availability of adequate high grade coal indigenously for power sector and especially in context of use of coal with ash content not exceeding 34% by identified power plants and in order to comply with Ministry of Environment and Forests' notification with effect from 1st June, 2002, import of low ash coal for blending with indigenous high ash content coal has become necessary. Thermal power plants situated in coastal areas may use imported coal for blending purposes due to high landed cost of indigenous coal. However, due to high custom duty, imported coal becomes costly resulting in increase of cost of power generation.

Dacoity in Trains

1537. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rising trend of looting and dacoity in running trains;

(b) whether as reported in 'The Week' recently the Palamau Express is subjected to dacoity daily on its trips;

(c) if so, the steps, railways has taken to protect life and property of passengers;

(d) whether Delhi and Aligarh sections are also becoming vulnerable to dacoity and loot of passengers as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated February 13, 2002; and

(e) if so, the appropriate action is being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Computerised Reservation Facility

1538. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway stations under Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Porbander railway divisions of Gujarat where computerised reservation facility has been provided;

(b) the names of the stations likely to be covered by this facility during the year 2003;

(c) whether any demand to increase the reservation quota has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be met;

(e) whether the D.R.M., Western Railway Headquarter has received the letter and the memorandum of Chamber of Commerce Passengers Association from January 1, 2002 till date;

(f) if so, the details of each of such letters and memorandum; and

(g) the time by which reservation quota is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Jamnagar and Porbander are not the Railway Divisions of Western Railway. The names of the stations provided with computerised reservation facilities in the state of Gujarat are given in the Statement.

(b) The names of the stations where computerised reservation facilities have already been sanctioned and are likely to be provided with these facilities are Vastrapur, Amreli, Viramgam, Dhrangandhra, Himmatnagar, Bhachau, Dahod and Bilimora.

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

Statement

List of PRS locations commissioned in the State of Gujarat

S. No.	Location	Rly.
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	WR
2.	Alkapuri	WR
3.	Anand	WR
4.	Ankleshwar	WR
5.	Bhaktinagar	WR
6.	Bharuch	WR
7.	Bhavnagar	WR
8.	Dwarka	WR

1	2	3
9.	Gandhidham	WR
10.	Gandhigram	NWR
11.	Gandhinagar	WR
12.	Godhra	WR
13.	Hapa	WR
14.	Jamnagar	WR
15.	Junagarh	WR
16.	Maninagar (Ahmadabad)	WR
17.	Mehsana	WR
18.	Nadiad	WR
19.	Navsari	WR
20.	New Bhuj	NWR
21.	Padmavati Complex CBO (Vadodara)	WR
22.	Palanpur	NWR
23.	Porbandar	WR
24.	Pratapnagar (Vadodara)	WR
25.	Rajkot	WR
26.	Sabarmati	WR
27.	Sardargram	WR
28.	Surat	WR
29.	Surendranagar	WR
30.	Udhna	WR
31.	Vadodara	WR
32.	Valsad	WR
33.	Vapi	WR
34.	Veraval	WR

[English]

GAIL's Stake in Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation

1539. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) have approached the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation

(GSPC) expressing its interest to pick equity in the KG OSN 2001/3 block of KG basin;

(b) the amount of equity proposed to be picked up by he GAIL;

(c) whether the GSPC have agreed to the request of the GAIL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) has not specified the amount of equity proposed to be picked up.

(c) and (d) Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) may consider request of GAIL as and when it decides to divert some of its interest in Krishna Godavari exploration blocks.

Royalty on Crude Oil and Gas in NELP

1540. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have given the consent to NELP policy and asked for sharing of profit on Petroleum;

(b) if so, the views of the Union Government for the consideration of the State Government's demand;

(c) the rate of royalty on crude oil and gas in the NELP policy;

(d) whether these rates are less than the prevailing royalty rates;

(e) if so, whether there is any move by the Union Government to compensate; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In October, 2000, the Government of Gujarat gave its concurrence to the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and requested for sharing of 50% of the profit petroleum accruing to the Central Government from NELP blocks in the State under the provisions of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs). This request is under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (f) Under NELP, for onland areas, royalty rate is 12.5% for crude oil and 10% for natural gas and these rates were finalised by the Government keeping in view the prevailing international standards for determining royalty.

Projects of Railway Bridges/ROB/RUB

1541. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new/on-going Rail Bridges/ROB/RUBs projects in the different parts of the country particularly in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) the details of funds allotted therefor during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for timely completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) All out efforts are made to get the projects completed in time. Adequate funds are allocated and close monitoring of works is done to ensure timely completion.

Statement

Data of Bridges/ROB/RUB and allocation of funds therefor is maintained Railway-wise and not State-wise. However, Rajasthan State (as asked by the Hon'ble M.P.) is being served by Northern, Western and North Western Railways. Accordingly the details of new/on-going rail bridges/ROB/RUBs on Indian Railways and funds allotted to these works during the first year of 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2003) are given below:—

Railway	No. of new/on-going railway bridges as on 1.4.2002	Revised Outlays 2002- 03 (figures in crores of	No. of new/on-going ROB/RUBs	Revised Outlays 2002-03 (figures in crores of rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
Central	563	47.21	23	5.31
Eastern	234	15.64	33	6.47

1	2	3	4	5
Northern	842	30.86	24	18.66
North Eastern	105	7.08	22	1.82
Northeast Frontier	376	21.94	7	5.00
Southern	346	8.53	130	53.79
South Central	227	17.83	54	18.21
South Eastern	463	24.82	35	13.50
Western	798	22.56	11	8.49
East Central	253	20.20	42	15.15
North Western	277	2.51	4	2.70
Total	4484	219.18	385	149.10

Subsidy for Provision of Bio-Gas Development

1542. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI SI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing subsidy for setting up national project of bio-gas development in the country;

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

(c) the cumulative number of bio-gas set up in different States so far; and

(d) the efforts taken/being taken by the Government to adopt bio-gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are providing subsidy for setting up of biogas plants during 2002-03 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme—National Biogas Programme.

(b) Details of the Central financial assistance, including Central Subsidy, allocated to different States and agencies for 2002-03 is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Cumulative total of about 34.5 lakh family type biogas plants have been set up so far in different States and Union Territories.

(d) The efforts already made and steps being taken for promoting biogas plants in the country include: organization of one-day women education programmes; organization of training of masons, fabricators and entrepreneurs in the construction and maintenance of plants; technical support through State level Biogas Development and Training Centres; involvement of non-governmental organizations and entrepreneurs to construct plants on a turn-key basis with first three years' free maintenance warranty; publicity through both print and electronic media; and service charges to State nodal departments and agencies, besides providing Central subsidy.

Statement

State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance allocated for 2002-03 under National Biogas Programme

State/Agency	Central Financial Assistance (Rupees in lakh)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	477.40
Arunachal Pradesh	25.00
Assam	25.00
Bihar	15.50
Chhattisgarh	248.00
Gujarat	217.00

1	2
Goa	3.10
Haryana	31.00
Himachal Pradesh	8.00
Jammu & Kashmir	4.00
Jharkhand	6.20
Karnataka	620.00
Kerala	46.50
Madhya Pradesh	341.00
Maharashtra	310.00
Manipur	37.50
Meghalaya	25.00
Mizoram	50.00
Nagaland	37.50
Orissa	403.00
Punjab	93.00
Rajasthan	6.20
Sikkim	50.00
Tamil Nadu	62.00
Tripura	37.50
Uttar Pradesh	310.00
Uttaranchal	20.00
West Bengal	403.00
Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai	1090.00
Sustainable Development Agency, Kanjirapally, Kerala	310.00
Biotech, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	31.00

Charge-Sheets Filed against Accused in Jhajjar

1543. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether charge-sheets were filed against the accused in the Jhajjar incident where 5 dalits were lynched;

(b) if so, details along with the names of the accused;

(c) the details of sections under which accused are charged; and

(d) the present status of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (d) The matter has been taken up with Government of Haryana. The requisite information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

Valuation of Assets of BSCL

1544. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether BIFR Bench in hearing on December 9, 2002 directed the Government to conduct unit-wise valuation of the assets of Burn Standard Company Limited for revival or otherwise;

(b) if so, whether the Government do not feel it to have a unit-wise valuation of the company;

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

(d) whether BIFR Bench had advised to submit a duly approved rehabilitation scheme for the company and granted eight months time which expired on September 30, 2002;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor for non-submission of DRS to WBI;

(f) whether the Government are considering the pay revisions, as applicable from time to time to finalise revival scheme or otherwise;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Unit-wise valuation will be done when it is considered necessary.

(d) and (e) The DRS could not be finalized within the given time. Subsequently BIFR vide their order dated 10.2.2003 directed Government to furnish the DRS before 30th April 2003.

(f) to (h) As per the extant guidelines the Public Sectors are allowed to effect pay revision only when they have sufficient resources to meet requirements. As at present the Company is sick and not in a position to generate adequate surplus.

Recruitment in Mejia Thermal Power Project

1545. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement between the Management of Mejia Thermal Power Project and the State Government of West Bengal that five hundred and twenty people are likely to be recruited among the land loser after commissioning of first, second and third units;

(b) if so, whether a meeting was convened in November, 2002 among the State Government of West Bengal, land loser and the management of Mejia Thermal Power Project that the remaining 267 land loser are likely to be recruited; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the list of 267 land loser names are not displayed in the notice board of M.T.P.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has informed that there is no formal agreement between the Management of Mejia Thermal Power Project and the Government of West Bengal regarding recruitment of land losers. However, DVC has agreed 'in principle' to provide employment to 520 land losers in phases in Group 'D' posts as per actual manpower requirements of the project upto the completion of total project. Against this understanding DVC has already recruited 247 land losers at Mejia Thermal Power Project till date.

(b) Meeting was convened by the State Government with the DVC Management in November, 2002 in which the DVC Management had said that balance 273 number of persons will be considered for recruitment against vacancies arising in the project on finalization of the panel of land losers, which is under preparation from a very large number of names received from the District Authorities.

(c) The panel of balance remaining land losers will be intimated to the District Authorities by Management of DVC on finalization of the same.

Replacement of Old Track

1546. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length and percentage of railway track which are unfit for running fast trains;

(b) the concrete steps taken for the replacement over-aged tracks and amount incurred so far thereon; and

(c) the number of machines needed for testing tracks to minimise the railway accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Railways tracks are categorised in accordance with speed potential and annual traffic. The present classification and the track length in each category on Broad Gauge is given below.

Route	Speed potential (in kmph)	Track Length (in Km)
A	Upto 160	13816
B	Upto 130	15297
C	Sub urban	1319
D Spl.	Upto 100	4641
D	Upto 100	11719
E Spl.	Upto 75	2128
E	Upto 75	13242
Total		62162

Track structure is accordingly provided in each category. Actual train speed however, depends upon various factors e.g. System of Signalling, type of Rolling Stock, Speed Restrictions if any, etc.

(b) During 2001-2002 a non-lapsable Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF) amounting to Rs. 17000 crore has been set up for clearing the backlog of over-due renewal of assets, which existed as of 01-04-2001, including track renewal. A total of 16538 km. track renewal has been sanctioned out of SRSF. It has been planned to clear this backlog by 31-03-2007, subject to availability of funds.

The progress so far is as under:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	Progress in Km. (CTR Units)
01-02 (actual)	1360	2490
02-03 (target)	1661	2645

(c) Indian Railways have already deployed 383 Ultrasonic Testing Machines for manual testing of rails.

Use of Self Propelled Ultrasonic Rail Testing (SPURT) cars is also contemplated.

PSUs in Maharashtra

1547. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and name of sick Central PSUs functioning in Maharashtra, location-wise;

(b) the present financial status of each of the said PSUs;

(c) the names of those running in profit/losses/referred to B.I.F.R. PSU-wise;

(d) the names of Undertakings proposed to be disinvested alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have chalked out any plan for their revival;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of PSUs in Maharashtra alongwith the welfare of the employees of these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) as per Public Enterprises Survey 2000-01, as on 31.3.2001, there was 29 Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) whose registered offices are located in Maharashtra. The details regarding their location and performance in terms of networth, profit/loss and the sick CPSUs registered with Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) are annexed. The names of CPSUs to be disinvested, in accordance with the Government policy under which all non-strategic Public sectors can be disinvested upto 26%, or below if necessary, on case by case basis, are also indicated in the Statement.

(e) to (g) Enterprise specific measures are taken for performance improvement of the CPSUs which include formulation of revival schemes, periodic review of the performance by the concerned administrative Ministry/ Department, business and financial restructuring, infusion of fresh funds, implementation of purchase preference policy, cost control measures, rationalization of manpower, etc. For purpose of rationalization of manpower, the Government have introduced Voluntary Retirement Scheme. For the employees who are affected by human resources rationalization, a scheme on counselling, retaining and redeployment has been introduced to enable them to adopt new vocation on self-employment basis.

Statement

List of Central Govt. Enterprises of Maharashtra with Networth & Profit/Loss as on 31.3.2001

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Company	Location Registered/Head Offices	Networth	Profit/Loss
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Mumbai	8	1
2.	Air India Ltd.	Mumbai	36364	-4413
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.#	Mumbai	407939	82012
4.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	Mumbai	22948	-858
5.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	Mumbai	70287	3555
6.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Pune	-13408	-498*

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.#	Raigad	19787	-3906
8.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.#	Mumbai	648542	108801
9.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.#	Mumbai	3031	-2508
10.	Indian Oil Blending Ltd.	Mumbai	6152	197
11.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai	1580435	272033
12.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Mumbai	13373	3349
13.	Indo Hokke Hotels Ltd.	Mumbai	466	22
14.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Nagpur	-748	-298 *
15.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	Mumbai	-1734	-1784 *
16.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.#	Nagpur	10220	2005
17.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	Mumbai	27670	-1836
18.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	Mumbai	-50	0
19.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	Nagpur	-393	-606
20.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai	2572	84
21.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd. (Since Disinvested)	Mumbai	-20873	-34 *
22.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Mumbai	2010	331
23.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	Mumbai	-133943	-20767 *
24.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	Mumbai	-118069	-18824 *
25.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	Mumbai	136677	6497
26.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	Mumbai	-1908	-815 *
27.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.#	Mumbai	218748	38256
28.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (Since Disinvested)	Mumbai	658874	177883
29.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	Nagpur	114089	237

* BIFR referred CPSUs.

CPSUs to be disinvested.

High Speed Special Train

1548. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have developed a special train which operate at a speed of 150 km per hour;

(b) if so, the time by which these high speed special trains are likely to be introduced and on which sectors;

(c) the maximum speed at which the existing high speed trains are operating; and

(d) whether the new high speed train has been developed indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A trial run with a special train was carried out on

Konkan Railway in December, 2002 at a speed of 150 Kilometer per hour.

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) The maximum speed, at which existing high-speed trains are operating, is 130 Kilometer per hour.

(d) For the new high-speed train, the locomotive used was imported from General Motors, United States of America. Locomotives with similar capabilities are however currently under manufacture in Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, in India. The coaches used were imported from M/s Alstom LHB of Germany and coaches of similar design have also been manufactured at Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala.

[*Translation*]

Old Age Pension Scheme in Rajasthan

1549. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 7 lakh people are eligible to get pension under National Old Age Pension Scheme in Rajasthan whereas the Government is giving pension to only 1.42 lakh people at present;

(b) whether amount of only Rs. 75 per month is being given as pension to each beneficiary which is a very meager amount when prices are very high;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to increase this amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Rajasthan Government has sent any proposal for the approval of his Ministry for increasing the number of pension beneficiaries; and

(f) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be approved alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development had been administering the National Social Assistance Programme comprising the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) until these schemes were transferred to the State Plan along with the Annapurna Scheme from the financial year 2002-03. Under the NOAPS, Central assistance was

being made available to the State/UTs for payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 75/- to the destitute aged 65 years and above, whose number was estimated on the basis of parameters like State population, poverty ration and proportion of 65 + age group in total population. The numerical ceilings fixed for Rajasthan based on these parameters was 1.41 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan has sent the proposal to the Ministry of Rural Development.

(f) As per information given by the Ministry of Rural Development, State Governments/Union Territories are competent to take a decision on this matter.

[*English*]

Safety Plan in North East Frontier Railway

1550. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North East Frontier Railway has taken up a comprehensive plan for safety and infra-structure development for effective prevention of accidents despite constant threats from ultras in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the progress made so far towards implementation thereof, and the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A comprehensive plan, in coordination with State Police and Civil authorities for the safety and security of track and important bridges is being carried out. This includes track patrolling, lighting of vital bridges, running of security pilots, and establishment of joint control rooms. The expenditure likely to be incurred during 2002-03 is Rs. 21.6 crores.

(c) The broad details are:

(i) Security lighting on 14 Railways bridges at a cost of Rs. 2.8 crore (approximately).

(ii) The expenditure incurred on barracks and security patrolling since April, 2001 to January 2003 is to the tune of Rs. 1.58 crore. Another Rs. 18 crore have been incurred on deployment of Railway Protection Special Force Battalions during the year 2001-2002.

Private Participation in Defence Production Sector

1551. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved six proposals for private manufacturing of defence equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many foreign defence companies have shown keen interest for tie-ups with India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has issued Six Letters of Intent for manufacture of various types of defence equipment, in consultation with Ministry of Defence, as per following details:

Name of Private Entrepreneur	Items
(i) M/s Ramoss India	Bullet Proof equipment & other safety fitments.
(ii) M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Armoured & other Combat Vehicles etc.
(iii) -do-	Warships, Submarines, Weapon Platforms & High Speed Motor Crafts etc.
(iv) -do-	Radars & Sonar Systems etc.
(v) -do-	Weapon Launchers, Arms & Ammunitions etc.
(vi) M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Light Armoured Multi Role Vehicle

(c) No formal proposal has been received from foreign companies for tie-ups with private sector in India.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Revival of H.M.T., Srinagar Unit

1552. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Srinagar unit of H.M.T. watches has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to revive the industry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Government has been providing financial support to the unit since 1991-92. A revival plan for Srinagar Watch Factory (SWF) was approved by Government in 1998 with an objective of reattainment of the installed capacity of 0.5 million watches per annum in a phased manner with suitable concession/budgetary support of Government of J&K and Central Government. According to the plan a budgetary support of Rs. 17.70 crore including Rs. 3.35 crore for Renewals & Replacement of plant & machinery and capital expenditure was provided as under:

Description	Total
(a) Renewals & Replacement of plant & machinery	2.50
(b) Capital Expenditure—Assembly Operations	0.85
(c) Additional working capital	7.30
(d) Cash loss (before interest on borrowings & after considering CC interest.	7.05

Government approved another revival plan for HMT including SWF in 2000. According to the plan SWF was constituted as a separate subsidiary and is to be provided, for a period of three years, annual budgetary support as grant-in-aid to meet actual wages and salary outgo. Based on the revival plan 2000 an amount of Rs. 32.81 crore has been provided.

[English]

Coupon Revalidating Machines

1553. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has conducted any feasibility and usability survey of the coupon Revalidating Machines installed in Western Railway and Central Railway in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that most of the machines for most of the time do not function and the commuters who purchase coupon, using coupon have been forced to get it stamped on the counter due to failure of this machine;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with maintenance charges, installation charges, cost, usability of Coupon Validating Machine during the last three months; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) To reduce the queue length at the booking counters for issue of card tickets, Coupon Validating Machines (CVMs) were installed on Western Railway as a pilot project after conducting feasibility and usability survey. Based on the feedback received from the passengers of Western Railway, it was later on extended to Central Railway.

(c) Some machines do intermittently fail. On such occasions, passengers get the coupons manually stamped from the booking counter for which they get priority.

(d) The major reasons for the failure are:—

- (i) Mechanical fault like motoring failure, heading failure.
- (ii) Jamming up of papers due to interference by urchins.
- (iii) Power failure/fluctuation making the display faulty.

Some of the Coupon Validating Machines are under warranty and Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for rest of the machines has been given to the original equipment manufacturer company. The details of cost of machines, maintenance contract charges, number of coupon booklets sold and average earnings on Central and Western Railways are as under:—

CENTRAL RAILWAY:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Month	Daily average Coupon booklet Sold	Daily average earnings
November'02	7,500	3.14
December'02	11,114	2.61
January'03	7,124	1.91

WESTERN RAILWAY:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Month	Daily average Coupon booklet Sold	Daily average earnings
November'02	4,523	2.13
December'02	4,604	2.16
January'03	3,729	1.76

Cost of one machine: Approximately Rs. 29500/-.

Maintenance contract charges: Approximately Rs. 5000 per year per machine.

(e) The working of CVMs is being monitored on day-to-day basis at various levels. On account of faulty maintenance, penalty has been imposed on the manufacturer company to whom AMC has been given.

[Translation]

Cheating and Misleading of Passengers

1554. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of cases of cheating and misleading the passengers especially illiterate rural labourers by touts at Azamgarh, Mau, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow railway stations in U.P., Delhi, New Delhi, Nizamuddin railway stations in the capital and Thane, Kalyan, Mumbai Central, Churchgate and Dadar and V.T. railway stations in Maharashtra are increasing continuously;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take action against such agents and ticket collectors;

(c) if so, details of action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. However, some instances come to notice from time to time.

(b) to (d) In order to prevent touts and anti-social elements indulging in such malpractices, frequent checks are conducted by the Commercial and vigilance

departments and sometimes in association with the Police at all major stations. Persons found indulging in such malpractices are apprehended and prosecuted under relevant provisions of law. Disciplinary action is taken against the Railway staff, if found conniving in such activities.

Petrol Pumps in U.P.

1555. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes under which oil Companies have allotted petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the districts where Oil Companies are maintaining petrol pumps themselves in the State alongwith the locations of these petrol pumps; and

(c) the names of districts where no petrol pumps have been allotted to any person in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The schemes under which the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have allotted retail outlet dealerships (petrol pumps) to various persons in the State of Uttar Pradesh include the Marketing Plans, the special scheme for allotment of retail outlet dealerships and LPG distributorships to the widows/next of kin of the defence personnel killed in action in 'OP Vijay' (Kargil) and the discretionary quota of the Government.

(b) The oil companies are operating 90 Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) retail outlets and 16 Jubilee Retail Outlets themselves in various districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) There is no district in the State of Uttar Pradesh where no retail outlets have been allotted by the oil companies.

[English]

Allocation of Kerosene for Traditional Fishermen

1556. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to increase allocation of Duty Free Imported Kerosene for Traditional Fishermen in coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No separate allocation of Kerosene is being made to fishermen by this Ministry under the public distribution system (PDS). Further, it has not been found possible to consider exemption of customs duty on imported kerosene for the specific purpose of supplying it to fishermen.

Stopping of Loss Making Shatabdi Express

1557. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to stop the loss-making Shatabdi Express AC trains;

(b) the names of Shatabdi Express AC trains which have been making consistent losses;

(c) whether there is any proposal to find new routes for such trains;

(d) if so, the surveys done to identify new routes for AC Shatabdi Express;

(e) whether any routes for such trains have been finalised in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) Introduction and cancellation of trains including Shatabdi Expresses is an ongoing process subject to pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources. Since train-wise profitability is not maintained, names of loss making Shatabdi expresses is not available.

However, Shatabdi Expresses on the following routes have been/are being cancelled due to poor patronisation during 2002-2003:—

1. Bareilly-New Delhi Shatabdi Express.
2. Bhatinda-New Delhi Shatabdi Express.
3. Tata-Howrah Shatabdi Express.

Pending Proposal of NES

1558. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals regarding power sector received from North-Eastern States including Sikkim are pending with the Union Government for approval;

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

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) The following power projects have been handed over by the North-Eastern States for execution in the Central Sector by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC):

NEEPCO:

1. Tuirial Hydro-electric Project (2x30 MW), Mizoram.
2. Kopili Hydro-electric Project Stage-II (1x25 MW), Assam.
3. Kameng Hydro-electric Project (4x150 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
4. Tuivai Hydro-electric Project (3x70 MW), Mizoram.
5. Tipaimukh Hydro-electric Project (1500 MW), Manipur
6. Ranganadi Hydro-electric Project Stage-II (3x60 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
7. Lower Kopili Hydro-electric Project (3x50 MW), Assam.
8. Tripura Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project, Tripura.

NHPC:

1. Loktak Downstream Hydro-electric Project (3x30 MW), Manipur.
2. Lower Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (2000 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
3. Middle Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (2000 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
4. Upper Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (2500 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Lower Siang Hydro-electric Project (1700 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
6. Middle Siang Hydro-electric Project (700 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
7. Upper Siang Hydro-electric Project (11000 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
8. Dibang Multipurpose Project (2500 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.

The Present status regarding clearances for these projects is given at Statements.

(c) Implementation of hydro-electric projects in the Central Sector is generally being done under a three-stage clearance procedure under which investment approval is accorded in Stages for (i) Survey & investigation and preparation of pre-feasibility/feasibility report (Stage-I); (ii) detailed investigation, preparation of Detailed Project Report and pre-construction activity including land acquisition (Stage-II); and (iii) execution of the main project works (Stage-III). Implementation of these projects will depend on a number of factors which include tying up of all statutory clearances, funding aspects, arrangements for transmission/evacuation of power from the project and commercial agreements regarding sale of power.

Statement

Present Status of Power Projects Handed over the North-Eastern States including Sikkim for Implementation in the Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	Implementation Agency	Status of Clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tuirial HEP	60	Mizoram	NEEPCO	- All clearances accorded and project sanctioned. - Works under execution. - Commissioning target: July 2006.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Kopili HEP Stage-II	25	Assam	NEEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All clearances accorded and project sanctioned. - Works under execution. - Commissioning target: July 2003.
3.	Kameng HEP	600	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Techno-economic clearance (TEC) (TEC) accorded - Environmental clearance accorded. - 2nd Stage Forest clearance accorded. - Investment approval for Stage-II (detailed investigations and pre-construction activities) accorded.
4.	Tuivai HEP	210	Mizoram	NEEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All statutory clearances accorded. - Stage-II proposal for development of infrastructure is under examination by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). - Various options for tying-up funds for the project are under process.
5.	Tipaimukh HEP	1500	Manipur	NEEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NOC from Govt. of Mizoram and Govt. of Assam has been obtained on August, 2001 and July, 2002 respectively. - MOU with Govt. of Manipur signed on 09.01.2003. - Techno-Economic Appraisal has been considered by CEA on 9th January, 2003 and found in order. TEC is under examination by CEA.
6.	Ranganadi HEP Stage-II	180	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site clearance accorded by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOE&F) for taking up detailed investigations and pre-construction activities. - Stage-II estimate is under consideration in CEA. - Investment approval for taking up Stage-II activities (detailed investigation and pre-construction activities will be taken up after CEA has confirmed the commercial viability.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Lower Kopili HEP	150	Assam	NEEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility report submitted by NEEPCO is under consideration in CEA. - Yet to be referred for Environment and Forest Clearance. - MOU with the State Government yet to be signed.
8.	Tripura Gas Based CCPP	—	Tripura	NEEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All statutory clearances accorded. - The capacity of Tripura Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project during Xth Plan is being reworked in view of in adequate availability of gas. Accordingly, the revised DPR submitted by NEEPCO is under consideration in CEA. - PPA to be signed with the beneficiary States. - The project has been posed to the Deptt. of Economic Affairs for JBIC funding.
9.	Loktak Down-stream HEP	90	Manipur	NHPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project was sanctioned on 30.12.1999. - Work held up due to law & order problems at site.
10.	Lower Subansiri	2000	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEA has accorded TEC on 13th January, 2003. The process of investment approval has been initiated. - Environmental clearance is awaited from MOEF.
11.	Middle Subansiri	2000	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stage-I Environment Clearance accorded. - Stage-I activities (preliminary activities) are in progress for firming up the feasibility report.
12.	Upper Subansiri	2500	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stage-I Environment Clearance accorded. - Stage-I activities (preliminary Survey & Investigation) are in progress for firming up the feasibility report.
13.	Lower Siang	1700	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility Report being finalized by project authority.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					- Stage-I activities (preliminary Survey & investigation) are in progress.
14.	Middle Siang	700	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	- Stage-I site clearance accorded by MOE&F. - Investment approval accorded for Stage-I activities (preliminary survey & investigation).
15.	Upper Siang	11000	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	- Stage-I site clearance accorded by MOE&F. - Investment approval accorded for Stage-I activities (preliminary survey & investigation).
16.	Dibang Multi purpose project	2500	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	- Ministry of Water Resources has recently transferred the Dibang Project to NHPC for execution while the DPR would continue to be prepared by the Brahmaputra Board with the active involvement of CWC and NHPC. The DPR would be completed by June, 2003.

Garbage Waste at Bidar in Karnataka

1559. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of large quantity of garbage waste available in Bidar district in Karnataka which can be converted into renewable energy;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to set up any plant for energy generation from garbage waste in the above State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Based on the population of about 1.70 lakh, Bidar city is estimated to generate about 35 tonnes per day of garbage. The garbage can be used for recovery of energy and the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a National Programme for demonstration of technologies for energy recovery from urban wastes.

(b) and (c) So far, no proposals for setting up plants for energy generation from garbage have been received from the State of Karnataka.

(d) The Urban Local Bodies of the State are yet to take necessary initiatives for setting up projects for energy recovery from garbage.

Revival of CCI Units in Andhra Pradesh

1560. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India (CCI) plant at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh has been closed down;

(b) if so, whether BIFR have recommended revival of CCI plants at Tandur and Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether the Government are considering the BIFR recommendations in a positive manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) CCI has been declared sick by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The BIFR which is a quasi judicial body has directed its Operating Agency, the Industrial Financial Corporation of India Limited (IFCI) to process the sale of CCI as a whole, or its plants individually or collectively. The BIFR in its hearing held on 31.10.2002, constituted an Assets Sale Committee (ASC), with the OA having one nominee, each from the Government, company, Financial Institution & consortium banks alongwith a special Director of BIFR. A time frame of 6 months has been given to ASC from 15.12.2002.

Hydel Power Projects by NTPC

1561. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has diversified its activities and entered into Hydel Power Generation;

(b) if so, the States where NTPC has launched or propose to launch hydel power projects;

(c) the details of the plan of NTPC in this regard; and

(d) the new projects taken up by NTPC so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have diversified its activities and entered into hydel power generation with taking up of Koldam Hydro Electric Project (800 MW) in the State of Himachal Pradesh for implementation and the construction work of the project is in progress. In addition, NTPC have recently signed Memoranda of Understanding with the Government of Uttaranchal for development of two hydro projects, namely, Lohari-Nagpala (520 MW) and Tapoban-Vishnugad (360 MW) subject to techno-economic viability being established and statutory clearance being obtained.

[*Translation*]

NGOs' Working for Orphans in UP

1562. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the non-governmental organizations working for the welfare of orphans in various States including Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal;

(b) the financial assistance provided to these organizations during the last three years to each NGO in these States;

(c) whether some of the said non-governmental organizations have misused the funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against such organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) The details of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for the welfare of orphans in various States and being assisted under this Ministry's Scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) for children to promote in-country adoption and financial assistance provided to each of these organizations during the last three years are given in the Statement-I. No NGO from Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal has received the grant-in-aid from this Ministry during this period under the Scheme.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Irregularities committed by some NGOs have been noticed and suitable action has been taken against them. The details of these organizations and action taken against each of them are given in the Statement-II.

Statement I

(in Rupees)

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Financial Years		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Indian Council of Social Welfare, Hyderabad	740,400.00	550,800.00	-
2.	Priyadarshini Service Organisation, Visakhapatnam	975,300.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Social Action for Social Development, Mahabubnagar	432,900.00	321,450.00	-
	Sub Total	2,148,600.00	872,250.00	0.00
ARUNACHAL PRADESH				
1.	Oju Welfare Association, Itanagar	600,000.00	583,200.00	533,700.00
	Sub Total	600,000.00	583,200.00	533,700.00
ASSAM				
1.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, Nagaon	-	-	172,125.00
2.	Helal Sangha Community Centre, Karimganj	-	-	151,686.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	323,811.00
DELHI				
1.	Welfare Home for Children, Sarita Vihar	600,000.00	-	-
2.	Sewa Bharti, Jhandewalan	464,400.00	177,314.00	466,650.00
	Sub Total	1,064,400.00	177,314.00	466,650.00
GUJARAT				
1.	Shri Kathiawar Nirashrit Balashram, Rajkot	353,700.00	-	-
	Sub Total	353,700.00	-	-
HARYANA				
1.	Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh	447,030.00	347,276.00	223,650.00
2.	SOS Children's Village Association, Panchkula	-	-	354,452.00
	Sub Total	447,030.00	347,276.00	578,102.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	H.P. State Council for Child Welfare, Shimla	-	78,763.00	191,803.00
	Sub Total	0.00	78,763.00	191,803.00
KARNATAKA				
1.	Jayanthi Gram Women & Children Welfare Association, Bizapur	496,800.00	496,800.00	252,000.00
	Sub Total	496,800.00	496,800.00	252,000.00
KERALA				
1.	Dinasevanasabha, Pattuvam, Kannur	464,400.00	449,072.00	232,200.00
2.	Kerala State Council for Child Welfare Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram	234,000.00	-	278,290.00
3.	Holy Angel's Foundling Home, Thrissur	-	-	161,325.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Ananda Bhavan (Foundling Home), Palakkad	-	-	198,598.00
	Sub Total	698,400.00	449,072.00	870,413.00
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Shri Banke Bihari Kunj Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bhind	600,000.00	600,000.00	518,850.00
	Sub Total	600,000.00	600,000.00	518,850.00
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Adharashram, Nashik	766,800.00	600,000.00	707,100.00
2.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, Latur	600,000.00	594,000.00	512,100.00
3.	People's Education Society, Buldana	712,800.00	243,600.00	-
4.	Dnyan Gangotri Education Society, Latur	600,000.00	594,000.00	516,150.00
5.	Pankaj Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Bhandara	-	-	933,300.00
6.	District Probation and After Care Association, Kolhapur	138,186.00	-	496,800.00
7.	Vatsalya Trust, Mumbai	-	1,166,400.00	453,533.00
8.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded	745,200.00	494,100.00	493,900.00
9.	Patel Bahuudheshya Shikshan Sansthan, Nagpur	248,400.00	248,400.00	-
10.	Smt. Narsabai Mahila Mandal, Nanded	-	1,020,600.00	452,700.00
11.	Priyadarshini Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur	606,750.00	410,400.00	-
12.	District Probation & After Care Association, Ahmednagar	498,809.00	496,800.00	513,337.00
13.	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust, Nanded	496,800.00	496,800.00	513,337.00
14.	Shri Ganesh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur	-	1,004,400.00	497,250.00
15.	Unnatisheel Mahila Mandal, Nanded	297,900.00	-	-
16.	Jaishree Sushikshit Berojgar Mahila Mandal, Nagpur	-	-	172,125.00
17.	Rohini Kalyankari Mahila Mandal, Bhandara	-	-	329,719.00
18.	Gramin Shaikshanik Va Sanskrutik Vikas Mandal, Garhchirali	-	237,600.00	-
19.	SAKAR (Society for Adoption Knowledge, Awareness & Resource), Aurangabad	-	-	69,398.00
	Sub Total	5,711,645.00	7,628,700.00	6,674,362.00
MANIPUR				
1.	Social Reformation & Development Organisation Leikai, Imphal (East)	49,500.00	356,400.00	479,700.00
2.	Community Development Programme Centre, Thoubal	49,500.00	99,900.00	479,700.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Tear Fund India Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation Service, Churachandpur	-	-	172,125.00
4.	Integrated Women and Children Development Centre (IWCDC), Imphal			172,125.00
	Sub Total	99,000.00	456,300.00	1,303,650.00
MIZORAM				
1.	International Poor Children, Aizawl	49,500.00	496,800.00	525,600.00
	Sub Total	49,500.00	496,800.00	525,600.00
ORISSA				
1.	Subhadra Mehtab Seva Sadan, Khurda	-	1,171,800.00	241,200.00
2.	Basundhara, Basundhara Nagar	-	1,150,800.00	-
3.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan, Puri	600,000.00	-	-
4.	Banabasi Seva Samiti, Kandhamal (Phulbani)	248,400.00	761,400.00	512,100.00
5.	Vikas Parishad, Cuttack	745,200.00	-	-
6.	Lutheran Mahila Samity, Kendrapara	243,000.00	496,800.00	504,000.00
7.	Community Legal Action and Research Centre, Dhenkanal	243,000.00	-	-
8.	Maharshi Dayananda Service Mission, Dhenkanal	49,500.00	496,800.00	229,050.00
9.	Anatha Parityakta Balashram, Nayagarh	-	-	418,725.00
	Sub Total	2,129,100.00	4,077,600.00	1,905,075.00
RAJASTHAN				
1.	Shri Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti, Kota	248,400.00	891,000.00	547,200.00
2.	Madhu Smriti Mahila and Bal Kalyan Utthan Sansthan, Kota	243,000.00	496,800.00	493,200.00
	Sub Total	491,400.00	1,387,800.00	1,040,400.00
TAMIL NADU				
1.	Guild of Service (Central), Chennai	248,400.00	-	-
2.	Madras Social Service Guild (MASOS GUILD), Chennai	220,050.00	-	-
3.	Malaysian Social Services, Chennai	248,400.00	583,200.00	291,600.00
	Sub Total	716,850.00	583,200.00	291,600.00
TRIPURA				
1.	Tripura State Council for Child Welfare, Agartala	599,400.00	583,200.00	266,850.00
2.	Tripura State Council for Child Welfare Nutan Nagar, Agartala (West)	-	-	69,038.00
	Sub Total	599,400.00	583,200.00	335,888.00

1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Scottlane Poverty Eradication Centre, Kolkata	-	-	169,425.00
2.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, Barrackpore	-	-	161,325.00
3.	Vivekananda Welfare and Development Society, Kolkata	-	-	69,488.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	230,813.00
	Grand Total	16,205,825.00	18,818,275.00	16,042,717.00

* Due to action taken against the NGO for irregularities.

** Due to action taken against the NGO for irregularities.

*** Due to non-submission of in-country Adoption Licence.

Statement II

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Action Taken
1.	Indian Council of Social Welfare, Hyderabad, A.P.	Grant withdrawn
2.	Priyadarshini Service Organisation, Visakhapatnam, A.P.	Grant withdrawn
3.	Social Action for Development, Mahabub Nagar, A.P.	Grant withdrawn
4.	Vikas Parishad, At-Kadampara (Kharipadia), P.O. Dadhibamanpur (42 Mouza), District-Cuttack, Orissa	Grant withdrawn
5.	Community Legal Action and Research Centre, At/P.O.-Bainsia, Via-Mahimgadi, Dist.-Dhenkanal-759014, Orissa	Grant withdrawn
6.	Malaysian Social Services H.O. No. 6, Sengunthar-Street, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai-600030, Tamil Nadu	Grant withdrawn
7.	Jayanthi Gram Women & Children Welfare Association P. Box No.-55, Mallikarjuna Gyana Yogashrama B.L.D.E. Road, Bizapur-586103, Karnataka	Grant stopped & Matter is Subjudice
8.	Priyadarshini Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Grant withdrawn
9.	Madras Social Service Guild, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Grant withdrawn
10.	Social Reformation & Development Organisation, Imphal, Manipur	Show-cause issued

[English]

World Bank Loan to Power Grid Corporation

1563. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Grid Corporation of India faces the danger of loosing 117 million U.S. dollar sanctioned by the World Bank due to in-ordinate delay in finalization of contracts;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay of the contracts;

(c) whether the World Bank has set any deadline for the Power Grid Corporation to finalise the contracts; and

(d) if so, the present status of the above contracts and the said loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) PGCIL signed an agreement with World Bank on 13th

June, 2001 for a loan of US\$ 450 million (Power System Development Project-II) for implementation of various schemes which included a loan of US\$ 117 million for Establishment of a Backbone Telecom Network. While the other schemes for which the loan has been approved by the World Bank are under implementation by PGCIL, the scheme for Establishment of Backbone Telecom Network is at advanced stage of investment approval. In the meanwhile, World Bank intimated PGCIL that if the decisions for investment approval of the project and award of contracts for the telecom component of the Power System Development Project-II are not taken by 31st January, 2003, the Bank would not be able to agree to extension of the bid validity for the said packages, which would mean that the contracts in question would not be financed by the Bank and the corresponding amount would be cancelled from the loan. However, the bank has been informed that the issues relating to the telecom project of PGCIL have been successfully resolved and the investment approval is expected shortly. PGCIL will be able to award the contracts for this project as soon as the investment approval for the project is issued.

[Translation]

New Special Trains to Nasik during Kumbh

1564. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new special trains proposed to be run from several cities to Nasik in Maharashtra in view of "Kumbh" in this city this year;
- (b) the instruction being issued by the Government to halt the local and express/mail trains at Nasik at the time of Kumbh at Nasik; and
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to provide more facilities to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) To clear the extra rush of traffic on account of Kumbh Mela in Nasik this year, Railways will make arrangements subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification and availability of resources in consultation with the Mela Authorities. Stoppages of 8609/8610 Ranchi-Lokmanya Tilak (T), 2133/2134 Mumbai-Lucknow Pushpak Express, 2103/2104 Lokmanya Tilak Terminus-Nagpur Samarasata Express and 1045/4046 Lokmanya Tilak Terminus-Bhubaneshwar Express have been provided at Nasik recently.

Funds Allocated for Welfare Programmes in Chhattisgarh

1565. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to Chhattisgarh for implementation of welfare programmes during each of the last two years;
- (b) whether the funds allocated have actually been utilized by the State Government; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) Funds are not allocated State-wise but scheme-wise. The allocation of funds to a State depends upon complete proposals received with the recommendations of the State Government and utilization certificates for each releases. During the last two years, funds were released under various welfare programmes in Chhattisgarh as per statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) State Governments are released funds only after utilization certificate has been received in respect of the amounts released during the previous years.

Statement

Funds Released under Welfare Schemes to Chhattisgarh during last two years

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheduled Caste Development		2000-01		2001-02	
		Released	UC recd. for	Released	UC recd. for
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs	500.00	284.28	414.68	465.10
2.	Post Matric Scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes	0.00	0.00	229.91	229.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	0.00	0.00	2.24	2.24
4.	Assistance to VO's for Scheduled Castes	0.00	0.00	3.32	3.32
5.	National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	15.00	NR	0.00	0.00
Minorities					
6.	Pre Examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on economic criteria	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.39
Welfare of Persons with Disabilities					
7.	National Program for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities	207.00	NR	156.05	NR
8.	Scheme to promote voluntary action for persons with disabilities	6.57	6.57	5.52	5.52
9.	Scheme to assistance to Disabled to purchase and fitting of Aids and Appliances	0.00	0.00	7.54	7.54
Social Defence					
10.	Scheme for Prohibition & Substance (Drug) Abuse Prevention	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.84
11.	Construction of Old Age Homes	0.00	0.00	10.00	NR

NR : Utilization Certificate not received.

[English]

Setting up of New Power Plants

1566. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new power plants during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds likely to be allocated by the Government for these new projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a), (b) and (d) A capacity addition target of 41,110 MW is set for 10th Plan. The project-wise details along with commissioning schedule are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Planning Commission has allocated an outlay of Rs. 143399 crore for Ministry of Power for Central Power Sector. An outlay of Rs. 93225.71 crore has been projected for the State Sector for the 10th Plan.

Statement

Capacity addition during 10th Plan

Name of Project	Hydro (MW)	Thermal (MW)	Total (MW)	Commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL SECTOR				
NTPC				
Simhadri (A.P)		500	500	24.8.2002(C)
Talcher (Orissa)		2000	2000	U-3 (500 MW) 4.1.2003(C)

1	2	3	4	5
				U-4 (500 MW) 12/2003
				U-5 (500 MW) 9/2004
				U-6 (500 MW) 6/2005
Rihand (U.P)		1000	1000	U-3 8/2005 U-4 6/2006
Ramagundam (A.P)		500	500	8/2005 (C)
Sipat-I (Chhattisgarh)		1320	1320	U-1 6/2006 U-2 3/2007
Kahalgaon (Bihar)		660	660	9/2006
Barh (Bihar)		660	660	12/2006
Vindhyachal (M.P)		500	500	8/2006
Dadri (U.P)		490	490	3/2007
Unchahar (U.P)		210	210	12/2006
Sipat-II (Chhattisgarh)		660	660	3/2007
N. Karanpura (Jharkhand)		660	660	3/2007
THDC				
Tehri HEP (Uttaranchal)	1000	-	1000	2003-04
Koteshwar (-do-)	400	-	400	2005-06
Tehri PSP (-do-)	1000	-	1000	2006-07
NHPC				
Dulhasti (J&K)	390	-	390	2003-04
Chamera-II (H.P)	300	-	300	2004-05
Dhauliganga-I (Uttaranchal)	280	-	280	2004-05
Teesta-V (Sikkim)	510	-	510	2006-07
Indirasagar (JV) (M.P)	1000	-	1000	2004-05
Sowa-II (J&K)	120	-	120	2006-07
Bav (Mah.)	37	-	37	2006-07
Purulia PSS (JV) (WB)	900	-	900	2006-07
Omkareshwar (JV) (MP)	520	-	520	2006-07
Teesta low dam-III, WB	132	-	132	2006-07

1	2	3	4	5
Teesta low dam-IV, WB	168	-	168	2006-07
DVC				
Mejia-4, WB	-	210	210	7/2004
Mejia-5, WB	-	250	250	3/2006
Maithon (Jharkhand)	1000	1000	1000	2006/07
Chandrapur (-do-)	-	500	500	6/2006
NJPC				
Nathpa Jharkri (H.P)	1500	-	1500	2003-04
Rampur (HP)	400	-	400	2006-07
NEEPCO				
Kopilli-II (Assam)	25	-	25	2003-04
Tuirial (Mizoram)	60	-	60	2006-07
Tripura (Tripura)	-	500	500	12/2006
Mo Coal-NLC				
NLC Extn.-I (TN)	-	420	420	U-1(C) 21.10.2002 U-2 expected Nov. 2003
NLC Extn.-II (TN)	-	500	500	U-1 5/2006 U-2 9/2006
Barsingsar (Rajasthan)	-	250	250	3/2007
Overall Central Sector (Th.+Hyd.)	8742	12790	21532	
Nuclear				
Tarapur, NPC (Mah.)	-	-	1080	U-3 2005-06 U-2006-07
Kaiga, NPC, Karnataka	-	-	220	2006-07
Overall Central Sector (incl. Nuclear)	8742	12790	22832	
STATE SECTOR				
Punjab				
Shahpurkandi (H)	168	-	168	2006-07
GHTP-II (T)	-	500	500	U-1 1/2006 U-2 7/2006
Haryana				
Panipat U-7&8 (T)	-	500	500	U-9 9/2004 U-8 1/2005

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh				
Larji-I (H)	126	-	126	200405
Kashang-I (H)	66	-	66	2006-07
J&K				
Baghaliar (H)	450	-	450	2004-05
Delhi				
Pragati (T)		225.78	225.78	9.11.2002 (C)
Rajasthan				
Suratgarh-III (T)		250	250	6/2003
Ramgarh-II (T)		75.32	75.32	GT-7.8.2002(C) ST-3/2003
Kota-IV (T)		195	195	7/2003
Mathania (T)		140	140	12/2005
Uttar Pradesh				
Parichha Extn. (T)		210	210	9/2006
Anpara 'C' (1000) (T)		500	500	9/2006
Uttaranchal				
Maneri Bhali-II (H)	304	-	304	2005-06
Chhattisgarh				
Korba East Extn. (T)	-	420	420	12/2006
Madhya Pradesh				
Bansagar-III (H)	20	-	20	24.8.2002(C)
Bansagar-II (H)	15	-	15	20.8.2002(C)
Bansagar-IV (H)	20	-	20	2004-05
Marikheda (H)	40	-	40	2004-05
Birsinghpur Extn. (T)	-	500	500	3/2006
Maharashtra				
Ghatghar PSS (H)	250	-	250	2004-05
Parli Extn. (T)	-	250	250	12/2006
Gujarat				
Sardar Sarovar (multi state) (H)-	1450	-	1450	2002-07

1	2	3	4	5
KLTPS Extn. (T)	-	75	75	3/2006
Dhuvaran Gas (T)		106.62	106.62	4/2003 (GT) 6/2003 (ST)
Akrimota (T)		250	250	5/2004
Tamil Nadu				
Pykara Ultimate (H)	150	-	150	2003-04
Bhavani Barrage (H) (I/II/III)	90	-	90	2004-06
Perungalam (Valathur) Gas (T)		94	94	GT-24.12.2002(C) ST-2/2003
Kuttalam Gas (T)		100	100	10/2003
Andhra Pradesh				
Srisailem LBH (H)	450	-	450	U-4 26.11.2002(C) 2003-04
Jurala Priyadarshini (H)	78.2	-	78.2	2006-07
Rayalseema-II (T)	-	420	420	U-1 6/2006 U-2 12/2006
Kerala				
Kuttiyadi augmentation (H)	100	-	100	2006-07
Karnataka				
Almati Dam (H)	290	-	290	2004-06
Raichur U-7 (T)	-	210	210	11.12.2002 (C)
Bellary (T)	-	500	500	3/2006
Orissa				
Balimela-II (H)	150	-	150	2005-07
Jharkhand				
Tenughat Extn. (T)	-	210	210	9/2006
W. Bengal				
Bakreshwar U 4 & 5 (T)	-	420	420	U-4 9/2006 U-5 12/2006
Sugardighi-I	-	250	250	9/2006
Assam				
Karbi Langpi (H)	100	-	100	2004-05

1	2	3	4	5
Lakwa W.H. (T)	-	38	38	9/2005
Mizoram				
Bairabi HFO (T)	-	22.92	22.92	6/2003
Bairabi (H)	80	-	80	2006-07
Meghalaya				
Byrinhat (T)	-	24	24	12/2004
Myntdu (Leiska) (H)	84	-	84	2006-07
Mendipathar (T)	-	24	24	12/2004
Manipur				
Leimkhong DG	-	18	18	DG-4 10.4.2002(C) DG-5 16.4.2002(C) DG-6 12.4.2002(C)
Tripura				
Baramura GT (T)	-	21	21	27.11.2002(C)
Rokhia GT (T)	-	21	21	11.6.2002(C)
Pondicherry				
Karaikal (T)	-	100	100	3/2006
A&N Island				
Rangat Bay	-	5	5	3/2005
Overall State Sector	4481.2	6675.64	11156.82	
PRIVATE SECTOR				
Punjab				
Goindwal Sahib (T)	-	500	500	U-1 6/2006 U-2 12/2006
Himachal Pradesh				
Baspa (H)	300	-	300	2002-03
Dhamwari Sunda (H)	70	-	70	2006-07
Uttaranchal				
Vishnu Prayag (H)	400	-	400	2006-07
Madhya Pradesh				
Maheshwar (H)	400	-	400	2005-07
Bina (T)	-	578	578	12/2006

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat				
Jamnagar (T)	-	500	500	6/2006
Maharashtra				
Dabhol-II (T)	-	1444	1444	3/2004
Tamil Nadu				
Neyveli Zero (T)	-	250	250	11.10.2002(C)
Andhra Pradesh				
Pedampuram		78	78	12.9.2002 (C)
Vemagiri-I (T)		370	370	12/2005
Gowthami-I (T)		464	464	6/2006
Ramagundam (T)		520	520	U-1 5/2005 U-2 12/2005
Jegrupadu Extn. (T)		230	230	12/2005
Konaseema (T)		445	445	3/2006
Karnataka				
Hassan (T)		189	189	3/2006
Kaninminke (T)		108	108	GT-1 4/2005 GT-2 6/2005 ST-12/2005
Bihar				
Bihta (T)	-	135	135	2006-07
Jharkhand				
Jojobera-II (T)	-	120	120	3/2006
Island				
Bamboo Flat DG	-	20	20	DG-1 1.2.2003(C) DG-2 15.6.2002(C) DG-3 1.2.2003(C) DG-4 15.6.2002(C)
Overall Private Sector	1170	5941	7121	

Rail Projects In Gujarat

1567. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Government from Gujarat and members of Parliament for construction of new rail lines, gauge conversions, doublings and electrification of Rail lines in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) the details of the new and ongoing rail projects/surveys alongwith the present status thereof;

(d) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred to each of the project, so far; and

(e) the target fixed for completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Record of each and every demand for new project is not maintained. However, some of the proposals received by the Government for construction of new rail lines, gauge conversions, doublings and electrification of rail lines in the last three years in the State of Gujarat is as under:

Sl. No.	Proposal	Action Taken
1	2	3
New Line		
1.	Gandhinagar-Adraj Moti	Work included in the budget 2000-2001.
2.	Veraval-Somnath-Kodinar	New line work from Veraval to Somnath has been taken up.
3.	Surendranagar-Limbdi-Loliya-Wadgaon-Khambat-Kavi-Jambusar-Bharuch	Work on Surendranagar-Limbdi has already been taken up. In view of heavy throwforward of ongoing projects, it has not been found feasible to consider

1	2	3
		remaining portion of this proposal.
4.	Extension of rail line from Modasa to Titoi	Survey completed and report is under examination.
5.	Kharaghoda-Santalpur	Survey is in progress.
6.	Dholera Port-Bhavnagar Port	Survey is in progress from Bhavnagar to Tarapore via Dholera.
7.	Extension upto Hazira Port new line	A study for this project is likely to be awarded to M/s. RITES by Gujarat Maritime Board.
8.	Bhavnagar-Tarapore	Survey is in progress.
Gauge Conversion		
1.	Bharuch-Dahej	It is one of the identified projects under National Rail Vikas Yojana. Further processing of sanction and funding will be done as per extant procedure.
2.	Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar/Palitana	Work on gauge conversion of Surendranagar-Botad-Dhola-Sihor-Bhavnagar and Sihor-Palitana is already in progress.
3.	Surendranagar-Joravarnagar-Sayla	Work on Surendranagar-Joravarnagar is in progress. Joravarnagar-Sayla rail line has been dismantled long back.
4.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma	Survey for gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Umra (Udaipur City) is in progress.
5.	Wansjalja-Jetalsar	Gauge conversion of this line has been approved.

1	2	3
Doubling		
1. Surat-Bhusawal		Double BG line already exists on Surat-Udhna and Bhusawal-Jalgaon sections. A survey for doubling of Udhna-Jalgaon section is in progress.
2. Virar-Dahanu Road		On this section, the line capacity is being augmented by automatic signaling.
3. Ahmedabad-Mumbai		A survey for construction of 3rd line between Virar and Ahmedabad has been completed. In view of saturation on this section, it has been decided to augment the line capacity of the route by adopting automatic signaling. However, in phase-I, the work of 3rd line from Surat to Kosamba has been taken up.

Besides the above, proposals have been received for other projects under plan head New Lines, Gauge Conversion, Doubling and Railway Electrification and in some of the cases, surveys have also been completed. It has not been found feasible to take up the proposed projects in view of heavy throw-forward of ongoing works and constraint of resources. The proposals received are as under:—

New Lines

1. Porbandar-Porbandar Port
2. New Hapa-Dahinsara
3. Extension of rail line from Taranga Hill/Khedbrahma to Ambaji and Abu Road
4. Extension of Surendranagar-Pipavav rail line upto Jafrabad

5. Amreli-Liliya Mota
6. Umreth-Vina-Nadiad-Vaso-Dholka-Surendranagar
7. Radhanpur-Harij Chanasma-Mahesana
8. Radhanpur-Sami Shankheshwar-Viramgam
9. Radhanpur-Tharad-Sanchor-Jodhpur
10. Dholavira-Rapar-Tikar-Hadavad-Malvan-Ahmedabad
11. Dholera Port-Surendranagar

Gauge Conversion

1. Bhuj-Nalia
2. Mahesana-Taranga Hill
3. Vadia-Kunkavav
4. Samalaya-Miyagam Karjan
5. Jetalsar-Dhasa
6. Kalol-Kadi-Katosan Road

Doubling

1. Viramgam-Okha

Railway Electrification

1. Ahmedabad-Dwarka-Viramgam-Rajkot-Okha
2. Delhi-Ahmedabad
3. Ahmedabad-Porbandar and Ahmedabad-Gandhidham-Kutch.

(c) to (e) Details of new and on-going projects alongwith funds allocated, expenditure incurred and target dated fixed for completion are given in the enclosed statement.

Surveys for construction of new rail line from Jaisalmer to Kandla, Kharaghoda-Santalpur, Bhavnagar-Tarapore, gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Umra (Udaipur City), Doubling of Delhi-Ahmedabad and doubling and electrification of Udhna-Jalgaon are in progress. These surveys are in various stages of progress and expected to be completed during 2003-04 as per availability of resources.

Statement**(A) NEW AND ON-GOING PROJECTS**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in Budget	Cost	Expenditure upto March 2002	Budget outlay 2002-03	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Lines						
1.	Gandhinagar-Adrej Moti-Kalol	2000-01	52	0.003	10	Final location survey has been completed and land plans have been submitted to the State Government for land acquisition. Tenders for earthwork and bridges have been processed.
2.	Kapadvanj-Modasa	1978-79	61.67	58.64	0.01	Work has been completed & commissioned. Section opened for passenger traffic on 27-10-2002.
3.	Godhra-Indore & Dewas-Maksi	1989-90	597	49.63	22.1	This work is being executed in phases. Dewas-Maksi has been completed and commissioned. Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up work on remaining section.
Gauge Conversion						
4.	Phulera-Marwar-Ahmedabad	1993-94	632.35	623.35	9	Work has been completed and commissioned. Residual works are in progress.
5.	Gandhidham-Palanpur	1998-99	370.74	15.57	10	Earthwork, bridges and ballasting have been taken up. Memorandum of Understanding for sharing of cost between Ministry of Railways and Government of Gujarat & other beneficiaries being prepared. This project is covered under National Rail Vikas Yojana.
6.	Dharangadhara-Kuda siding	1997-98	10.17	3.67	0.01	Work completed. Residual works are in progress.
7.	Surendranagar-Bhavnagar-Rajula-Mahuwa with the extension upto Pipavav & Sihor-Palitana.	1996-97	423.63	103.139	25.9	The work of conversion of main line from Surendranagar to Rajula with

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						connectivity to Pipavav is being done under special purpose Vehicle (SPV). This work is targetted for completion during 2002-03. Non-SPV work of gauge conversion of Dhola-Bhavnagar, Sihor-Palitana and Rajula-Mahuva is also in progress. Dhola-Bhavnagar is targetted for completion during 2003-04.
8.	Wankaner-Malia Miyana	1995-96	100.85	100.72	0.01	Completed and commissioned.
9.	Gandhidham-Bhuj	1995-96	50.75	56.22	0.01	This work has been completed and commissioned. Residual works are in progress.
10.	Rajkot-Veraval including MM for extension from Wansjalla to Jetalsar.	1994-95	291.61	37.32	35	Rajkot-Junagarh section (103 km) is targeted for completion during 2002-03. Work on remaining portion of main line is also in progress and will be completed in the coming years as per availability of resources.
11.	Bhildi-Viramgam	1990-91	134.8	16.146	1	The project consists of gauge conversion from Viramgam to Patan and construction of new line from Patan to Bhildi. Work on gauge conversion of Viramgam-Mahesana is in progress, partly under Build Own Transfer for which contract has been awarded.
Doubling						
12.	Surat-Kosamba (Phase-I)	2000-01	49	0.3	16.38	Preliminary works have been taken up.
Railway Electrification						
13.	Udhna-Jalgaon	1997-98	140.99	108.9	30	176 RKM has been energised till March, 2002. Target for completion of the work is December 2003.

Setting up of Western Railway Headquarter at Ahmedabad

1568. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Western Railway Zone headquarter at Ahmedabad in new reorganisation;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to create/bifurcate more railway zones/divisions in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no perceptible need for a Railway Zonal Office at Ahmedabad.

(d) No, Sir. Except those already notified.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Capital Investment in HPCL and BPCL

1569. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether borrowed capital alongwith the Government capital is also invested in the Government undertakings, the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details of the Government and borrowed capital invested in these undertakings upto and including December, 2002;

(c) the total amount of profit earned by these undertakings till March, 2002 separately; and

(d) the number of employees working in each of those undertakings till December, 2002 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The information regarding the Government holding in the equity of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and the funds borrowed by these companies, as on 31.12.2002, is as under:—

	(Rs./crores)		
PSU	Total paid up Capital	Govt. holding	Funds borrowed (Current Fin. Year)
HPCL	338.83	173.08	1778.60
BPCL	300.00	198.60	2004.62

(c) Net profit earned during the last three years by HPCL and BPCL are as under:—

	Rs. in crores	
Financial Year	HPCL	BPCL
1999-00	1,057.41	701.63
2000-01	1,088.01	832.66
2001-02	787.98	849.83

(d) The number of employees working in each of the two undertakings as on 31.12.2002 is given below:—

HPCL	-	11,263
BPCL	-	12,533

Operation and Control on T.V. Channels

1570. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. channels relayed in the country at present and the names of the companies which operate them;

(b) whether the Government exercise its full control over them;

(c) if so, whether any code of conduct or rules have been framed to check indecency and other matters contrary to Indian culture;

(d) if so, whether these rules/code of conduct are being complied with;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to curb the tendency of private T.V. channels creating a palpable threat to our art and cultural heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) A list of T.V. Channels, which are uplinked from within the country, after being duly permitted by this Ministry is enclosed as Statements. A large number of T.V. channels are also being uplinked from outside the country;

(b) As per existing guidelines, channels are permitted uplinking from India after fulfillment of eligibility criteria and compliance with terms & conditions, and on adherence to Programme and Advertising Codes. The

channels are required to keep a record of materials uplinked for a period of 90 days and to provide the necessary monitoring facility for monitoring of program or content.

(c) to (f) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 provides that programmes of all television channels, when transmitted or retransmitted through the Cable Networks in the country, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the said Act and Rules framed thereunder. The Programme and Advertising Codes, *inter-alia*, prohibit carriage of programmes/advertisements, which offend good taste and decency or contain anything obscene. Action for violation of the provisions of the Cable Act can be taken by an authorized officer i.e. DM, SDM or Commissioner of Police or any other officer nominated in the official gazette by the Central Government/State Government. The Central Government has also constituted two Committees under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which either, *suo motu*, or on receipt of complaints look into the violations of the Programme and Advertising Codes and recommend action against television channels. In a number of cases show cause notices have been issued to the channels for violation and action has taken thereafter. This is an on-going exercise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies	Name of the Channels	No. of Channels
1	2	3	4
1.	Mavis Satcom Pvt. Ltd.	Jaya TV	1
2.	Malayalam Communication Ltd.	Kairali	1
3.	Vijay Broadcasting Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Vijay	1
4.	TV Today Network Ltd.	India Today	1
5.	Sun TV Ltd.	Sun TV, Sun News, Surya TV, Surya News, SCV, Sun-II, Surya-II, Ushe TV, Udaya News, Teja News, KTV	11
6.	Jain Studios Ltd.	Jain TV	1
7.	Asianet Communications Ltd.	Asianet (Analog) Malayalam, Asianet Global (Digital) Asianet (Digital) Malayalam	3
8.	Udaya TV Ltd.	Udaya TV, Udaya TV-II	2

1	2	3	4
9.	Technology Media Group (P) Ltd.	TMG Enter,	1
10.	Sky (B) Bangla Pvt. Ltd.	Akash B	1
11.	Ushodaya Enterprises Ltd.	ETV Telugu, ETV Bengali, ETV Marathi, ETV Kannada (In Analog & Digital Mode), ETV Urdu, ETV Oriya, ETV Gujurati (in Digital Mode Only) ETV UP (Hindi) ETV MP (Hindi) ETV Rajasthan (Hindi) ETV Bihar (Hindi) ETV Punjabi ETV Tamil ETV Assami ETV Malayalam	15
12.	Raj TV Network Ltd.	Raj TV, Raj Digital Plus	2
13.	Intelevison Ltd.	Splash TV, Num TV	2
14.	STV Enterprises Ltd.	Punjab Today	1
15.	Zee Telefilms Ltd.	Alpha Marathi Alpha Gujarati Alpha Bangla Alpha Punjabi Zee News Zee Music Alpha Kaveri Alpha Bharathi Alpha Krishna Zee TV Zee Cinema	11
16.	Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.	ETC-Hindi ETC-Punjabi	2
17.	Maa Television Network Ltd.	Maa TV	1
18.	Diksaat Transworld Ltd.	Win TV	1
19.	Sahara Sanchar Limited	Sahara TV Sahara TV Digital, Sahara TV Entertainment, Sahara Samay National & International, Sahara Samay UP, Sahara Samay MP, Sahara Samay Bihar, Sahara Samay Mumbai,	10

1	2	3	4
		Sahara Samay Rajasthan, Sahara Samay NCR	
20.	Sri Adhikari Brothers Television Network Ltd.	SABe TV	1
21.	Broadcast Worldwide Ltd.	Tara Bangla Tara Marathi Tara Gujarati Tara Punjabi	4
22.	New Delhi Television Limited	NDTV	
23.	Jeevan Telecasting Corporation Ltd.	Jeevan TV	1
24.	Gemini TV Pvt. Ltd.	Gemini TV Teja TV	2
25.	Indiavision Satellite Communications Ltd.	Indiavision	1
26.	TV Live India Pvt. Ltd.	TV LIVE	1
27.	Tamilan Kalaikoodam (P) Ltd.	Tamilan Television	1
Total Number of channels			80

*[English]***Crude Oil from OPEC at Concessional Price**

1571. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sent any proposal to OPEC countries for considering concessional pricing of crude oil; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the OPEC countries thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government had taken up with OPEC member countries for concessions in the form of extended credit periods, soft loans and discounts by the oil exporting countries to the developing oil importing countries in situation of high oil prices. The OPEC member countries have opined that this issue should be bilaterally negotiated with the oil exporting countries while finalising the term of oil supply.

*[Translation]***Setting up of News Centres**

1572. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up news centers in the country, particularly in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the proposed news centers are likely to be set up in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that in so far as AIR is concerned, presently, there is no proposal to set up any Regional News Unit

(RNU) anywhere in the country. As regards Doordarshan, RNUs are operating at the State Capitals.

Due to resource, manpower and infrastructural constraints, DD and AIR are unable to set up more RNUs anywhere including in Jodhpur District, at present.

[English]

Introduction of Heritage Trains

1573. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways is signing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with States including Andhra Pradesh for the introduction of Heritage Trains and palace on wheels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Indian Railways has signed two Memoranda of Understanding with the State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka for running luxury tourist trains. As per the MoU, the Indian Railways will be responsible for operating the train whereas the State Governments will provide all onboard and on-ground hospitality services.

[Translation]

Agreement with Russia for Manufacturing of Aircraft

1574. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reached any agreement with Russia for manufacturing of fighter aircraft of the next generation and setting up of joint defence projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Russia has also agreed to cooperate in manufacturing of spare parts of Sukhoi-30 MKI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the manufacturing of spare parts of Sukhoi is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Joint development of a fifth generation aircraft has been identified as a possible area of defence cooperation between India and Russia.

(c) to (e) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has the license for manufacture of SU-30 MKI aircraft and its components (which includes spares) for Indian Air Force. Manufacture is likely to start in 2004-2005.

[English]

Construction of Mysore-Calicut Line

1575. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electricity Authority is considering the proposal of construction of Mysore-Calicut 400 KV line;

(b) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be given and the work likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) POWERGRID has planned to establish a 400 kV Mysore-Calicut D/C line along with 400/220 KV, 2x315 MVA sub-stations at Mysore and Calicut as part of transmission system associated with Kaiga-II (2x220 MW) Project of Nuclear Power Corporation during 10th Plan period. The transmission project is envisaged to be completed by 2006-07. POWERGRID is preparing the feasibility report of the transmission project which will be considered by Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic approval. The work on the project will start after the investment approval by the Government.

Figures of Disabled Persons/Physically Handicapped Persons

1576. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State-wise figures in respect of disabled persons/physically handicapped persons are available in his department;

(b) if not, the reasons for non-availability of such data with the Government; and

(c) the Government's budget expenditure on them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) had conducted a Survey in the 47th Round during July-December, 1991 to collect information on the number of persons with disabilities. This survey has estimated that 1.9% of the population are affected by some kind of physical disability. A separate survey (Report No. 391) of children (age 0-14 years) with delayed mental development in all the States and Union territories during July-December 1991 has also been conducted by them. The survey showed a possible level of mental retardation of about 3 percent among children. Based on the sample survey of NSSO carried out in 1991 approximately 5% of the population is estimated to be suffering from some kind of disability. Data on disability has been collected through Census 2001 by Registrar General of India. The National Sample Survey Organization has also conducted a survey on disability in the 58th round during the period July-December, 2002.

(c) The expenditure incurred under schemes/programmes for the welfare of persons with disabilities during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year *	Expenditure
1999-2000	164.09
2000-2001	246.64
2001-2002	272.25

Dispute between NFDC and Prasar Bharati

1577. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware if the dispute between NFDC and Prasar Bharati over dues as reported in the Statesman dated January 24, 2003;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a dispute about the exact amount payable by NFDC to Doordarshan Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, has been asked to look into the matter and reconcile the disputed amount.

Visit of Officials of Power Grid Corporation to China

1578. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of officials from Power Grid Corporation of India visited China during January, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India has initiated work on improving load dispatch and communication facilities through advanced energy management systems;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a vast scope to set up joint collaboration with China, in the field of Power; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) A delegation comprising of CMD, POWERGRID, a Joint Secretary in Ministry of Power and an Executive Director of POWERGRID visited China during January, 2003 to exchange experience on transmission system and grid operation. The delegation had meetings with State Power Corporations of China, Beijing Municipal Distribution Company and South China Power Grid Corporation. The delegation also visited National and Regional Power Despatch Centres, various power stations including Three Gorges Project and HVDC station in China.

(c) to (f) POWERGRID has a vast experience in the field of load despatch and communication facilities. POWERGRID has already completed its state-of-the-art Load Despatch and Communication facilities in Northern

and Southern Regions. Similar facilities are under implementation in Eastern, North-Eastern and Western Regions also. China is a large country and there is ample scope for mutual cooperation for the development of power sector in both the countries.

[Translation]

ROB at Fatuha and Didarganj

1579. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of railway over bridge in Fatuha and Didarganj of Patna district in Bihar has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of the over bridge is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Road over Bridge (ROB) at Fatuha has been completed and opened to Traffic on 5.6.2002. Two lanes, out of four lanes of Road over bridge at Didarganj, have also been opened to traffic on 30.6.2002. Remaining two lanes of this ROB are likely to be opened for Road Traffic by 31.3.2003.

[English]

Liberalisation of LNG Policy

1580. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to liberalise the national LNG policy including pricing and imports;

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

(c) whether the demand of LNG in various fields such as power and fertilizer have increased during the past few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent liberalisation of national LNG policy is going to help fertilizer and power sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) with permission for 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The companies are free to import and market LNG at market determined prices.

(c) and (d) As against the current allocation of 120 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) of natural gas, the current supply is about 65 MMSCMD. As per the Hydrocarbon Vision 2025 the demand of natural gas would go upto 231 MMSCMD in 2006-07, including in power and fertilizer sectors. To bridge the large gap between demand and supply of natural gas, one of the options is to import LNG.

(e) Liberalization of LNG would attract more investment in LNG project reducing the large gap in demand and supply of gas for various sectors including fertilizer and power sectors.

Mixture of Ethanol with Petrol

1581. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to increase the quantity of Ethanol to be mixed in petrol upto 20 per cent instead of 5 per cent;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Andhra Pradesh State Advisory Board has urged the Union Government to this effect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

Utilisation of Steel Pipes in Oil and Gas Project

1582. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to utilise the indigenously produced steel pipes for the oil and gas projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expected demand projected for the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The oil Public Sector Undertakings have been using indigenously produced steel pipes and casing for their projects in the oil and gas sector conforming quality specifications and competitive prices. The future demand depends on projects taken up and on commercial considerations.

New Retail Outlets

1583. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy applicable to PSU oil companies that they should not set up rival outlet next to any outlets of any other PSU oil company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any minimum distance ban involved in such establishment of new retail outlets by other PSU oil companies;

(d) if so, the details of the minimum distance which should be there between the retail outlets of an oil PSU; and

(e) the details of this policy and inhibitions imposed on establishment of new retail outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) After the dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism in the petroleum sector w.e.f. 1.4.2002, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have freedom to select locations for retail outlet dealerships, provided that the locations meet certain norms like commercial viability and non-encroachment of the existing retail outlets.

Procurement of Obsolete Spare Parts

1584. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the obsolete spare parts worth crores of rupees are accumulated in the three wings of Defence Forces;

(b) if so, the details of such spare parts, their estimated cost, their origin and year of procurement;

(c) the quantum of obsolete spare parts auctioned during the last three years, year-wise and amount derived out of the sale of these spare parts;

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the procedure for fresh procurement of spares and imposed some restriction i.e. stock of spare parts held is utilised/ exhausted before ordering for fresh lots;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The spares are of various types, origin and vintage. The details of obsolete spare parts, their estimated cost, origin and year of procurement are not readily available.

(c) The quantum of obsolete spare parts auctioned during the last three years are:

Year	No. of items Disposed	Value (in Crores)
2000-2001	6804	2.99
2001-2002	9380	3.19
2002-2003	14143	3.55

(d) to (f) There is established procedure in the Services for assessing the requirements of spares. The requirement of various spares is reviewed from time to time and all necessary steps are taken to ensure their optimum utilization.

Code to Regulate Telecasting of Satellite Channels

1585. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any code has been drawn by the Government to regulate the telecast of news, films and other entertainment programmes by Satellite Channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken into consideration that the Code does not unreasonably infringe the rights of the electronic media to disseminate information and knowledge of all types amongst masses;

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

(e) the steps taken/likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Programmes of all satellite channels, transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable Television Network, are required to adhere to provisions of the Programme & Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. There is no pre-censorship of programmes telecast, but action is taken whenever violation of these Codes come to notice.

Laying of New Railway Lines in Backward Regions

1586. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a policy to lay new rail lines in backward regions for their development without considering economical viability;

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

(c) if not, whether rail lines had not been laid in the backward regions during past, due to economical viability only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The new lines are taken up on various criteria including project oriented lines, missing links, strategic reasons and for establishment of new growth centers or giving access to remote areas. Economic and Financial viability of the project are assessed during survey stage. However, based on persistent demands from the people of the area, the elected representatives and State Governments, several new line projects have been taken up in backward and remote areas for socio-economic development.

Waiting Lists of New Delhi-Bangalore Trains

1587. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the unprecedented long list of waiting lists to the trains running between New Delhi and Bangalore now-a-days;

(b) if so, whether the Government are also aware of the persistent demand by Karnataka for running Rajdhani and Shatabdi Expresses between New Delhi and Bangalore daily; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Waiting list of a train is a variable factor which varies not only from day-to-day but also from time to time within the same date.

(b) and (c) Introduction of trains including increase in frequency of 2429/2430 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Bangalore Rajdhani Express is a continuous process and is dependent on traffic pattern, availability of resources and operational feasibility.

Construction of Bridge Over Kosi

1588. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a bridge over river Kosi in connection with restoration of Nirmali-Saraigarh line;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated therefor;

(c) the effective steps the Government have taken for construction of this bridge which is long overdue; and

(d) the time by which the work on the said project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The work of construction of mega bridge over river Kosi with link lines between Nirmali and Bhaptiahi (Saraigarh) has been included in the Railway Budget 2003-2004 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 323.41 crore as a part of 'National Rail Vikas Yojana'. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been proposed for the work during 2003-2004.

(d) The work would be taken up once the Budget is passed by the Parliament.

Refrigerated Parcel Van

1589. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced refrigerated parcel van/wagons for transportation of perishable goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of parcel vans presently being operated by the railways;

(c) the routes on which such facility is available at present;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce this service in other routes also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One Prototype Refrigerated Van, having a chiller and a deep freeze compartment with total carrying capacity of 17 tonnes, has been developed by Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, and introduced on experimental basis on 1st November, 2002.

(c) The prototype refrigerated van was utilised between Ernakulam and Delhi and is presently plying between Bangalore and Gorakhpur.

(d) and (e) Introduction on other routes depends upon the experience gained by the Railways in this new type of service.

Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad-Delhi Broad Gauge Line

1590. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway has agreed to connect Gandhinagar with Ahmedabad-Delhi broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this matter;

(c) the target fixed for completion of broad gauge line of Kalol-Moti-Adaraj;

(d) whether the budget provision commensurate with planned time-frame; and

(e) the current status of the new railway line from Gandhinagar to Moti-Adaraj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work of construction of new line from Gandhinagar to Adaraj Moti and gauge conversion of Adaraj Moti-Kalol MG line has been included in Budget 2000-2001.

(c) and (d) No target date has yet been fixed. This project will be completed in the coming years as per availability of resources.

(e) Final Location Survey has been completed and detailed estimate of the work sanctioned. Land acquisition papers have been submitted to the State Government and joint survey for land acquisition completed. So far, no land has yet been handed over by the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Making of Brick from Fly-Ash

1591. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the notification relating to making bricks from the fly-ash emanating from the thermal power stations was issued;

(b) the names of the thermal power stations which have complied or not complied with the said notification; and

(c) the time by which the entire fly-ash is likely to be put to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) The notification relating to making bricks from the fly ash was issued on 14th September, 1999. The Notification, *inter alia*, stipulates use of at least 25% ash with soil on weight-to-weight basis (within a radius of 50 kms. from Coal or Lignite based thermal power station) by the manufacturers of clay bricks/tiles/blocks.

(b) The lists of thermal power stations that have complied and not complied with the said notification are enclosed as Statement-I & II.

(c) The said notification, *inter alia*, requires 100% utilization of fly-ash from all new power plants within nine years and for all existing power plants within fifteen years.

Statement I

List of the thermal Power stations which have complied with the Ministry of Environment & Forest's Notification dated 14th September, 1999

State/Union Territory	Sl. No.	Station	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Visakhapatnam	
Bihar	2.	Muzaffarpur	
Chhattisgarh	3.	Korba (East)	
	4.	Korba (West)	
	5.	Korba (BALCO)	
Gujarat	6.	Sikka	
	7.	Sabarmati	
Haryana	8.	Faridabad	
Jharkhand	9.	Bokaro 'B'	
	10.	Chandrapur	
	11.	Jojobera	
Karnataka	12.	Raichur	
	13.	Jindal	
Madhya Pradesh	14.	Amarkantak	
Maharashtra	15.	Bhusawal	
	16.	Paras	
	17.	Trombay	
Orissa	18.	Talcher	
	19.	Rourkela	
	20.	Hirakud	
Punjab	21.	Ropar	
Rajasthan	22.	Kota	
Tamil Nadu	23.	Mettur	
Uttar Pradesh	24.	Rihand	
	25.	Unchahar	
	26.	Singrauli	
	27.	Panki	
	28.	Parichha	

1	2	3	4
	29.	Hindalco	
West Bengal	30.	Budge-Budge	
	31.	Titagarh	
	32.	Southern	
	33.	Durgapur (DPL)	
	34.	Durgapur (NSPCL)	
	35.	Durgapur (DVC)	
	36.	Kolaghat	
	37.	Bandel	
	38.	Chinakuri	
Delhi	39.	Rajghat	
	40.	Indraprastha	
	41.	Badarpur	

Statement II

List of the Thermal Power Stations which have not Complied with the Ministry of Environment & Forests's Notification dated 14th September, 1999

State/Union Territory	Sl. No.	Station
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Vijayawada
	2.	Rayalaseema
	3.	Kothagudem
	4.	Kothagudem V
	5.	Ramagundam 'B'
	6.	Nellore
	7.	Ramagundam
Assam	8.	Bongaigaon
Bihar	9.	Kahalgaoon
	10.	Barauni
Chhattisgarh	11.	Koraba
	12.	Bhilai (SAIL)
	13.	Bhilai (NSPCL)

1	2	3
	14.	Jindal
Gujarat	15.	Gandhinagar
	16.	Okai
	17.	Wanakbori
	18.	Kachhch
	19.	Surat
Haryana	20.	Panipat
Jharkhand	21.	Tenughat
	22.	Patratu
	23.	Bokaro
Madhya Pradesh	24.	Satpura
	25.	Sanjay Gandhi
	26.	Vindhyachal
Maharashtra	27.	Chandrapur
	28.	Koradi
	29.	Khaperkheda
	30.	Nasik
	31.	Parli
	32.	Dahanu
Orissa	33.	Ib Thermal
	34.	Kaniha
	35.	Rourkela
	36.	Talcher
Punjab	37.	Bhatinda
	38.	Lehra Mohabad
Rajasthan	39.	Suratgarh
Tamil Nadu	40.	Tuticorin
	41.	North Chennai
	42.	Ennore
	43.	Neyveli-I
Uttar Pradesh	44.	Dadri
	45.	Tanda

1	2	3
	46.	Harduaganj
	47.	Obra
	48.	Anpara
West Bengal	49.	Mejia
	50.	Bakreshwar
	51.	Santalidih
	52.	Farakka

[English]

Decline In Quality of Programmes on DD/AIR

1592. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality of programmes of Doordarshan and Akashwani have registered a sharp decline in these days;

(b) if so, whether these agencies have to resort to retelecast, rebroadcast of the same serials/programmes broadcast/telecast earlier;

(c) if so, the steps the Government are taking to improve the quality of programmes of DD-I and DD-II;

(d) whether the Government propose to review the functioning of Doordarshan and Akashwani; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Prasar Bharati is a statutory autonomous corporation and enjoys autonomy in programmes matters. Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan have already revised guidelines for sponsorship of programmes/serials on its channels. A creative Advisory Committee, constituted in 2002, which consists of eminent media experts from various fields of art, culture and journalism, regularly reviews creative contents of the national channel and of the news. Action has been taken for improving

the style of presentation and of promotion of programmes. All programmes telecast by DD are previewed to ensure the aesthetic and technical quality. It is DD's endeavour to improve the quality of its programmes and it is a continuous process.

[Translation]

**Recommendation of Commission for SC/ST
Regarding Atrocities**

1593. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has made recommendations with regard to atrocities committed on people of these communities from 1999 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has given its 6th Report for the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. As per the Section-6 of Constitution (65th Amendment) Act, 1990 Report of National Commission for SC/ST will be laid before the house alongwith a Memorandum explaining the action taken.

**Quota for Rail Reservation for Persons
Recommended by MPs**

1594. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for reservation to VIPs;

(b) whether there is any quota for rail reservation for persons recommended by Members of Parliament;

(c) if so, the reasons for reservation not being given to persons recommended by Members of Parliament;

(d) whether any information with regard to reservation being given/not being given to the person recommended is given to the Members of Parliament concerned; and

(e) if not, whether Government will inform the Members about the reservations of railway seats/berths recommended by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) In order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition holders, MPs/MLAs, VIPs and other emergent demands, a limited number of berths/seats have been earmarked as Emergency Quota in all important trains in different classes. Preference in this quota is given for self travel of high dignitaries. Thereafter, other requests received from various quarters are considered and the unutilized quota is released taking into account the factors like status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on Government duty, bereavement in the family, sickness, etc. While the requests forwarded by MPs are generally complied with, but at times, it is not feasible to accommodate all such requests when the demands exceeds the availability. In view of number of requests being received and the practical difficulties, it is not feasible to inform the Members of Parliament about the status of the requests recommended by them.

[English]

Discontinuation and Removal of Trains

1595. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discontinued/removed some trains which were started during last two-three years;

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

(c) whether the Government have received representations or requests to start certain trains which discontinued before 10-15 years back particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Transmitters in Himachal Pradesh

1596. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for installing HPTs/VLPTs in Himachal Pradesh and the total number of transmitters actually installed in the State during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the target fixed in this regard for the Tenth Five Year Plan period and the efforts being made to achieve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Twenty two transmitter projects (HPT-1, LPTs-3, VLPTs-18) were targetted to be completed in Himachal Pradesh during Ninth Five Year Plan period. Out of these, 19 transmitted projects (HPT-1, LPTs-3, VLPTs-15) were completed and commissioned during the Ninth Plan period.

(b) Five transmitter projects (HPTs-2, VLPTs-3), presently under implementation in Himachal Pradesh are targetted to be completed during Tenth Five Year Plan. It is Doordarshan's constant endeavour to complete projects within the stipulated time.

[*English*]

Construction of New Lines in Kerala

1597. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the State Government of Kerala to construct new lines from Karnataka to Northern Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) POWERGRID has planned to establish a 400 kV Mysore (Karnataka)-Kozhikode (Northern Kerala) D/C line along with 400/220 kV, 2x315 MVA sub-station at Mysore and Kozhikode as part of transmission system associated with Kaiga-II (2x220 MW) Atomic Power project of Nuclear

Power Corporation during 10th Plan period. POWERGRID is preparing the feasibility report of transmission project which will be considered by Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic approval. The project is envisaged to be completed by 2006-07.

Integrated Programme for Street Children

1598. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States where 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' scheme is operating;

(b) whether the Government has plans to expand the scope of this scheme to other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the States likely to be covered during the year 2003-2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) The details of the States where the Scheme is operating are given in the Statement attached.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the fact that the scheme is open to all State Government/Union territory Administrations as well as Non-Governmental Organisations, based in any State provided they fulfill the prescribed eligibility criteria.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Assisted by the Ministry under the Scheme of 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children'
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Assam	4
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Goa	3
5.	Gujarat	16

1	2	3
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
7.	Jharkhand	2
8.	Karnataka	12
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6
11.	Maharashtra	16
12.	Manipur	3
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Orissa	3
15.	Punjab	2
16.	Rajasthan	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	13
18.	Tripura	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17
20.	West Bengal	28
21.	Delhi	7
Total		182

New Legislation for Broadcasting Sector

1599. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring a new legislation to regulate the Indian Broadcasting Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any similar legislative proposal was mooted in the past; and

(d) if so, the reasons for rescinding the said legislative proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The proposal to introduce a suitable legislation for regulating content broadcast on electronic media is under consideration.

(c) and (d) The Broadcasting Bill, 1997 was introduced in the Parliament in May 1997, which lapsed on the dissolution of Lok Sabha in December, 1997. Thereafter, a draft Broadcasting Regulatory Authority Bill, 2000 was prepared. However, it was decided to frame a comprehensive statute covering all the aspects of Broadcasting Information Technology and Communication Sectors, and hence the Communication Convergence Bill, 2001, was introduced in the Parliament.

Induction of LCA

1600. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the views being expressed that the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) will become outdated by the time it is inducted in IAF; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The indigenously developed Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is state-of-the-art fighter aircraft. Its design is based on advanced technologies of any contemporary fighter aircraft like fly-by-wire, digital flight control system, unstable configuration, advanced composites, mission computer and digital cockpit. With these frontline technologies, LCA will not be obsolete at the time of induction and exploitation.

(b) Does not arise.

Dhanuvachapurm Railway Station

1601. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade contract based Dhanuvachapuram Railway Station into a full fledged Departmental flag station based on economic viability;

(b) whether the Government are also received the proposal for remodeling the station building by raising of existing platform;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has been received from Zonal Railway.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Target of Acquiring Wagons

1602. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to reduce the target of acquiring wagons during this year;

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

(c) whether drastic cut in the purchase is likely to impact on the movement of foodgrains, cement, coal and other goods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

De-Addiction Centres in Rajasthan

1603. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of de-addiction centres in Rajasthan and other States, district-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided to these centres during last three years, district-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) Statement-I showing the financial assistance provided to NGOs under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, for running De-addiction Centres in the country (District-wise), during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002 is Statement enclosed.

(c) Statement-II showing the number of beneficiaries, State-wise, during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002 is enclosed.

Statement I

List of NGOs which received Grant-in-Aid under the scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse for running De-addiction cum Rehabilitation centres during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the District	Name of the NGO	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
				1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Peoples Action for Social Service, Tirupati West, Door No. 10-12 Maruthi Nagar, West Chittoor, Chittoor	4.64	6.60	6.80
2.		Guntur	Rural Organisation for Social Activities (Rosa), Manthenvari Palem-Post Pitinavani Palem Mandal, Guntur	6.53	7.02	7.02
3.			Seva Medical and Education Society, Door No. 6-20, 27, 12/A, Arandalnet, Guntur, Guntur	5.72	8.32	—
4.		Rangareddy	Association for Social Health in India, 11-4-616, Humayun Nagar, A.C. Gauri Road, Hyderabad-4	6.83	0.00	13.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.			Sneha Mahila Mandali, Flat No. 103, Satya Apts. Chappal Bazar, Kachiguda, Hyderabad	7.34	3.67	3.67
6.			Social Transpermentation and Rural Technology, Lic H. No. 67/10, III Phase K.P.H.B. Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad-500072.	0.00	6.80	13.60
7.			DOVE Hyderabad	—	—	1.92
8.			Serve Well Society, H.No. 6-164/6, Sudarshan Reddy Nagar, Chintal, Quthubullapur Mandal, Rangareddy Distt.-500054, Rangareddy	6.80	3.40	6.80
9.			Jyoti Education Society, H.No. 3-2-750, Chappal Bazar, Hyderabad, Rangareddy	1.91	0.00	6.80
10.			Youth in Action Society, H. No. 16-2- 740/B/C/2, Mushrambagh, Rangareddy	6.80	3.40	3.40
11.		Krishna	A.P. Girjana Sewak Sangh, Chandamamapet, Nandigama-521 185, Krishna	6.80	6.80	6.80
12.		Medak	Society Uplifting Rural Poor & Socially Stranded, Surpass, H.No. 3-4-13/1/1, Medak	6.80	6.80	6.80
13.		Nellore	Jhansi Mahila Mandali, 3/343, Lakshmipuram Road, Nellore-524002, Nellore	4.75	10.42	8.97
14.		Secunderabad	Dr. Upkar Pashupaleti Nirmala Hanumanta Rao Charitable Trust, Upkar Circle Picket, Secunderabad	6.26	3.13	6.26
15.		Vishakapatnam	Priyadarsini Service Organisation, D.No. 45-56-9, Saligrampuram Vishakhapatnam-24, Vishakhapatnam	0.00	1.92	0.00
16.		Kurnool	Bharat Integrated Rural Development Society, Kurnool	—	—	1.92
17.	Assam	Guwahati	Association for Social Health in India, Sunderper, R.G. Baruah Road, Guwahati	3.69	4.24	9.87
18.			North East Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses Ashram Road, Ulubari, Guwahati	3.35	9.55	7.07
19.			Amar Pragati Sanskritic Chora and Samaj Unnayan Kendra, Dakhin Rukmini Nagar, P.O. Beltola, Guwahati- 28	2.81	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.		Jorhat & Silchar	The State Anti-Drug and Prohibition Council Guwahati, Assam Prakashan Parishad Complex, Guwahati-781021	4.26	11.34	—
21.		Lakhimpur	Jagriti Sanmilita Unnayan Kendra, P.O. Islamgaon, Lakhimpur	5.08	5.80	3.59
22.			Khorapathar Sanmilita Yuvak Samaj, P.O. Islamgaon, Lakhimpur	7.18	3.59	3.59
23.		Nagaon	Streemanta Sankar Mission P.O. Nagaon, Distt. Nagaon-782002.	3.22	7.13	—
Total				29.59	41.65	24.12
24.	Bihar	Chapra	Rural Youth Coordination Centre, Chapra	1.92	0.00	6.24
25.		Muzzaffarpur	Alp Sankhyak Avam Harijan Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Data Kambal Shah Road, Muzaffarpur-842001, Muzaffarpur	0.00	13.61	6.80
26.		Patna	Bhartiya Viklang Sangh, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Dhobi Ghat, Patna	3.51	10.53	3.51
27.			Environment Consultancy Vikash Centre, 278, Nehrunagar, Patna	0.00	9.46	6.80
28.			Jagran, 55, M.I.G. Kanker Bagh, Patna	1.91	6.24	6.80
29.			Sister Nivecita Memorial Trust, Forun No. 18, Gandhi College, Jakkanpur, Patna-	10.81	6.53	6.53
30.			Youth Mobilisation for National Advancement, 303 Himgiri Bhawan, Anandpuri Boring Canal Road, Patna	14.76	13.34	13.34
31.			Aniket Seva, Patna	—	—	6.80
32.		Sasaram	Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute, G-4, People's Cooperative Colony, Kankerbagh, Patna	3.95	0.00	17.25
33.		Gaya	Central English Academy, Bodh Gaya	—	—	4.97
Total				38.86	59.71	79.04
34.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Sankalp Sanskritik Samiti, Chikhali-Naka Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	—	—	2.48
35.	Goa	Goa	Kripa Foundation, Goa, Mt. Carmel Church, 81/A Chapel Road Bandra Mumbai, Goa	8.39	8.21	8.21
36.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gujarat Kelavani Trust, Mangal Prabhat Building, Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad	7.18	13.34	6.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.			Kanoria Hospital and Research Centre, Near Indira Bridge, Hansal- Gandhinagar, North Gujarat-382428, Ahmedabad	5.83	5.74	5.83
38.			Dr. B.R. Ambedkar De-Addiction Centre, B.R. General Hospital, Kalpi Nagar, Last Bust Stop, Asarwa, Ahmedabad	—	—	3.61
39.		Surat Ahmedabad, Rajkot	Nashabandhi Mandal, Opp. Multi Storey Building, Apna Bazar, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad	22.28	27.61	25.92
40.		Baroda	S C Patel Trust, A-1/Mudra Complex Ellora Park, Baroda-390007, Baroda	5.00	15.00	9.99
41.			Sahyog Charitable Trust, 14-15, Bhagyodaya Shopping Centre, Gorwa Refinery Road, Vadodara	4.79	6.26	8.14
42.		Nadiad	Tapsavi Sewa Charitable Trust, Nadiad	—	—	3.90
Total				45.08	67.95	63.46
43.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch Bhiwani	—	—	2.26
44.		Gurgaon, Ambala, Faridabad, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Sirsa, Narnaul & Rewari	Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Bal Vikas Bhawan, 650 Sector 16-D, Chandigarh	24.73	24.44	35.30
45.		Faridabad	Indian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Bhawan, Sector-12, Faridabad	9.31	7.24	6.94
46.		Fatehabad	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Red Cross Society, Fatehabad	3.05	3.08	6.14
47.		Hissar	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch Hissar	6.05	6.05	5.89
48.		Jind	Amar Jyoti Foundation, Jind, Assistant Treasury Office, 1st Floor, Jhulana, Jind-126102	1.92	6.80	3.40
49.			Indian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Bhawan, Jind	5.24	6.81	3.40
50.		..nal	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch Kamal	6.55	—	9.95
51.		Panipat	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch Red Cross Bhawan, G.T. Road, Panipat	4.12	6.55	2.60
52.		Gurgaon	Caim Society, 46, Hessarghatta Road, Dasarahalli, Bangalore	15.73	5.84	2.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53.		Rohtak	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Red Cross Bhawan, Rohtak	6.62	6.68	3.27
54.		Sonepat	Modern Education Society, Mandouri Road, Village Mandoura, Distt. Sonepat	—	—	4.19
55.		Yamuna Nagar	Indian Red Cross Society Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Branch Yamuna Nagar	6.26	4.45	3.04
Total				89.58	77.94	88.54
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Nahan	HP Jail Employees Welfare and Prevention of Crime Society, Chapter At Model Central Jail, Nahan	—	3.62	5.40
57.		Una	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch, Una Takka Road, Una	—	1.92	3.04
58.		Kangra	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch Kangra	—	—	3.62
59.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Society for The Promotion of Youth and Masses, Mashwara Hospital, Kahnoo Road, Jammu	6.61	7.64	3.56
60.		Srinagar	H.N.S.S. De-Addiction Centre, Meera Masjid, Khanyar, Srinagar, Srinagar	3.51	11.31	3.71
61.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute, G-4 People's Cooperative Colony, Kankerbagh, Patna	—	—	3.40
62.			Kamini Sewa Sadan, Jaiprakash Nagar, Dhanbad	2.57	2.38	6.08
63.		Ranchi	Birsa Seva Sansthan, 25, Shradhanand Road, Ranchi, Ranchi	—	4.97	3.73
64.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Calm Society, No. 83/4, Begur Hubli Village, Hulimavu, Bannerghatt Road, Bangalore, Bangalore	19.22	11.56	7.72
65.			Freedom Foundation, 180, Nennur Cross, St. Thomas Town-43, Bangalore	—	4.41	—
66.			Seva Sangama, No. 1163, 80, Feet Road, Prakash Nagar, Bangalore	7.34	7.34	7.34
67.			Mother's Care Education Society, Bangalore	—	—	3.19
68.			Priyadarshini Medical and Educational Trust, No. 1 Hosagalli, Main Road, Padarayanagpura, Bangalore	—	—	1.92
69.		Belgaum	Hope Recovery Center, No. 75, Camp, Belgaum, Karnataka, Belgaum	1.92	—	10.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
70.			Sri Shakthi Association, Guttur Colony Harihar-577601, Davangere	1.92	6.80	6.80
71.		Bidar	Kittur Rani Chennammamahila mandal, Housing Board Colony, J.P. Nagar, Bidar	3.05	6.60	—
72.			Nittur Education Society, Nittur (B) Tq. Balki, Bidar	6.43	6.43	3.21
73.		Hubli	Sri Maitri Association, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi (P.O.) Davangere	—	1.89	12.04
74.		Chikmagloor	Sri Shakti Association, Guttur Post, Harihar Devengere.	8.12	10.58	8.69
75.		Mandya	River Valley Organisation for Rural Development, Chandagal Road, Srirangapata+C69 na-571438, Mandya, Mandya	6.80	3.40	6.80
76.		Mangalore	Link Trada, Britto Road, Falnir, Mangalore	6.76	3.40	6.80
77.			Pranja Counselling Centre, Dr. Mascarenhas lane, Falnir Road, Kankanady, Mangalore-575002, Mangalore	—	5.72	9.58
78.		Mysore	Smt. Ramabai Ambedkar Education Society, 1064, Gange Road, C&D Block, Kuvempu Road, Mysore-23	—	—	4.18
79.			Society of The Sisters of St. Joseph of Turbes, Stuti Ranga, St. Joseph's Convent, Nilguri Road, Mysore,	1.92	—	6.24
80.		Tumkur	Abyuda Centre for Humanity A Rural Development, No. 2516, 9th Cross, S.S. Puram, Tumkur, Tumkur	1.87	3.40	12.10
Total				65.35	71.53	106.80
81.	Kerala	Calicut	Calicut Diocese Social Service Society, St. Michael's Church, West Hill, Calicut	2.48	3.74	4.86
82.			Mujahid Education Trust, 17/194, S.M. Street, P.B. No. 60, Calicut, Kozhikode (Calicut)	9.64	7.74	7.24
83.		Thalassery	Pratheeksha Deaddiction Centre, Makkuttam, Thalassery	6.71	6.80	3.40
84.		Changnacherry	Changnacherry Social Service Society, P.B. No. 20, Archbishop House, Changnacherry	9.17	9.18	12.18
85.		Cochin	Nirmal Niketan Mukti Sadan, Tripunithura, Cochin.	6.80	6.80	6.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
86.			Unity Group, Villor Road, Petta, S.N. Junction Tripunithura, Cochin	3.54	2.38	3.96
87.		Palliport	Sri Satya Sai Human Helpage, Palliport	6.80	4.27	4.37
88.		Kollam	International Centre for Study and Development, Shangrilla Hills, Valakom P.O.-691532, Kollam	5.53	13.01	4.16
89.			Shreeniketan Centre for Social Development, Chathannoor, Qullon-691572, Trivandrum	2.66	9.46	5.83
90.		Kottayam	Alcohol & Drug Addicts Research Rehabilitation, Pala, P.O. Kottayam-686575, Kottayam	6.26	3.13	9.61
91.			Trada, Manganam, P.O. Kottayam-686018, Kottayam,	4.10	11.35	6.23
92.			Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Social Welfare Public Co-operation Centre Kottayam	2.47	3.56	5.49
93.		Kolencherry	Malankara Orthodox Syrian Mission Hospital, Kolencherry	5.83	5.54	5.56
94.			Kerala Association for Social and Women's Affairs, Mssm Building, Manyilkulagara, Kollam	2.38	4.10	3.36
95.		Naranganam	Naranganam Rural Development Society, Naranganam,	2.38	4.05	9.35
96.		Thrissur	Social Action Forum, XII 117 Aloor, Thrissur	9.41	7.45	6.48
97.			Divine Deaddiction and Treatment Center, Muringood P.O. 680316, Chalakudi, Trichur	—	—	5.65
98.		Trivandrum	Abhaya, Varada, Nandavanam, Trivandrum-33, Trivandrum	12.84	6.90	6.62
99.			Trivandrum Social Service Society, 828, Vellayambalam-690007, Trivandrum	5.23	5.85	2.93
100.			Dale View, Trivandrum	5.83	7.92	6.22
101.		Allapuzha	K.V.M. Trust, Trust, Chirthala, Allapuzha	—	—	4.82
Total				110.06	123.22	125.12
102.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Gandhi Bhawan Trust, Navjeevani, Shymala Hills, Bhopal	3.51	9.56	7.02
103.			Rashtriya Vidnyan Manch Bhopal, C-219, Shahpura, Near Shivji Mandir, Opp. to Ayushman Hospital, Bhopal	3.05	6.91	3.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
104.			Shanti Niketan Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Link Road No. 1, Behind Mayur Park, 6-B.D.A. Colony, Tulsi Nagar, Bhopal	6.70	3.14	7.39
105.			Shiv Kalyan Avam Shikshan Samiti, Lig-26, Harshwardhan Nagar, Near Allahabad Bank, Bhopal	3.05	6.91	3.45
106.		Gwalior	Guru Teh Bahadur Shiksha Samiti Gwalior, Armeja Market, Naugaja Road, Shinde Ki Chhawani, Lashkar, Gwalior-474001	2.66	2.66	10.53
107.			Assem Jyoti Sanskritic Shiksha Parishad, Rashmibal Vihar, Phool Bagh Gate, Gwalior	2.66	2.37	10.21
108.		Indore	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt Branch, M.O.G. Lines, Near Indore Eye Hospital, Indore	6.06	2.82	2.89
109.		Neemuch	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt Branch, Neemach	—	—	5.72
110.		Ujjain	Association for Social Health in India, Nagar Nigam, Upkaryalaya, Maksi Road, Freeganj, Ujjain	4.86	6.52	1.40
Total				32.55	40.89	52.12
111.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Arundaya Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Najik Babhulgaon Tq. Shevgaon, Ahmednagar, Ahmednagar	2.66	0.00	16.27
112.		Amravati	Dharma Samanway Maharsh Shri Sant Gulabrao Maharaj Warkari Vikas Va Shikshan Sanstha, Karla, Tq. Anjanv, Surji, Amravati, Amravati	5.32	12.02	9.95
113.			Mahabodhi Society, Chhatrasla Nagar, Behind V.M.V. College Amravati-444604, Amravati	—	1.92	6.80
114.		Aurangabad	Jay Vishwakarma Saroday Sanstha, N- 9, L-152/04, Cidco, Aurangabad, 431001, Aurangabad	1.92	6.24	6.80
115.			Mahatma Jytiba Phule Shikshan Sansthan, 167, R-27, 212 Yojna, Pratapgarh Nagar, Mhada Colony N-9, Cidco Aurangabad, Aurangabad	7.87	1.83	6.80
116.		Bhandara	Bharatiya Aushadhi Anusandhan Sanstha, At. Post Khapa Tumsar, Bhandara	7.87	10.58	8.69
117.			Indira Gramin Vikas Shikshan Sansthan, Pimpalgaon/Koh Distt. Bhandara	—	—	3.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
118.			Vyasanmukti Deshbhakti Sahyog Shikshan Sanstha, Mundri (Bu), Tah. Mohali, Distt. Bhandara	—	—	4.10
119.			Mahabodhi Education Society, Lalalajpat Rai Ward, Near Nehru Garden Mendhra Road, Bhandara, Bhandara	6.61	6.80	6.80
120.		Chanderpur	Janhitaya Mandal, C/O Paliwal Polyclinic, Bapupeth, Chanderpur- 442403, Chanderpur	1.92	6.24	6.47
121.		Dhule	Navjivan Vidya Vikas Mandal, Nagaon- 4244002, Dhule	6.80	6.75	6.75
122.			Satpuda Tapi Parisar Samishtra Apang Shikshan Samiti, Newada Tal Shindhkeda, Dhule	6.32	6.75	6.75
123.			Late Shriram Ahirrao Memorial Trust, Betawad Taq Shindkheda Distt. Dhule- 425403, Dhule	7.02	7.02	9.86
124.			Tirupati Education and Cultural Research, Ramnagar, Wadibhokar Road, Deapur, Dhule-424002, Dhule	2.48	0.00	17.35
125.			Gramin Jan Seva Shikshan Sanstha, Nardana, TL-Shindkheda, Dhule	—	—	5.88
126.		Nandurbar	Bhagirathi Education Society, Kapadane, Dhule	—	—	1.92
127.		Gadchiroli	Samaki Mata Vidhya Vikas Mandal, Gadchiroli, Gadchiroli	—	1.87	—
128.		Gondia	Lok Kalyan Shikshan Sansthan, Dr. Pal Chowk-441614, Gondia	—	4.37	—
129.			Madhya Bharat Education Society, Dr. Pal Chal, Kanhartoli, Gondia-441614, Gondia	—	1.85	—
130.			Shree Ganesh Gramin Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Risama, Tah, Amgaon, distt. Gondia, Gondia	—	1.92	—
131.		Hingoli	Shri Shivaji Shiksha Prasarak Mandal, C/o Jyotiba Medical Opp. Municipal Council, Hingoli	2.66	9.46	—
132.		Jalgaon	Akangsha Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Plot No. 40, Ganesh Colony, Jalgaon- 425 001, Jalgaon	—	1.92	6.80
133.			Late Shraavan Shivram Mahajan Samajik Vikas Sanstha, At Post Talai Tal, Erandol, Jalgaon	—	6.45	6.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
134.			Nehru Yuva Mandal, Farkande, Erandol, Jalgaon	1.91	6.24	6.80
135.			Rashtriya Vidhyan Manch, 11, Central Bank Colony, Behind Silk Mill, Pimpaarala-425001, Jalgaon	—	20.07	13.77
136.			Shri Chamundadevi Technical Medical And Educational Society Charitable Trust, At Post Kandar, Tal Bhusawal-425201 Distt Jalgaon, Jalgaon	—	1.83	6.24
137.		Jalna	Diamond Education Society, Jalna	1.92	—	4.16
138.			Shivam Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kabadi Mihella Opp. Udasimath, Jalna-431203.	6.53	6.80	6.80
139.		Kolhapur	Kagal Education Society, Kolhapur Kagal, Kolhapur	2.66	2.66	6.80
140.			Pace Academy, 2376, A Ward, Kolhapur	—	—	3.62
141.		Latur	Jeevan Rekha Pratishan, 2nd Floor Abbad Complex Ahmajogai Road, Latur	2.66	6.80	6.80
142.			Shree Ganesh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Priyadarshini Chowk, Khadgaon-413531, Latur	7.65	3.40	6.80
143.		Mumbai	Kripa Foundation, Mt. Carmel Church, 81/A, Chapel Road Bandra, Mumbai	17.35	10.88	10.32
144.			National Addiction Research Centre, Floor 5, Bharwadi Hospital, Andheri (West)-400058, Mumbai	8.19	4.90	5.72
145.			Sewa Dhan, Hospital Building, Bharwadi, Andheri (W), Mumbai	7.75	14.53	6.10
146.		Nagpur	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Vidharba Pandes, Banglao, Khamala, Nagpur	4.53	3.81	8.63
147.			Ekatmakta Samajik Shikshan Mandal, Dr. Gazhghate Bhawan, K-48, Ambekdar Nagar, Nagpur	1.92	6.24	—
148.			Kalyan Education Society, 103, Tikekar Road Thantoli, Nagpur	2.35	4.83	6.80
149.			Sneha Bahuddeshiya Sansthan, Maratha Samaj Building, Sakkardara Chowk-9, Nagpur	6.80	3.40	10.20
150.			Veer Arjun Yuvak Vikas Mandal, Lane No. 4 Plot No. 23, Ward No. 76, Vishwakama Nagar, Nagpur	3.99	3.95	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
151.		Nasik	Anusaya Shiksha Prasarak Mandal, Nasik	—	—	1.83
152.		Nanded	Jaiprakash Gram Kalyan Sanstha, Gopal Nagar Sanghvi-431605, Nanded	—	6.45	6.80
153.			Jankranti Shikshan Prasarak, Tq. Mukhed, Nanded	2.48	6.80	—
154.			Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust, 7, Laxmi Narayan Apartment, Shivaji Nagar Nanded-2, Nanded	—	1.92	6.80
155.			Lokmanya Education Society, Ghoti Ramrao Pawar Marg, Sita Sadan Shrinagar, Nanded-431602	6.80	6.80	3.40
156.			Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon Tq. Mukhel, N.M. Wadgaonka, P.O. Barholi, Nanded	7.02	7.02	7.02
157.			Sant Kabir Vidya Prasarak Society, Jadhav Complex Opp. Dena Bank, Anand Nagar, Nanded.	6.80	—	9.64
158.			Unnatishel Mahila Mandal, Ravi Bhavan, Ganesh Nagar, Road, Nanded	5.78	3.40	6.80
159.		Parbhani	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Education Society, Puma Distt. Parbhani-431511, Parbhani	1.92	—	9.64
160.			Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Vinkarwada, Puma-431511, Parbhani	6.80	6.80	6.80
161.			Acharya Narendra Dev Educational, Social, Economic Development Research Project & India Padyatree Centre, Parbhani	—	—	1.95
162.		Pune	Manas Vardhan Foundation, 305, Narayan Peth, Pune	1.92	7.45	9.18
163.			Muktangan Mitra, Krishna Patrakar Nagar, Pune	4.47	—	20.25
164.		Sholapur	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Pune	1.92	—	1.48
165.		Raigarh	Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Plot No. 6, Road No. 14, Sector 19, New Parvel, Raigarh.	2.66	9.46	3.40
166.		Satara	Parivartan De-Addiction Institute, 155 Sadashiv Peth, Satara City-415002, Satara	6.93	6.80	3.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167.		Wardha	Krantiveer Late Mahadev Raoji Thakre Social Association, Pitruchhaya Bhawan, Ward No. 31, Ramnagar Wardha.	5.32	8.72	13.04
168.		Washim	Ahilyadevi Shikshan Prasarak and Bahuudeshiya Mandal, Lambhade Bhavan, Sukrawar Peth, Washim	—	1.92	—
169.			Lokseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chatari Tq. Umarkhed Chatari Distt. Yuvatmal	—	1.92	—
170.		Yuvatmal	Rural Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts, Hadgaon Nandgaon, Yuvatmal	15.95	6.80	—
Total				212.43	276.44	245.57
171.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Lamka Rehabilitation and Research Centre, Dorcas Hall, P.O. Box No. 6, New Lamka, Churachandpur-795128	4.85	14.41	4.85
172.			Social Care Ministry, Lailam Veng, Churachandpur	5.10	3.12	—
173.			The Centre for Mental Hygiene, Sangaiprou Airport Road, Imphal	15.49	7.18	3.59
174.		Chandel	Sumchinvm Women Society, Sunny Cottage New Lambulane Road, Imphal	10.33	3.59	3.59
175.		Imphal	Manipur Rural Institute, Tera Bazar, Sapam Leikai, Imphal	7.16	7.18	7.18
176.			Centre for Social Development, Palace Compound (West) Imphal	9.46	9.44	4.69
177.			Galaxy Club, Singjamei Mathak, Choughtham Leikai, Imphal	12.77	12.77	12.77
178.			Integrated Women and Child Development Centre, Tangmei Band, Yumnam Leikai, P.O. Imphal pet, Imphal	10.26	10.26	10.23
179.			Kripa Foundation, Mt. Carmel Church, 81/A, Chapel Road Bandra Mumbai	15.89	12.20	7.01
180.			Sneha Bhavan, C/o Little Flower School, Imphal	5.91	6.16	6.16
181.			The Centre for Mental Hygiene, Sangaiprou Airport Road	15.49	7.18	3.59
182.			United Voluntry Youth Council, West II, Keisampet, Modu Bhawan, Imphal	3.76	9.69	3.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
183.		Imphal East	Youth Development Organisation, Sangolband, Tera Bazar, Imphal-1	—	—	2.02
184.		Kakching	Kha Manipur Yoga and Nature Cure Association, Marchin Manao Hills, Kakching Bazar	11.04	7.18	9.17
185.		Bishnupur	Peoples Welfare Organisation, Oinam, Tiddim Road, Imphal	9.69	9.69	4.85
186.		Senapati	Rural Health Organisation, Naorenithong Laishram Leirak, Imphal	8.12	7.18	7.18
187.		Thoubal	Community Development Programme Centre, Thoubal Achouba, M.T. Road, Thoubal	5.61	7.18	3.59
188.			Rural Development Society, Rds Bhawan, Wangjungbazar, P.O. Wangjung, Thoubal	2.81	9.99	7.18
189.			Social Reformation and Development Organisation, Porumpat Soibam Leikai J.N. Hospital Road Imphal East	5.61	7.18	3.59
190.		Ukhrl	Tangkhu Mayar Ngala Long, Alungtang, P.O. Box No. 1, Ukhrl	9.13	12.89	—
191.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Khasi Jainita Presbyterian Synod, Church House, Mission Compound	2.27	4.20	—
192.			Kripa Foundation, Mt. Carmel Church, 81/A, Chapel Road, Bandra, Mumbai	7.70	9.22	9.05
Total				9.97	13.42	9.05
193.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Agape Moral Reformation Organisation, R.Z. Labuaia Building, 2nd Floor, T-74, Venghlu, Republic Road, Aizawl	7.18	7.00	7.36
194.			Blessing Home, Sakawtuichhun, Aizawl	6.16	6.16	6.16
195.			Faith Home Society, Chhingship, Aizawl	10.72	10.72	10.72
196.			New Life Home Society, 31, D, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Aizawl	6.27	3.59	7.18
197.			Social Guidance Agency, P.O. Box No. 153, Aizawl	9.69	9.63	9.69
198.		Chandmari	Zoram Drivers Ramthim Board, C/o Friends Automobile Enterprises, Chandmari, Aizawl	11.00	3.31	7.82
199.		Champal & Thingusulthilia	Mizoram Social Defence and Rehabilitation Board, Chaltiang, Aizawl	—	13.23	12.96
Total				51.02	53.64	61.89
200.	Nagalan	Dimapur	Bethesda Youth Welfare Centre, P.B. No. 33, Duncan, Dimapur	14.05	9.78	9.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
201.			Development Association of Nagaland, (Shalom), Bishop's House, P.B. No. 03, Dimapur	2.02	5.76	5.93
202.			Prodigals Home, P.B. No. 148 Circular Road, Dimapur	9.86	9.50	7.18
203.		Kohima	Kripa Foundation, Mt. Carmel Church, 81/A, Chapel Road, Bandra, Mumbai (Centre at Kohima)	2.92	9.82	—
204.			Youth Mission, P.B. No. 127, High School Road, North Block, Kohima	4.99	7.18	7.18
205.			Operation Dawn, Sato Building, P.R. Hills, Kohima	6.15	—	4.91
206.		Tuensang	Eleutherous Chritian Society, P.B. No. 51, Tuesang,	2.81	—	—
Total				42.80	42.04	34.84
207.	Orissa	Angul	Community Legal Action & Research Centre, At P.O. Bainia, Via Mahimagadi, Angul	6.80	3.40	6.80
208.		Balasore	Peace Bird of Capability, Balasore, Balasore	6.48	—	—
209.		Baripada	Rural Develent Action Cell, At Ward No.-14 Tulasichaura, P.O. Baripada, Baripada	7.23	3.40	6.80
210.		Bhubaneswar	Centre for Youth and Social Development E-1, Institutional Area, P.O. R.R.L. Bhubaneswar-751013, Bhubaneswar	3.43	10.29	6.86
211.			Council for All Round Development, 2132/5036, Nageshwar Tangi, Bhubaneswar-751001.	14.66	3.29	16.04
212.			Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Sewa Sangh, Kharbela Nagar, Bhubaneswar	6.30	6.67	3.40
213.			Open Learning Systems, Plot No. 75, Samanta Vihar, P.O. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Near Nalco Chhak, Bhubaneswar-751017.	6.74	10.37	—
214.		Cuttack	Association for Social Reconstructive Activities, Satyabrata Press Premises, Pirtapur, Cuttack-753001, Cuttack	3.56	10.58	13.23
215.			Orissa Social Rural Technology Institute, Garajdiga, Via Marshaghair, Cuttack	6.80	3.40	6.80
216.			Project Swarajya, Ganesh Ghat Bakharabad, Cuttack-753002, Cuttack	3.51	16.90	10.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
217.			Sahyog Badam Badi, Cuttack	2.65	0.00	—
218.		Dhenkanal	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At Aswarkhola, PO Karamul Dhenkanal, Dhenkanal	6.26	3.40	10.21
219.			Maharshi Dayanand Service Mission, At: Joranda, Post-Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal	6.58	3.29	9.88
220.		Kendrapada	Orissa Multipurpose Development Centre, Kendra Para	3.40	6.80	10.20
221.		Khurda	Bhairabi Club, At Kurumpada, P.O. Hadapada, Khurda	12.82	6.80	10.21
222.			National Institute for Community and Child Development, Khurda	4.19	6.80	3.40
223.			Vishwa Jeevan Sewa Sangha, At Saradhapur, P.O.-Garh Sanput, Distt. Khurda, Khurda	12.02	19.61	13.61
224.		Nayagarh	Society for Environmental Development And Voluntary Action, Nayagarh-752069.	6.80	6.80	6.80
225.		Puri	Association for Voluntary Action, At Dampur, P.O. Berboi, Distt. Puri-752016	—	20.41	13.61
226.			Gopinath Jubak Sangha, Puri,	2.66	2.64	—
227.			Jaikishan Youth Club, At Jankigaarh P.O. Gadasahi Via Kanas, Distt. Puri, Puri	2.66	9.46	3.40
228.			Nilachal Sewa Pratisthan, Dayavihar (Kanas), Puri	6.53	13.61	—
229.		Koraput	Gandhian Institute of Technical advancement, VI-M-818-Sailashreevihar, Bhubaneswar	—	—	4.19
Total				132.08	167.92	155.54
230.	Punjab	Amritsar	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch, Amritsar	2.66	8.13	6.68
231.		Bhatinda	Indian Red Cross Society, Bhatinda	8.86	6.26	6.85
232.		Gurdaspur, Patiala, Mohali, Nawanshahar	Indian Red Cross Society, Punjab Red Cross Bhawan, Sector-16A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh	33.99	28.68	29.68
233.		Fatehgarh Sahib & Patiala	Society for Rehabilitation of Handicapped and Persons Suffering From Social Evils, 417, Sector-44A, Chandigarh	9.18	11.19	13.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
234.		Faridkot	Indian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Bhawan, Faridkot	2.18	5.44	6.31
235.		Jalandhar	Calm Society, Bannerghatta Village, Bangalore (Dc At-Above Red Cross Pysiotheraphy Centre, Civil Hospital, Jalandhar)	3.40	1.35	3.29
236.		Ludhiana	Dr. D.N. Kotnis Health and Education Centre, Salim Tabri, Ludhiana	6.98	3.19	10.69
237.			Guru Gobind Singh Study Circle Ludhiana, Model Town Extension, Ludhiana	2.66	7.70	10.89
238.			Guru Nanak Charitable Trust, Mullanpur Mandi, Ludhiana	5.83	5.83	5.83
239.		Mansa	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch, Mansa	4.75	—	4.28
240.		Moga	Indian Red Cross Society, Moga Branch	5.32	4.81	4.02
Total				85.81	83.30	102.11
241.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodhyog Shiksha Samiti Pal Bagh, Bharatpur	6.80	6.80	6.80
242.		Bikaner	Adarsh Bikaner Balshikshan Parishad, S-1 Shanti Nagar Bikaner	3.51	10.53	7.02
243.			Dantour Vikas Sarvajanik Punyarth Trust Bikaner, Khajuwala, Bikaner	6.80	3.40	11.62
244.		Jaipur	Jaipur Rural Helath and Development Trust, B-7, Shiv Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur	3.79	7.02	7.02
245.			Prani Sewa Sansthan, Natural Health Home, D-Block, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur	—	13.77	7.01
246.		Jhalawar	K.G.N.M.M.W. Educational, Research and Analysis Society, Mangal Pura, Khari Baari Road, Jhalawar-326001	—	—	1.92
247.		Jodhpur	Marwar Medical and Relief Society, B-10, Near Bus Stand, Jodhpur	6.53	3.38	6.75
248.		Jodhpur	Opium De-Addiction Treatment Training and Research Trust, Inside Sojati Gate, Balia House, Jodhpur	37.16	25.11	31.52
Total				64.59	70.01	79.66
249.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	St. Paul's Educational and Medical Trust Chennai, 21, Vanniyar Street, Trustpuram-600094, Chennai	7.34	7.34	7.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
250.			T.T. Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, 17, IV Main Road, Indira Nagar, Chennai	2.63	12.35	7.91
251.			Voluntary Health Services, Chennai Chennai	4.75	—	10.61
252.		Coimbatore	Foundation for Infrastructure Reconstruction and Employment, 1/82-E, Anna Nagar, Simugai-641302, Coimbatore	—	1.92	—
253.		Cuddalore	Madhar Nala Thondu Niruvanam, Pathiriuppam, Cuddalore-607002, Cuddalore	2.27	5.37	5.66
254.		Dingigul	Indian Institute of Women and Child Health Trust, P.O. Sempatti, Dingidgul-624707, Dindigul	3.75	4.83	6.80
255.		Erode	Centre for Action and Rural Education, 55, Kambar Street, Teacher's Colony, Erode-638011, Erode	2.98	3.65	—
256.		Madurai	Othakkadai Rural Health Social Welfare Society, Madurai, Madurai	5.10	—	—
257.			M.S. Chellamuthu Trust, 643, K.K. Nagar, Madurai-625020, Madurai	9.85	9.86	9.86
258.		Nagapattinam	Avvai Village Welfare Society, Kilvelur, Nagapattinam District-611104, Nagapattinam	—	1.94	—
259.		Perambalur	St. John Sangam Trust Perambalur, Roever Campus, Perambalur-621212, Perambalur	4.95	3.56	6.80
260.		Rajapalayam	T.C.N.R. Padmavathiammal Free Medical Charities, 121-B, Hospital Road-626117, Rajapalayam	2.18	4.16	6.80
261.		Thanjavur	Davidraj Nursery Education Society Thanjavur	6.80	6.80	3.40
262.			Sri Victoria Education Society Thanjavur, Enathukkanpatti (Post) Puthukkottai Road, Mathakkottai Village-613005, Thanjavur	7.23	6.60	3.40
263.		Trichy	Khajamalai Ladies Association, Khajamalai, Trichy.	3.88	9.53	8.94
264.			Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society, Bishop's House, P.B. No. 12, Melapudur, Trichy,	5.83	5.83	5.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
265.		Kachanam	Bharati Women Development Centre, Kachanam,	—	—	3.17
266.	Tripura	Agartala	Kalyan Samity, Gangail Road, Melar Math, Agartala	6.95	6.95	3.48
267.		South Tripura	Akhanda Yoga and Praktirik Kendra, P.O. Siddhi Ashram, Agartala-799003	—	—	1.95
Total				6.95	6.95	5.43
268.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad & Chitrakoot	Adarsh Janta Shiksha Samiti Karchana, Allahabad	13.37	3.40	12.12
269.		Sant Ravidas Nagar	Dwaba Kalyan Samiti Allahabad, Gram-Tela, Post: Tela, Janpath, Allahabad	5.32	6.80	6.80
270.		Allahabad & Basti	Gramya Vikas Sewa Sansthan, 20-B, 4A/1, Allahapur, Allahabad	10.77	3.51	24.14
271.		Allahabad	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch, 53, Bahadurganj, Allahabad	5.26	5.31	9.57
272.		Sonebhadra & Chitrakoot	Parakh, Tharbildar, Pindi, Karchana, Allahabad	—	10.21	12.12
273.		Badayun	Sarai Nahar Khan Odyogic Samiti, P.O. Sarai Naharkhan, Badayun	3.76	7.78	3.40
274.		Barabanki	Archana Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Abhipur, Post Bhanmau, Barabanki	2.38	6.97	6.80
275.		Bareilly	Gangasukh Gramodhyog Vikas Sanstha, 484, Chahbai, Bareilly	—	3.05	6.70
276.			Nirvan, D-2059, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016. (Centre at Bareilly)	—	1.92	6.52
277.		Bijnor	Bijnor Sewa Sansthan, Mehdi Shopping Complex Cidur Kuti Road, Bijnor	3.76	4.98	—
278.		Bulandshahar	Social Welfare Organisation, Teachers Colony Road, Lalababu Churaha, Bulandshahar	3.36	6.80	10.21
279.		Deoria	Taradevi Shiksha Samiti, Nehru Nagar, Chakiwa, Deoria	—	6.80	10.21
280.		Etawah	Smt. Kaushalaya Devi Purva Madyamic Vindhyalaya, Shivpur Timrua Hadoi, Etawah	6.28	6.80	6.80
281.		Gonda	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, Shantigunj Tarabganj Road, Gonda	6.59	6.80	6.80
282.		Hardoi	Sarvajanik Shikshonnyan Sansthan, Hardoi	12.10	10.91	13.28
283.		Jaunpur	Society for Urban and Rural Development, Vill-Kulhnamau, P.O. Kalechabad, Distt. Jaunpur	—	6.59	9.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
284.		Kanpur	Hasrat Mohani Charitable Society, 88/441, Humanyun Bagh, Kanpur	3.78	8.31	7.34
285.			Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, 28, Adarsh Vihar, Bye-pass Road, Harjendra Nagar, Kanpur	—	3.05	6.80
286.		Lucknow	Akhil Bharatiya Azad Sewa Sansthan, Azad Villa, Daliganj, Lucknow	5.13	7.19	7.01
287.			Bharatiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Barat Khana Mishri Ka Bagh, Lucknow	2.64	8.48	7.02
288.			Bodhi Satwa Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar Smarak Samiti, 68/363, Chitwapur Pajawa, Lucknow	—	4.77	—
289.		Kanpur	Gram Sewa Niketan, 295/23 Ashrafbad, Lucknow	6.80	6.80	3.40
290.		Lucknow	Jeevan Jyoti Society, F, 1914, Rajajipuram	7.34	7.34	6.85
291.			Prema Samiti, Chinhat, Faizabad Road, (Near Goyal Sheet Grah), Lucknow	2.59	6.62	7.02
292.			Sarvajanik Shiksha Samiti, 565/180 Pooran Nagar Alambagh, Lucknow	3.77	7.02	6.56
293.		Lucknow & Kanpur	Shaheed Memorial Society, E-1690, Rajajipuram, Lucknow	25.46	12.07	17.97
294.		Lucknow	Social and Economic Development Institution, C-2116, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	10.68	6.83	7.02
295.		Meerut	Association for Social Health in India Agarwal Complex, Delhi Road, Meerut	3.69	—	10.53
296.		Gautam Budh Nagar	Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan and Shiksha Samiti, B-12A, Dhawalgiri, Sector-34, Noida	9.50	7.02	7.02
297.		Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti, Devokali, Infront of Old Planning Office, Pratapgarh	3.65	6.80	6.80
298.			Sri Ganga Prasad Smarak Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, 32, Subhanshnagar, Kunda, Pratapgarh	3.65	6.74	6.80
299.		Rai Bareilly	Prema Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Village Kuberi Khera, P.O. Icha Uli, Rai Baareilly	3.40	10.21	3.40
300.		Rampur	Ratan Gram Vikas Samiti, Jahidpur, Post Office Shahbad, Rampur	3.64	6.80	6.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301.		Sitapur	Shakti Sadhna Sansthan, Tarinpur, Distt. Sitapur	6.32	1.19	6.76
302.		Varanasi	Kashi Club, Ganges Bhawan, D-14/3-A, Dasaswamedh Road, Varanasi	11.58	4.70	18.85
303.			Mahila Chetna Samiti, Varanasi	—	9.68	7.02
304.			Lakshya Service Foundation, Village Manudulah, P.O. Manudulah, (Near Police Station), Varanasi-221103	—	—	3.40
305.		Chandauli	Khandwari Devi Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Chahaniya, Chandauli, Varanasi	4.95	2.38	5.49
306.		Kaushambi	Harijan Vikas Avam Samajik Uthan Samiti, 39, Jodhwal, Tellyarganj, Allahabad	—	—	1.92
Total				119.52	232.63	307.13
307.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	Uttarakhand Shoshit Mahila Sansthan, Vikas Nagar, Dehradun	4.96	7.60	3.40
308.		Haldwani	Nirvan, D-2059, Jamalayan Road, Indira Nagar, Haldwani	13.38	9.70	4.86
309.		Bageshwar	Parvatiya Nav Jagran Samiti, Gwar Pajena, Dangoli, Bageswar	—	1.92	6.53
310.		Chamoli	Uttarakhand Gramin Vikas Samiti, Gwaldam, Distt. Chamoli	—	—	2.48
Total				18.34	19.22	17.27
311.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Elmhirst Institute of Community Studies, Baba Bithika, Andrews Palli, Santiniketan,	2.37	4.05	8.99
312.		Calcutta	Human Development and Research Institute, 45, Baniatola Lane, Calcutta	11.70	5.95	6.47
313.			Ramkrishna Welfare Foundation, 132/12, Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta	16.34	4.46	—
314.			Sir Syed Group of Schools, 71/C, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta	11.27	6.60	6.59
315.			The Calcutta Amaritans, 53-B, Elliot Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta	7.55	4.96	14.17
316.			Vivekananda Education Society, 13/3, Kalicharan Dutta Road, Calcutta-700061.	10.90	9.62	9.62
317.			West Bengal Voluntary Health Association, 19-A, Dr. Sundari Mohan Avenue, Calcutta	10.29	3.31	6.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
318.			Women's Coordinating Council, 5/1, Red Cross Place, Clacutta	3.90	7.43	7.34
319.		Darjeeling	Society for The Promotion of Youth and Masses, 33, N.B. Giri Road, Darjeeling	6.26	6.75	6.75
320.		Howrah	Council for Advancement of Rural and Downtrodden, Bagnam Station Road (North) P.O. Bagnan, Howrah.	6.80	3.40	6.80
321.			Indian Research Institute for Integrated Medicine, Putliya, P.O. Unsani, Howrah	1.46	2.92	5.83
322.			Chimabin, Village Parbakshi, P.O. Bakshi, Howrah	7.50	—	12.63
323.		Midnapore	West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Minorities Welfare Association, Rabindra Nagar, Midnapore	9.40	4.70	14.04
Total				105.68	64.15	106.03
324.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Association for Social Health in India, 949, Sector-41-A, Chandigarh-160036	7.02	7.02	7.02
325.	Delhi	Delhi	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital and Yogashram, Gandhi Nidhi, patparganj, Delhi	12.66	14.28	14.65
326.			Manav Paropkari Sanstha, 1259, Sector-A, Pocket B, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70	1.96	6.73	7.96
327.			Samaj Sewa Sangh, N-69/10, Gali No. 16, Brahmapuri, Delhi	6.80	7.34	7.34
328.			Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses, B-5, 3054, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	2.59	2.02	5.79
329.			Association of National Brotherhood for Social Welfare, 21-22, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi	18.24	18.25	16.96
330.			Delhi Police Foundation for Cdr. (Nav Jyoti), Sarai Rohila Police Station Complex, Delhi	8.56	8.39	8.04
Total				58.81	57.01	60.7
331.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Association for Psycho-C341 Social Awareness, 70, V.V.P. Nagar, Pondicherry-605009	3.05	9.21	6.16
Total				1721.42	1942.79	2166.01

Statement II

Statewise Number of Beneficiaries under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002

S.No.	States/UTs	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2644	2567	4125
2.	Assam	1139	1396	1957
3.	Bihar	11796	15088	12399
4.	Goa	1054	727	1613
5.	Gujarat	22611	17718	32242
6.	Haryana	27021	29191	45255
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	297
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	385	323	353
9.	Jharkhand	-	521	704
10.	Karnataka	4819	5549	13148
11.	Kerala	24779	33122	29016
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7073	7291	17337
13.	Maharashtra	18002	20694	39194
14.	Manipur	7081	7549	9640
15.	Meghalaya	343	480	499
16.	Mizoram	1962	2967	2976
17.	Nagaland	1398	1558	2919
18.	Orissa	15504	11183	31374
19.	Punjab	17001	17162	29409
20.	Rajasthan	7578	5763	8219
21.	Sikkim	138	331	323
22.	Tamil Nadu	25241	29395	27563
23.	Tripura	7187	6157	8716
24.	Uttaranchal	-	-	2372
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34407	37550	61546
26.	West Bengal	10163	11463	15950
27.	Chandigarh	3273	3076	3000
28.	Delhi	12143	15074	23446
29.	Podnicherry	2089	1908	11412
	Total	266831	295803	437004

Source: Based on the data received from the Counselling and Treatment-cum-Rehabilitation Centres funded by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

**Construction of Barwadh-Ambikapur-Chirpiri
Rail Line**

1604. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted survey for reconstruction of railway line from Barwadh-Ambikapur-Chirpiri;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the railway has sought contribution from the Jharkhand Government for the said project; and

(d) the time by which the work on the said project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The field work has been completed. The survey report is yet to be finalized.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Railway Users Advisory Committee in Hazipur Zone

1605. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zonal Railway Users Advisory Committee have been set up in Hazipur Zone and Danapur Division;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee (DRUCC) for Danapur Division has already been constituted for the two-year term from 1.1.2002 to 31.12.2003. The Zonal Railway Users's Consultative Committee (ZRUCC) for Hajipur Zone has not been constituted as this Zone was not in existence at the time of constitution of ZRUCCs of various Zonal Railways. New Committee will be set up as soon as feasible.

Hydel Power Projects in Madhya Pradesh

1606. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major projects of Hydel Power Projects in Madhya Pradesh, pending and incomplete, separately;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate an action plan for the completion of the incomplete projects given to private sector in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) Out of seven ongoing hydro-electric projects in Madhya Pradesh expected to give benefit during the 10th Plan, one has been completed, five are under construction and work on one project is at a stand still. Details of these projects are given in the enclosed statement. The progress of various projects identified for capacity addition during the 10th Plan is reviewed by CEA and Ministry of Power periodically. Maheshwar HEP (400 MW) being developed through private sector has been held up due to gap in the equity following withdrawal from the project by the foreign equity holder. It is primarily the responsibility of the project developers to fill this gap so that the project can move ahead with the construction work.

Statement

Details of ongoing HE projects in Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the Project with I/C	10th Plan Capacity in MW	Commissioning Schedule
1	2	3	4
1.	Banasagar Tons PH-IV (2x10 MW)	20	July 2004, Oct., 2004
2.	Bansaagar Tons PH-II (Unit 2) & PH-III (Unit 3)	35	Already commissioned in Sept. 2002

1	2	3	4
3.	Madhikheda (2x20 MW)	40	July 2004, August 2004
4.	Sardar Sarovar (5x50 MW+ 6x200 MW) (A Joint Venture of M.P., Gujarat & Maharashtra; MP Share 57%), Canal Head Power House 5x50 MW River Bed Power House 6x200 MW	1450	Unit 2 & 3 rotated on 4.9.2002 Unit 1, 4 & 5 — in 2003-04 1st Unit in Sept. 2004 Last 6th Unit in May 2006
Sub Total State Sector		1545	
Joint Venture			
5.	Indira Sagar (8x125 MW)	1000	1st Unit in March, 2004 Last Unit in May 2005
6.	Omkareshwar (8x65 MW) (PIB cleared on 23.1.2003)	520	2006-07
Sub Total of Joint Venture		1520	
Private Sector			
7.	Maheshwar (10x40 MW) Executed by Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd.	400	2005-07 The works are held up since July 2002 due to backing out of foreign equity partner
Sub Total of Private Sector		400	
Grand Total of above		3465 MW	

Dr. Ambedkar National Scholarship Scheme

1607. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have started Dr. Ambedkar National Scholarship Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount released under the said scheme so far; and

(d) the State-wise details of students getting benefits of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) Details are given in the statement attached.

(c) Rs. 45.30 Lakhs (Rs. Forty-five lakhs thirty thousands only) has been released so far.

Statement

1. Objective of the Scheme

To recognize, promote and assist meritorious students belonging to weaker sections for pursuing higher studies.

2. Eligibility

(i) Student should belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST)

(ii) Family income of the student from all sources should not be more than Rs. 1 lakh in the preceding financial year.

- (iii) There shall be separate awards for SCs and STs
- (iv) The student should have appeared in any of recognized State/Centre Board of Secondary Education and scored not less than 50% mark in the aggregate in the secondary certificate examination. The list of 26 Boards/Councils is given below.

3. No. of Scholarships

The Ambedkar National Scholarship will be given to three students scoring highest marks in the regular Class X level examination conducted by the Education Board/Council. This will be separate for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. In case none of the first three eligible student are girls, the girl student scoring the highest mark will get a special award. In case of more than one student get the same mark, the number of awards would be suitably increased for covering all such eligible students.

Keeping in view the SC & ST population of the country as per 1991 census, 250 no. of special merit scholarships @ Rs. 10,000 each will be given to SC/ST students securing next highest marks, after 1st, 2nd and third position. This will be in addition to the awards indicated above.

4. Amount of Scholarship

The scholarship will be given as one time grant as per the following norms:—

(i) Student securing highest marks	-	Rs. 60,000/-
(ii) Student securing 2nd highest marks	-	Rs. 50,000/-
(iii) Student securing 3rd highest mark	-	Rs. 40,000/-
(iv) Girl student securing highest mark (in case she is not in the above three categories)	-	Rs. 40,000/-
		<hr/>
		Rs. 1,90,000/- maximum per board/ council

This award will be given over and above any other scholarship/award; the student may receiving from other sources.

5. Mode of Selection

The Board/Council conducting the examination shall send details of the students (name, address, family, income, percentage of mark, school last attended, nearest bank etc.) to the Ambedkar Foundation within 15 days of announcement of the examination result, with copy of the Secretary, Education, Department of the concerned State Government. For the purpose of family income, a certificate given by the father/guardian of the child or Principal of the School attended with suffice. The information should be duly authenticated by the Secretary of the Board/Council. The State Government shall verify and forward the list to the foundation within the next 15 days, provided that if details are not received from the State Government within the scheduled time, action will be taken based on the details received from the Board/Council.

6. Disbursement

The Award amount shall be sent to awardees student directly in form of an Account Payee Bank Draft by registered post under intimation to the Board/Council and the educational institution last attended. The student awardees will be encouraged to keep the amount in fixed deposit and avail the interest accrued thereon, provided that there will be no bar for utilizing the amount for meeting personal educational or health related expenditure.

Student awardees securing first, second, third and the girl student securing highest mark in each of the 26 board/council will be invited to the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi for a felicitation each year. The awardees will be paid actual fare by sleeper class/bus from their place of study both ways and @ Rs. 100/- per day towards food etc. for the actual days of travel and felicitation. A sum of Rs. 2.08 lakh @ Rs. 1000/- per awardee or average) will be spent for the purpose.

The scheme will have a total financial implication of Rs. 125.88 lakhs per annum. It will benefit to maximum 458 students all over the country directly and will be of considerable indirect benefit to the students belonging to weaker section by recognition of merit and academic excellence. In case any doubt is raised on the scheme, it shall be refunded to the Ambedkar Foundation and decision of the Foundation will be final.

List of Boards/Council

1. Andhra Pradesh Board of Secondary Education, A.P.
2. Board of Secondary Education, Assam
3. Bihar School Education Board, Bihar

4.	Goa Board of Sec. and Higher Secondary Education, Goa
5.	Gujarat Secondary Education Board, Gujarat
6.	Haryana Board of Education, Haryana
7.	H.P. Board of School Education, Himachal Pradesh
8.	J&K State Board of School Education, Jammu & Kashmir
9.	Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, Karnataka
10.	Kerala Board of Public Examinations, Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education, M.P.
12.	Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary, Maharashtra
13.	Manipur Board of Secondary Education, Manipur
14.	Meghalaya Board of School Education, Meghalaya
15.	Mizoram Board of School Education, Mizoram
16.	Nagaland Board of School Education, Nagaland
17.	Orissa Board of Secondary Education, Orissa
18.	Punjab School Education Board, Punjab
19.	Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan
20.	Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu
21.	Tripura Board of Secondary Education, Tripura
22.	U.P. Board of High School & Intermediate Education, U.P.
23.	West Bengal Board of Secondary Education

All India Boards

24.	Central Board of Secondary Education
25.	Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations
26.	National Open School

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Special Scholarships	
		For SC	For ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	2	3
4.	Bihar	12	1
5.	Goa	1	-
6.	Gujarat	3	6
7.	Haryana	3	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
9.	Karnataka	8	2
10.	Kerala	3	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9	9
12.	Maharashtra	10	7
13.	Manipur	1	2
14.	Meghalaya	1	3
15.	Mizoram	1	2
16.	Nagaland	-	2
17.	Orissa	6	7
18.	Punjab	7	-
19.	Rajasthan	8	5
20.	Sikkim	1	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	11	1
22.	Tripura	1	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	32	1
24.	West Bengal	18	4
25.	Jharkhand	3	6
26.	Chhattisgarh	2	6
27.	Uttaranchal	2	-
28.	J&K	1	1

UTs

1.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	1
2.	Chandigarh	1	-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1
4.	Daman & Diu	1	1

1	2	3	4
5.	Delhi	2	-
6.	Lakshadweep	-	1
7.	Pondicherry	1	-
Total		167	83 = 250

[English]

Ban on Tobacco Advertisements

1608. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cable Network Act is not properly implemented in the country;

(b) if so, whether even after the Amendment of the Cable Network Act, they are continuously showing pirated movies, advertisements on liquor and tobacco;

(c) if so, the time by when this act is proposed to be implemented strictly in the country on advertisements depicting liquor, tobacco & cigarettes;

(d) whether the Government have constituted any committee to initiate action against the television channels telecasting such advertisements;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by when the said committee would submit its report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (f) Programmes of all Satellite Channels transmitted or re-transmitted through Cable Network are required to adhere to the provisions of Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995 and rules framed which directly/indirectly promotes production, sale or consumption of tobacco, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.

To look into the violations of Programme and Advertising Codes Government has constituted two Committees under Section 20 of the Cable Television

Network (Regulation) Act 1995. On the recommendations of these Committees, TV Channels have been directed not to telecast some advertisements which were found to be in violation of the Advertising Code. This is a continuing process.

Wind and Mini-Hydel Projects in Karnataka

1609. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rate for power being produced from wind and mini-hydel projects per unit fixed by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited has refused to pay the above tariff as it is costlier;

(c) if so, whether the steps taken by the Government to negotiate with the Government of Karnataka to reduce the tariff on the basis of mode of generation, capacity of the plant and location; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) A purchase price of Rs. 2.25 per unit (1994-95 base year) with 5% annual escalation was recommended in Guidelines to States for power generated from non-conventional energy sources, including wind power and small hydro power.

(b) Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) have decided to freeze the tariff at the level for the year 2001-02 without allowing any escalation from 2002-03 onwards. The matter regarding tariff determination is before the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has requested the State Government to advise KPTCL to adhere to the policy announced by the State Government in line with the Ministry's Guidelines.

Doubling Projects

1610. DR. JAYANT RONGPI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and criterion fixed for taking up of new projects of double lines;

(b) the length of double lines in the country, zone-wise; and

(c) the details of the on-going doubling projects in the country, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Doubling of single line sections is taken up keeping in view the operational requirements.

(b) The details of zonewise route kilometrage of double/multiple line as on 31.3.2002 is given in enclosed statement-I.

(c) The details of projectwise on-going doubling projects in the country is given enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Zone-wise Route Kilometrage of double/multiple line as on 31.03.2002 is as under

Zone	Km.
Central Railway	3530.94
Eastern Railway	2205.00
Northern Railway	2333.61
North Eastern Railway	120.95
Northeast Frontier Railway	199.13
Southern Railway	1362.40
South Central Railway	1693.11
South Eastern Railway	3074.73
Western Railway	1602.90
Total	16,122.77

Statement II

The project-wise details of on-going doubling projects in the country are as under

S. No.	Project	Kms.	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
Central Railway			
1.	Diva Kalyan doubling of 5-6 line	11	48.06
2.	Manikpur-Cheonki	32.68	46.16

1	2	3	4
3.	Panvel-Jasai-JNPT	28.5	53.25
4.	Cheonki-Lohgara	26.88	49.4
5.	Panki-Solapur	16.28	33.33
6.	Panvel-Roha (Land Acquisition)	75.44	4.1
East Central Railway			
7.	Teregna-Jahanabad	15.2	43.62
8.	Punpun-Taregna (Patna-Gaya, Phase-III)	16	44.42
9.	Chhapra-Hajipur	59	73.06
10.	Karpurigram-Siho	26	30.98
11.	Kajra-Kiul	15.85	21.45
12.	Katihar-Semapur	11.26	17.23
13.	Patna-Gaya Ph-II	6	17.45
Eastern Railway			
14.	Gaskara-Bolpur Ph-III	19	43.42
15.	Gurup-Shaktigarh 3rd line	26	52.39
16.	Kalinarayanpur-Krishnanagar including Ext. as GC from Krishnanagar-Shantipur and New line	22	102.5
17.	Sonarpur Canning Ph-1 (Sonarpur-Ghutiani Sharif)	29	30.47
18.	Baruipur-Lakshmikantpur Ph-I (Baruipur-Dakshni Barasat)	17	49
19.	Tarakeshwar-Sheoraphulli Ph-I (Sheroaphulli-Nalikul)	18	38.88
20.	Bolpur-Ahmedpur	19	54.8
21.	Barasat-Hasanabad doubling with electrification Ph-I (Barasat-Sondalia)	12.12	24.14
22.	Habra-Chandpara	22.25	39.58
23.	Bandel-Jirat	20	47
24.	Baruipur-Magrahat	15	31.81
25.	Ahmedpur-Sainthia	13	31.61
26.	Gaya-Chakhand	9.29	26.12
27.	Chandanpur-Gurup	17	40.69

1	2	3	4
28.	Budge Budge-Akra	6.09	12.21
North Eastern Railway			
29.	Gorakhpur Sahajanva	17.7	61.51
30.	Gonda-Jarwal	45.45	69.79
31.	Jarwal Road-Burhwal (Patch Doubling)	15.69	18.4
Northeast Frontier Railway			
32.	Harishchandrapur-Kumarganj	30	48
33.	Kumarganj-Eklakhi	6	17.06
Northern Railway			
34.	Tundla-Yamuna Bridge	21	31.54
35.	Kanpur-Panki 3rd line	9	64.08
36.	Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu-Tawi	203	374
37.	Utratia-Chandrauli and Sultanpur-Bandhua Kalan	37	65.84
38.	New Delhi-Tilak Bridges 5th and 6th line	3	33.74
39.	Dayabasti-Grade Separator	6	25.48
40.	Amroha-Moradabad	38	51.41
41.	Amroha-Kankather	31	56.98
42.	Zafrabad-Utratia Ph-II (Zafrabad-Sri Krishnanagar)	34	61.08
43.	Kanpur-Chanderi	4	16.85
South Central Railway			
44.	Hospet-Guntakal	115	159.1
45.	Gudur-Renigunta	83	139.69
46.	Balapalle-Pullampet-Ph-I of Gooty-Renigunta	41	74.77
47.	Vijayawada-Krishna Canal 3rd line	5	44.31
48.	Gooty-Renigunta-Patch doubling	151	304.5
South Eastern Railway			
49.	Rajatgarh-Nergundi	28	82.86
50.	Talcher-Cuttack-Paradeep (2nd Bridges on Mahanadi & Birupa)	3	104.26

1	2	3	4
51.	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur-Bondamunda Section)	40	186.92
52.	Titlagarh-Lanjigarh	47	100.05
53.	Nergundi-Cuttack Raghunathpur	43	112.86
54.	Rahama-Paradeep	23	40.95
55.	Bilaspur-Urkura	110	227.36
56.	Korba-Gevra Road	9	46.79
57.	Rajatgarh-Barang	20	166.16
58.	Tikiapara-Santragachi IV line	5.6	22.5
59.	Panskura-Haldia Ph-I	16	26.02
60.	Khurda Road-Puri PH-I	16	47.29
61.	Jharsuguda Bypass	8.73	19.62
62.	Sambalpur-Rengali	22.7	48.5
Southern Railway			
63.	Whitefield-Bangarapet-Kuppam	162.23	81.21
64.	Pattabiram-Tiruvallur 4th line and Tiruvallur Arakkonam 3rd line	71.94	41.89
65.	Kuttipuram (Shoranur)-Calicut	86	177.19
66.	Calicut-Mangalore	221	471.09
67.	Bangalore-Kengeri with Elect.	12.45	20.73
68.	Irugur-Coimbatore	17.7	38.67
69.	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajpuram	23	85
70.	Kengeri-Ramnagaram	32	45
71.	Yeshwantpur-Tumkur	64	91.82
72.	Attipattu-Korukkupetta	18	77.1
73.	Emakulam-Mulanturutti	17.37	58.93
Western Railway			
74.	Kalapipal-Phanda/Maksi-Bhopal	41.49	53
75.	Surat-Kosamba (Phase-I)	35	49

The Projects where doublings have already been completed have not been shown in above list.

Power Generation from Indira Sagar Project

1611. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target date set for power generation from Indira Sagar Power Project;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to expedite the work so that the generation of power start as per schedule; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) The Government had accorded approval to the formation of Narmada Hydro-electric Development Corporation Ltd. (NHDC) and the cost estimate of Indira Sagar Hydro-electric Project (8x125MW), Madhya Pradesh during March, 2002. The project is scheduled for full commissioning by May, 2005.

(b) and (c) The project is progressing in accordance with the Commissioning schedule. All possible steps are being taken to expedite the works of Indira Sagar Project. An expenditure of Rs. 1761.16 crores has been incurred on the project by the end of January, 2003 as against

the sanctioned cost of Rs. 4355.57 crores. The dam has been raised upto Elevation (EL) 225 metres against the total height of EL 267 metres. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has recently given permission to raise the dam height upto EL 238.0 metres.

[Translation]

Incidents of Fire

1612. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of fire have been increasing in the ammunition depot;

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof during the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the losses suffered due to these incidents and the details of the godowns where incidents occurred during the above period, till date; and

(d) the steps taken to check these incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) The details of fire incidents in the Ordnance/Ammunition Depots during last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Ordnance Depots/ Ammunition Depots	Date of Incidence	Estimated loss of arms, ammunition and property
1.	Ammunition Depot, Bharatpur	28th April 2000	Rs. 393 Crores
2.	Ammunition Depot, Dehu Road	3rd May 2000	Nil
3.	Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur	28th May 2000	Rs. 4 Crores
4.	2 Ammunition Sub Depot, Mamoon (18 Field Ammunition Depot) Pathankot	29th April 2001	Rs. 27.69 Crores
5.	2 Ammunition Sub Depot Bridhwal (24 Field Ammunition Depot, Ganganagar)	24th May 2001	Rs. 375.04 Crores
6.	Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti, Delhi	3rd June 2001	Rs. 2.87 Crores
7.	Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur	6th August 2001	Nil
8.	Ammunition Depot, Dappar	27th July 2002	Nil
9.	19 Field Ammunition Depot, Jodhpur	2nd August 2002	Rs. 31.54 lakhs

2. All cases of fire incidents in Ordnance/Ammunition Depots have been investigated by Courts of Inquiry. Probable causes of fire in the Ordnance Depots, on analysis of past cases, are as under:—

- (i) Fires due to spontaneous combustion.
- (ii) Electrical Short-circuit.
- (iii) Accidental explosion during testing/repair/breakdown of ammunition. However, human element had not been ruled out.

3. The following steps/remedial measures have been taken to ensure safety and security of Ammunition/Ordnance Depots:—

- (i) All depots have been directed to update safety and security instructions.
- (ii) All depots have been inspected by a Board of Officers to check adequacy of safety and security arrangements.
- (iii) Shortages in fire fighting equipment are being made up and defective equipment repaired.
- (iv) Unserviceable ammunition is being disposed of on priority.
- (v) Allotment of additional funds for creation of more Explosive Store Houses for shifting ammunition presently stored on plinths under canvas.

[English]

Losses to Konkan Railways

1613. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Konkan Railway Corporation is suffering heavy losses since its inception;

(b) if so, the details of losses during last three years and till Dec. 31, 2002, year-wise and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make up the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Corporation is able to meet its working expenses from the revenue generated. However, on account of provisions required to be made for the financing cost incurred on market borrowings, during the construction phase, and on depreciation, the Corporation is showing

a loss in its Balance Sheet. The net loss during the 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 is Rs. 385 crores, Rs. 382 crores and Rs. 370 crores respectively. The net loss till December 2002, in the year 2002-03 is Rs. 249 crores.

(c) The Corporation has made out a Business Plan enumerating various steps being taken to increase their revenue. These are as follows:

- (i) Augmentation of traffic earnings by carrying out a strong marketing drive.
- (ii) Marketing its construction expertise by:
 - Trying to bid for international contracts for Railway construction.
 - Taking up specialised construction works such as highways and tunneling within the country.
- (iii) Installation, after testing, of an Anti-Collision Device (ACD) developed by the KRC on the Indian Railway system.

Revenue to Meet Plan Investment

1614. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1818 dated November 29, 2001 regarding Generation of Revenue from Non-Traditional Resources and state:

(a) whether the Railways has been successful in its efforts to meet the shortfall of plan requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortfall of plan requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) In the course of year 2001-02 the Special Railway Safety Fund was created, with an outlay of Rs. 1400 cr. for the year. Additional budgetary support of Rs. 898 cr. was also received during the year for accelerated progress of selected works. With these, despite the shortfall in internal generation, the Plan outlay for the year from budgetary sources stood at Rs. 8002 cr., higher than the budgeted target by Rs. 912 cr. There was a reduction in market borrowings through IREC on account of reduced requirements of Rolling Stock. BOLT projects also did not materialize. Taken together with this reduction in market borrowings, the net Plan expenditure (Actuals) for the year 2001-02 stood at Rs. 10,177 cr as against Rs. 11,090 cr. in the Budget.

[Translation]

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

1615. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme being implemented under Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have studied the progress made in regard to the Integrated Rural Energy Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the desired results of this programme have been achieved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is under implementation in all the States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country. The implementation of IREP in all these States and UTs is being carried out through two components, namely, the Central sector component and the State sector component, financial support is provided for development of capabilities, including staff support, training and extension activities. Under the State sector component, financial support is provided from the State Plan outlay for preparing block-level integrated rural energy plans and projects, under which various energy devices are promoted through extension, demonstration and incentives for meeting energy needs of the rural people in IREP blocks. A total of 860 blocks have been sanctioned so far for implementation of the IREP. State-wise number of these blocks is given in Statement enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The latest study on the progress of the IREP entitled "Analysis of IREP and Development of Capacity Building Strategy", was taken up by the Government with the support of United Nations Development Programme, in twelve States, in the year 1999-2000. The study has brought out that as result of IREP, minimum infrastructure for preparing rural energy lands and projects at the district and State levels have been set up. Further, IREP has

enabled rural people of field development officials to appreciate different dimensions of the rural energy problem and how it should be tackled. IREP has also brought about large-scale awareness about new and renewable energy and need for conservation of energy in rural areas. The study has recommended that IREP should be consolidated; higher levels of support should be provided by the State Governments; and monitoring of the programme should be strengthened.

(d) As brought out in the above study, IREP has achieved success in some aspects, but the implementation aspect needs to be strengthened.

(e) The success has been in terms of setting up infrastructure for rural energy planning and implementation, and promotion of renewable energy devices in IREP blocks. However, implementation of the programme needs to be strengthened in all the States, for which increased flow of resources is required from the State Governments.

Statement

State-wise number of Blocks sanctioned under IREP

State/Union Territory	Number of Blocks sanctioned
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	32
Arunachal Pradesh	10
Assam	21
Bihar	48
Chhattisgarh	22
Goa	5
Gujarat	25
Haryana	38
Himachal Pradesh	45
Jammu & Kashmir	28
Jharkhand	8
Karnataka	42
Kerala	44
Madhya Pradesh	63
Maharashtra	37

1	2
Manipur	19
Meghalaya	16
Mizoram	11
Nagaland	25
Orissa	45
Punjab	40
Rajasthan	36
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	21
Tripura	6
Uttar Pradesh	94
Uttaranchal	21
West Bengal	34
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5
Chandigarh	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Daman & Diu	1
Delhi	5
Lakshadweep	1
Pondicherry	6
Total	860

[English]

Post Office in front of Hyderabad Railway Station

1616. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an office of postal departmental is working in front of the Hyderabad Railway Station;

(b) if so, whether this office is causing inconvenience to passenger in parking of vehicles and movement;

(c) if so, whether railway authorities have taken up the matter with the postal department for shifting of this office elsewhere;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to redress the inconvenience caused to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. An RMS office exists adjacent to the circulating area at Hyderabad station.

(b) Only during peak traffic hours when buses are parked in the circulating area and when postal vans start to pick up letters, some inconvenience is caused to public.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Following steps have been taken:

(i) Postal authorities are addressed to regulate the movement of their vans and not to congest the circulating area during peak hours.

(ii) Traffic has been streamlined by providing separate entry and exist for station traffic.

Setting up of New Thermal Power Plants

1617. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Thermal Power Plants proposed to be set up in the country particularly in Maharashtra during 2003-04;

(b) whether the Government/NTPC sought World Bank assistance in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these new Thermal Power Plants are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) Following power projects have been targetted for commissioning during 2003-04:

Name of the Project/State	Capacity (MW)	Tentative Commissioning Schedule
Talcher STPP St. II U-4, Orissa (NTPC)	500	12/2003
Neyveli TPS-I Exp. U-2 Tamil Nadu (NLC)	210	6/2003
Suratgarh TPP St. III, Rajasthan (State Sector)	250	6/2003
Kota TPP St. IV U-6, Rajasthan (State Sector)	195	7/2003
Dhuvaran CCPP, GT+ST, Gujarat, (State Sector)	67.85+	4/2003, 2/2003
	38.77	
Kuttalam CCPP GT+ST, Tamil Nadu (State Sector)	60+35	11/2003, 2/2004
Bairabi DGPP, Mizoram	4x5.73	DG I & II 12/03, DG III & IV 1/2004
Akrimota Lignite based PP, Gujarat (State Sector)	125	2003-04
Dabhol CCGT Ph. II, Maharashtra (Private Sector)	1444	2003-04 (Commissioning of this project will depend upon the resolving ongoing dispute).

Only Talcher STPP, being executed by NTPC has been posed to the World Bank. However, as World Bank assistance for the project was not forthcoming, NTPC began executing this project with its own resources.

CNG in Vehicles

1618. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the saving in petrol/diesel achieved due to the use of CNG by the public transport vehicles in Delhi;

(b) whether the use of CNG by the public transport have greatly helped in reducing the pollution in the capital; and

(c) if so, the impact it had on the pollution control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In January 2003, on an average, 6.66 lakh Kg. of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) per day has been sold by Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) to different categories of vehicles. Out of this, 4.38 lakh Kg. per day has been sold to the buses, which were earlier using diesel. 2.28 lakh Kg. of CNG per day has been supplied to Taxis, Private Cars, Three Wheelers etc. Savings of Diesel and Petrol are estimated at around 531 Kilo Litres and 315 Kilo Litres per day.

(b) and (c) Use of CNG in public transport vehicles alongwith the use of 0.05% maximum sulphur content Diesel and Petrol has reduced level of pollution in the capital. The reduction in pollution level varies in different parts of the city depending on the number of vehicles passing through the area, traffic congestions etc.

Blacklisted NGOs

1619. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated several schemes and taken new initiatives, especially for wider coverage and Holistic Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are various on-going schemes/programmes of this Ministry for the welfare of the persons with disabilities. There are six National Institutes/Apex level Institutions set up in each major area of disability which work inter-alia towards manpower development through long term and short term training programmes, provide rehabilitation service, undertake functional research etc.

The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a public sector undertaking under the aegis of this Ministry manufactures and promotes availability, supply and distribution of quality aids and appliances for persons with disabilities. The National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC), set up in 1997, provides financial assistance to persons with disabilities on soft terms for self-employment and income generating activities. Schemes are also under implementation for providing support to non-governmental organizations working for various programmes for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

The Government have also taken initiatives for ensuring wider coverage and holistic rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. Over hundred districts have been identified for setting up District Centers with the objective of providing comprehensive rehabilitation services. Schemes are also under implementation for setting up Composite Regional Centres for providing composite rehabilitation services and Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) for persons with spinal injuries and other orthopaedic disabilities. Besides, the National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD) scheme has been approved in the State sector for creating infrastructure at State/District/Block and Gram Panchayat level for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services. A scheme has also been approved for setting up of four auxiliary Production Centres of Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) to expand the production capacity and for easy availability of quality aids and appliances. The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities has become functional.

Re-construction of RoB at Ghatkopar

1620. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reconstruction of old Rail over Bridge near Ghatkopar, Mumbai, Central Railway has started;

(b) whether delay in construction of new RoB adjacent to the existing one has delayed to start of reconstruction work;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in reconstruction work;

(d) the funds allocated for reconstruction of Rail over Bridge in Ghatkopar;

(e) the target fixed for completion of said project; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to complete the work in prescribed time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Railway's portion of work on the new ROB had been completed in June 2001. Delay was in construction of approaches by Municipal Corporation. Now traffic has been diverted from existing ROB to new ROB from 26.12.2002 but MTNL cables and BMC Pipe lines are yet to be removed from the bridge after which Railway work will be taken up.

(d) Work on Railway portion is likely to cost Rs. 1.5 cr. and sufficient funds are available.

(e) Railway portion will be completed within 18 months after starting of work, however, depends upon clearance of impediments mentioned against Parts (b) & (c).

(f) Contract has been awarded and action is initiated to get MTNL cables & BMC Pipelines shifted.

[*Translation*]

CNG Pumps In Delhi

1621. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CNG pumps opened in Delhi during the last two years alongwith the names of the persons running each of them and the criteria of allotment of such CNG Pumps;

(b) whether the Government propose to change the criteria of allotment of CNG pumps in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Government are likely to auction the CNG pumps being run by the petroleum companies themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Since, January 2001, 53 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Stations have been commissioned by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL). IGL owned CNG stations and the CNG facilities at DTC Depots are operated by IGL. CNG facilities installed at the retail outlets of Oil Marketing Companies are operated by the concerned dealers of the company.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Introduction of Peak Season AC First Class

1622. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railways propose to introduce peak-season and off season AC First Class fares to ensure better occupancy;

(b) if so, the structure of such differential fares;

(c) the other steps railways propose to improve occupancy rates in AC First Class;

(d) whether General Managers of various zones have been given a free hand to attend this problem; and

(e) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As proposed in the Railway Budget 2003-04, as an experimental measure, the basic fares of AC First Class and AC 2-tier in Rajdhani Express trains will be reduced by 10% during the non-peak period from 15th July to 15th September, 2003.

(c) to (e) To improve occupancy, certain critical parameters like punctuality, waiting list etc. are regularly monitored at all the concerned levels including the General Managers.

Laboratories for Research in Hydrocarbon

1623. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up model laboratories for research in the hydro-carbon sector; and

(b) if so, the allocations identified to set up such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the Oil Public Sector Undertakings have their own Research & Development Centre both in hydrocarbon

downstream and upstream sectors. Also, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has identified an area each in the East and West coasts as 'Model Field Laboratory Areas' for research & development work in hydrocarbon sector.

Privatisation of Power Distribution Work

1624. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether revenue earnings are likely to be increased as a result of assigning the power distribution work to the private sector under the power reforms programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have also decided to bring improvement in the power technology along with the work of distribution of power assigned to the private sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, provided the private distribution companies take the necessary steps to reduce transmission and distribution losses, improve billing and collection.

(d) and (e) Improvements in the power technology are being envisaged under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) launched by the Government of India. The programme envisages Conversion of the existing Low Voltage Distribution System into High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) which covers reduction of LT lines by taking High Voltage line upto the load centre and supplying power through smaller capacity energy efficient distribution transformers, Geographic Information system, Installation of capacitors—switched/automatic and fixed capacitors, customer indexing, Management Information System, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system, Distribution Automation, Customer inter-face automation, Communication facilities, Customer relationship management systems along with increasing use of information technology. The other innovative measures under this programme include, network planning, load management, reduction of outages and interruptions, efficient metering, meter reading billing collection, reliability

index, elimination of commercial losses, reduction of technical losses, increase in revenue, trouble call management, customer satisfaction, etc.

[*Translation*]

Rackets of Adulterated Diesel

1625. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rackets of selling adulterated diesel are on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such rackets that had come to the notice of Government during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware that these racketeers have established nexus with the retail-dealers and officials of oil companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such rackets have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Closure of Railway Printing Presses

1626. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down Railway Printing Presses; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Railway Printing Presses will continue to function for printing of Printed Card Tickets and Money Value Items. However, Railways plan to phase out progressively other peripheral activities from the printing presses.

[*Translation*]

Exploration of Oil and Gas Under NELP

1627. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI Y.V. RAO:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently signed agreements for sharing of production under NELP-III;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures being taken so far for the exploration of oil and gas in the country under the new exploration policy alongwith the results thereof;

(d) whether the Government oil companies are lagging behind the private companies for want of the state of the art technology and equipments for digging/exploration etc.;

(e) if so, the details of quantity of oil reserves explored in the country and likely investment to be made on exploration of blocks under NELP-III; and

(f) the time by which these oil fields will start providing oil and gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government has, on the 4th February, 2003 signed Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with National Oil Companies (NOCs) and private companies, either singly or in consortium with other companies, in respect of 23 exploration blocks awarded under the third round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Out of these 23 blocks, 8 blocks are onland, 6 blocks in shallow waters and 9 blocks in deep waters.

(c), (e) and (f) To increase exploration efforts through NELP, PSCs have been signed by the Government in respect of 70 blocks under the three rounds of NELP and 9 discoveries have been made. As on the 1st April, 2002, the oil and gas reserves in the country have been estimated to be about, 1,491 million metric tonne (MMT).

The estimated investment for the exploration blocks under NELP-III as indicated by the successful bidders in

their bids is US\$ 1,039 million (Rs. 5002 Crores* approx.). As per the terms of the PSCs, the contractor has the option to walkout at the end of each of the three exploration phases, provided the minimum work programme for that phase has been completed.

(d) No, Sir.

*Foreign Exchange rate US\$1= Rs. 48.15

[English]

Sale of Petrol and Diesel by Shell India

1628. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shell India has been permitted by the Government to sell petrol and diesel in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which such permission have been accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There is no application from M/s. Shell India seeking authorisation to sell petrol and diesel in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Tokenless Signalling System between Phulera and Jodhpur

1629. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to start tokenless signalling system between Phulera and Jodhpur railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any tenders were invited for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the date on which tenders were invited and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Destitute Children

1630. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the financial assistance provided to the State Governments/NGOs for the welfare of destitute children and disabled person during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount of funds earmarked in the Tenth Plan for this purpose and details of the proposed allotment to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) State Governments/NGOs are assisted for the programmes for the welfare of destitute children and disabled persons under the following Schemes:

1. An Integrated Programme for Street Children
2. General grant in aid Scheme of Social Defence
3. Scheme of Assistance for Purchase of Aids and Appliances.
4. Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities. Statewise releases under these Schemes during the last three years is enclosed Statement.

(b) The proposed allocation in the Tenth Plan under these Schemes is Rs. 947.40 crores. No State-wise allocation is made.

Statement

Details of assistance given statewise to NGOs/State Govts. for the welfare of destitute children and disabled persons during the years 1999-2000 to 2001-02 (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1490.74	1548.08	1574.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.00	13.15	26.27

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	40.74	55.98	69.16
4.	Bihar	91.27	189.07	293.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	9.08	20.03
6.	Goa	18.66	20.45	30.14
7.	Gujarat	274.39	484.44	362.36
8.	Haryana	83.27	217.33	101.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52.22	114.53	32.66
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.99	17.60	10.32
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	8.07
12.	Karnataka	617.84	683.21	782.56
13.	Kerala	502.62	518.88	690.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	151.01	125.75	156.24
15.	Maharashtra	523.86	550.02	495.35
16.	Manipur	91.11	83.29	72.93
17.	Meghalaya	17.41	46.38	62.39
18.	Mizoram	27.59	35.55	50.53
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1.78
20.	Orissa	363.48	431.60	582.23
21.	Punjab	128.68	201.21	173.36
22.	Rajasthan	478.82	524.81	597.46
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.94
24.	Tamil Nadu	505.16	533.18	590.31
25.	Tripura	14.77	12.57	19.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1878.47	2018.16	2592.08
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	95.85	129.69
28.	West Bengal	730.63	916.81	1034.54
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	18.33	20.13	12.82
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.53
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	1159.61	845.22	1008.28
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	1.44	15.30	7.82

Expert Committee on Statutes of I and B

1631. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Censor Board of India for making Liberal Code in the freedom of expression and the censor's scissors on the US Pattern;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons advanced by the Censor Board in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have constituted an Expert Committee to review some of the statutes related to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the contracting terms and reference to the said Committee;

(e) whether the said committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.M. Bakshi to review the laws, rules and regulations administered by the Ministry of I&B. The term of reference of the said Committee were as under:—

- (i) To make study of the Information, Broadcasting and Film Sector in the country and evaluate their needs for existing Laws, Rules, Regulations to govern the Sectors.
- (ii) To specify the areas where legislation/regulation is required and which are not covered by existing laws.
- (iii) Make recommendations regarding proposed laws. Rules and regulations in these areas alongwith their rationale.
- (iv) Review existing laws in order to:
 - (a) identify the obsolete provisions

(b) Identify the provisions which need to be amended to suit the changing times.

(c) Make recommendations regarding proposed required amendments to the laws, rules and regulations.

(e) and (f) The Committee submitted, in all, six reports on the following:—

- (i) First Report (dated 20.09.2000)—Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995;
- (ii) Second Report (Dated 13.10.2000)—Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1977;
- (iii) Third Report (Dated 7.11.2000)—Press Council Act, 1867;
- (iv) Fourth Report (Dated 15.12.2000)—Cinematography Act, 1952;
- (v) Fifth Report (Dated 15.12.2000)—Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867; and
- (vi) Sixth Report (Dated 27.12.2000)—Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

The Reports of the Expert Committee are under consideration.

Excise Duty on Petro-Products

1632. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Specific Excise Duty on petro-products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for changing from *ad-valorem* duty to specific duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The details of excise duty on petroleum products for the year 2003-04 would be available after the presentation of the Budget 2003-04.

Schemes to Cate: Needs of Physically Handicapped Persons

1633. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any special schemes to cater the needs of the physically handicapped persons in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote industrial projects to provide service and opportunities for the handicapped persons in the country;

(d) the details of the amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for the same in the last 3 years;

(e) whether the Government both in Center and State find it very difficult to monitor the serious steps taken by the Government to fund and monitor such industries; and

(f) the details thereof and the serious steps taken by the Government to fund and monitor such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) A number of schemes and programmes are being implemented all over the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu for education, training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities through the National institutes, Composite Rehabilitation Centres, Regional Rehabilitation Centres and Districts Disability Rehabilitation Centres. Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) are also assisted under the Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities (Umbrella Scheme) and Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons with Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP). Soft loans are also provided by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) for self-employment ventures. A total amount of Rs. 686.82 lakhs has been released to Tamil Nadu in 2001-02 for programmes for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, under the schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

(c) to (f) The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 mandates appropriate Governments and local Authorities to frame schemes in favour of persons with disabilities for the preferential allotment of land at concessional rates, interalia, for setting up business and establishment of factories by entrepreneurs with disabilities. The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation set up in 1997 provides loans to persons with 40% or above disability for setting up small business in service or trading sector, small industrial units, manufacturing/production unit of assistive devices for disabled persons and also for agricultural activities etc. The details of the amount disbursed including that for micro-lending activities of NHFDC in the last 3 years is as under:

(Amount Rs. in Crores)*

Year	Disbursed
1999-2000	576.02
2000-2001	1,180.87
2001-2002	1,284.32

* May please be read as "Rs. in lakh" a correcting statement to this effect was made by hon. Minister in the House on 10.4.2003.

No Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to promote industrial projects for the handicapped persons in the country.

Setting up of Maulana Azad Foundation

1634. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maulana Azad Foundation has been set up to promote education amongst the minorities;

(b) if so, the steps taken by this Foundation in 2001-2002 to increase educational facilities amongst the minorities;

(c) whether any training institutes been set up by this Foundation to enable minorities to compete in information technology and related subjects;

(d) if so, the details of any tie-ups arrived at with universities in this regard; and

(e) if not, whether the Foundation will select some universities to specially train and educate minority students in areas related to Information Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Maulana Azad Education Foundation has been set up to promote education amongst, the educational backward minorities in particular and other weaker sections in general.

(b) The Foundation has sanctioned an amongst of Rs. 9,34,63,400 to 69 NGOs as grant-in-aid during the year 2001-02 Out of above, an amount of Rs 8,08,40,000/- has been given to 58 NGOs for construction/expansion of schools/colleges/hostel buildings and an amount of Rs. 1,10,93,000/- to 9 NGOs for technical education and an amount of Rs. 15,30,400/- to 2 NGOs for remedial coaching.

(c) to (e) No training institute has been set up by the Foundation in the field of Information Technology. The Foundation assist only those NGOs which are registered under the Indian Trust Act/Societies Registration Act. Universities do not fall under this category. Hence, there is no tie-up with them.

Crimes against Dalits in U.P. and Rajasthan

1635. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are the three major States which collectively add up to maximum of the total crime committed against Scheduled Castes in the country;

(b) the other States where crimes against dalits have been reported during the last three years;

(c) if so, what is the number of crimes, State-wise;

(d) whether any concrete steps and directives have been issued to the State Governments to check the crimes against dalits in their States; and

(e) if so, the extent to which these directives have been implemented by the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) The States of Uttar Pradesh (9764 cases), Rajasthan (5915 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (4432 cases) accounted for registration of highest number of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the calendar year 2001. Collectively (22,131 cases). They accounted for 67% of total of 30,022 cases registered during 2001 under the Act.

(b) The cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the calendar years 1999, 2000 and 2001 were also registered in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

(c) The number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the calendar years 1999, 2000

and 2001, State/Union Territorywise, are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) State Governments/UT Administrations, which implement the Act, are pursued to accord priority to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. The States/UTs have been addressed to take appropriate action for setting up of exclusive special courts, strengthening of administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery for effective implementation of the Act, timely investigation of registered cases, sensitization in investigating agencies through regular training programmes, taking appropriate preventive action for checking offences and involving elected public representatives and Non-Government Organizations at State, district block and village level, giving particular attention for maintenance of law and order in atrocity prone areas, taking special measures to protect life and property of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, especially in sensitive areas and use of print and media outfits to publicize provisions of the Act for creating awareness target groups and ensuring Panchayati Raj Institutions and civil society at large.

(e) Section 21(1) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 provides for the State Governments to take such measures as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Act. The suggestive communications are also addressed to them for taking specific measures towards implementation of the Act. Accordingly, Special Cells have been set up in the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Pondicherry towards implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have also identified the atrocity prone/sensitive areas in their respective States. For ensuring early prosecution of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. 137 Exclusive Special Courts, have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (07), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (06), Madhya Pradesh (29), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (04) and Uttar Pradesh (40) and Uttaranchal (01). Further all State Governments except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, which are predominantly tribal area States, have notified the existing Courts of Sessions as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act. Nevertheless, such States which have not yet, set up

exclusive special courts would be persuaded to set up exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases under the Act.

Statement

Number of Cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for the calendar year 1999, 2000 & 2001

S.No.	States/UTs	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	721	2711	2020
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1258	568	693
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	873	902
6.	Goa	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	1846	1699	1217
8.	Haryana	28	54	68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	10	17
10.	Jharkhand	-	26	155
11.	Karnataka	1239	1254	1214
12.	Kerala	NA	529	499
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3990	4122	4432
14.	Maharashtra	927	793	797
15.	Manipur	NA	0	Nil
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	1449	1354	1277
20.	Punjab	19	34	56
21.	Rajasthan	6838	6679	5915
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	1011	996	828
24.	Tripura	0	0	0
25.	Uttranchal	-	112	132

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6917	8462	9764
27.	West Bengal	9	14	10
<i>Union Territories</i>				
28.	A & N Islands	1	1	1
29.	Chandigarh	0	1	2
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	5
31.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0
32.	Delhi	14	15	17
33.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0
34.	Pondicherry	2	4	0
Total		26,285	30,315	30,022

• The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 does not extend to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

• NA—Not Available.

[*Translation*]

Employment to Minorities

1636. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to generate employment opportunities for minorities in Government jobs;

(b) if so, whether the Government have collected any data in respect of percentage of minorities in Central Government's offices;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any efforts have been made to increase the employment percentage of minorities in Government jobs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Coaching and Allied Assistance for Weaker Section

including Minorities of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Scheme of Coaching Classes for Educationally Backward Minorities of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the students belonging to weaker sections of the minorities are assisted by way of special coaching for appearing in competitive examinations for admission to professional courses and for recruitment to services under Central and State Government and Public Sector Undertakings.

Besides, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued instructions that Minorities be adequately represented in Selection Committee/Boards for making recruitment in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts/services.

Implementation of the Recommendations of Mandal Commission

1637. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of reservation is not being followed in the undertakings of his Ministry as per the recommendations of the Mandal Commissions;

(b) if so, whether the Government have reviewed the situation and have taken any action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the undertakings under his Ministry which have followed the provision of reservation and those who failed to do so; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government so as to ensure that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are implemented in the Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (e) The Government directives on the provision of reservation as per the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are being followed by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises. The implementation of the same is being monitored on a regular basis.

[English]

Additional Platform at Trivandrum Railway Station

1638. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct an additional platform at the second entry of Trivandrum Central Railway Station;

(b) whether the Government also propose to convert Nemom Railway Station under Thiruvananthapuram Division into a crossing station;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. A proposal for conversion of Nemom into a crossing station is under consideration.

[Translation]

Performance of H.E.C.

1639. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) Ranchi of Jharkhand State during the last years and till date;

(b) the names of the companies from which HEC, Ranchi received orders so far during the last three years and till date and the cost of machines supplied by it against these orders;

(c) the amount received from selling and renting the assets of Heavy Engineering Corporation during the last three years and the financial assistance provided to the company by the Government; and

(d) the complete details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to salvage and revive HEC?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) the losses suffered by the company during last three years and till date are as under:—

Year	Loss (Rs. in crore)
1999-2000	57.06
2000-2001	189.26
2001-2002	173.78
2002-2003 (upto January, 2003)	90.89

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

(c) The amount received from selling assets is nil. However, the details of the amount received against rent is as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1999-2000	2.39
2000-2001	5.23
2001-2002	11.58

Financial assistance provided by the Government:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1999-2000	64.80
2000-2001	107.36
2001-2002	137.61

(d) A number of revival package have been implemented to revive the company during 1972 to 1996. The last package was sanctioned in 1996 envisaging additional cash infusion of Rs. 252.53 crore besides waiver of interest, conversion of loan into grant/equity etc. Substantial funds have been made available to the company. However, the company could not achieve the target envisaged in the sanction scheme.

Statement

	Customer (Name of the companies from which HEC, Ranchi received orders)	Order received and supplies made against these orders during last 3 years and till date							
		Order received in Rs. Crore				Supplies made in Rs. Crore			
		1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- till date	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002-till date
1.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	27	28	26	18	27	26	26	11
2.	Vizag Steel Plant (VSP)	4	2	8	0	4	2	8	0
3.	Coal India Limited & its subsidiaries	35	36	48	33	35	36	44	16
4.	Railways	31	28	13	4	31	28	8	0
5.	Defence Organizations	1	14	2	1	1	14	2	0
6.	MECON (ISRO)	3	15	1	1	3	15	1	0
7.	BHEL	4	9	1	0	4	9	1	0
8.	Others	26	34	17	13	26	34	17	1
	Total	131	166	116	70	131	164	107	28

Variation In Entertainment Tax

1640. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no uniformity in the entertainment tax rates in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in the said rates in consultation with the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(Rs. in Crore)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Entertainment Tax is a State subject and the rates vary from State to State.

(b) and (c) With the objective of all round development of film industry, State Governments were inter-alia requested to consider rationalising the rates of Entertainment Tax so that uniform structure prevails in the country. However, no consensus was arrived at in the matter and during the 24th Conference of States and Union Territory Ministers of Information held in New Delhi on 21.1.2001, it was decided to set up a Committee for Development of Entertainment sector, to suggest the policy framework both at the Centre and in the States for realising the potential of the Entertainment Sector. One of the issues discussed in this Committee was the question of rationalizing Entertainment Tax Rates. As a result of the deliberations in the Committee, it has been decided to recommend that all States/Union Territory administrations fix a ceiling of 60% on entertainment tax. The recommendations of the Committee have been circulated to all States/UT Administrations for obtaining their views.

[English]

Performance of PSUs

1641. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises alongwith details in turnover/operating income, net profit, provision for tax, contribution to Central Exchequer and Gross Internal Resource Generation of last years;

(b) whether after liberalization not only absolute amounts but important financial rates have also improved; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The details of performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are available in the Public Enterprises Survey, which is placed in Parliament every year. However, during the last three years viz. 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the performance of CPSEs is as follows:

Indicators	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Turnover	310179	389199	458227
Net Profit	13203	14331	15653
Provision for Tax	6499	7706	9313
CTCE*	46934	56157	60978
GIRG#	31302	35933	37802

*CTCE : Contribution to Central Exchequer

#GIRG : Gross Internal Resource Generation

(b) and (c) By and large, absolute amounts and important financial ratios have improved after liberalization, the details of which are available in the Public Enterprises Survey of the respective year.

Agreement with Uzbekistan

1642. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into any agreement with Uzbekistan or any other country during the year 2001-2002 for providing I.L. 76 to Air Force with refuelling facility during the flight;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to manufacture such aircraft indigenously;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) An agreement has been signed in February, 2001 with Uzbekistan for procurement of six IL-78 Flight Refuelling Aircraft (FRA).

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Indigenous manufacture is not considered feasible because of limited requirement of such aircraft.

[English]

Ease of Government Control on ONGC

1643. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC is planning a Non-Governmental joint venture to free itself from the Government control, as reported in *Indian Express*, dated February 10, 2003;

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

(c) whether ONGC and other Private Companies have been a go ahead by the Government to set up retail outlets for petrol and diesel?

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety, environmental concerns vis-a-vis setting up of retail outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In view of the recent policy changes in the hydrocarbon sector, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), a Navratna Public Sector Undertaking in the upstream hydrocarbon sector, intends to expand its business through value chain integration encompassing refining and marketing sectors also, so that it can effectively face market competition. In this scenario, examination of various options by the management of ONGC, for efficient structure and to seize emerging business opportunities, has been a continuous process. ONGC has informed that their Board of Directors has not taken any decision on formation of the said Non-Government joint venture, as of now.

(c) to (e) Government have allowed Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), M/s Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and M/s Essar Oil Limited (EOL) for setting up Retail outlets as per the guidelines laid down by Government vide its resolution dated 8th March, 2002. All the companies are required to follow statutory conditions prescribed by various agencies for setting up of retail outlets.

Information to Supreme Court on CNG Price Hike

1644. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently asked the present and former top officials of the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) to explain their stand on the charge that they had misled the court on the CNG price hike and the supply of CNG to bus fleet in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the officials explained the reasons for misleading the court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has informed that IGL and its officials have filed Affidavits before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The matter is subjudice.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Bhojpuri Channel

1645. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to start a Bhojpuri Channel at National level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of regional broadcasting centres where from Bhojpuri programmes are already being telecast/proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no proposal to start a Bhojpuri Channel.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Doordarshan Kendras at Lucknow, Patna, Gorakhpur, and Muzaffarpur are telecasting dramas, serials and folk songs in Bhojpuri.

[*English*]

Mobilisation of Funds by GAIL

1646. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) plans to mop up fund from the market for its ongoing projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects of GAIL which are underway and have been delayed due to paucity of funds; and

(d) the total amount likely to be required by GAIL for completion of these projects and the amount spent on the implementation of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) propose to raise Rs. 1400 crore to meet its capital expenditure plan in 2003-04 for funding of its ongoing Vizag-Secunderabad LPG Pipeline Project and Dahej-Vijaipur Gas Pipeline Project.

(c) No project of GAIL has been delayed due to paucity of funds.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Failure of RPF to protect the belongings of Passengers

1647. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force is failing to protect the belongings of the passengers and it is being seen as the main cause of ever increasing criminal activities in trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some guidelines have been given/proposed to be given to the Railway Protection Force in this regard by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. "Policing" being a State subject, prevention and detection of crime on the Railways, including running trains, is the constitutional responsibility of the State Governments. The cases of crime on the Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP) which functions under the control of the State Government concerned.

The primary function of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) is to provide protection and security to Railway property, which includes own assets, and the property

entrusted to it for transportation. Thus, RPF has only been entrusted with the responsibility to protect & safeguard Railway property.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Scam in Acquiring Defence Property

1648. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some defence officials were found assisting the former Chairman of Punjab Public Service Commission involved in the scam in acquiring the Defence property in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated value of the Defence property involved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A case relating to alleged involvement of Defence Estate authorities of Ambala Cantonment about irregularities committed in the sale/transfer of Defence Old Grant property known as "Masonic Lodge" in Kasauli Cantonment, Himachal Pradesh, wherein the former Chairman, Punjab Public Service Commission is involved, came to the notice of the Ministry.

The estimated value of the land and the reconstructed structure thereon works out to Rs. 21,05,605/- and Rs. 24,31,000/- respectively.

As a result of the Joint Inquiry, Disciplinary Proceedings against the Defence Estate Officer for the serious lapses committed in the sale/transfer of the said property was initiated and he was suspended. It has also been decided to resume the property and orders of the Ministry have been issued.

Exploration of Oil and Gas Reserves

1649. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a task force to boost exploration of oil and gas reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any regulation or guidelines in this regard are in force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Exploration and Production activities are regulated by the provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

Migration of Women and Children

1650. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several women and children have migrated to USA every year from poor countries of Asia and other continents and they are exploited there;

(b) if so, the number of women and children who have migrated to USA, so far during the last three years;

(c) whether his Ministry has approached the Ministry of External Affairs to intervene in the matter; and

(d) if so, their reaction on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

VRS for Employees of EIL

1651. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineers India Limited (EIL) had offered its employees Voluntary Retirement (VRS);

(b) if so, the number of employees taken VRS so far, and whether the scheme is still in operation; and

(c) if so, the details of break-up of technical and non-technical employees who have adopted for VRS so far, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 484 since 1.1.2000.

(c) The information is given as follows:—

Calendar Year	Number of employees		
	Technical	Non-technical	Total
2000	35	13	48
2001	162	75	237
2002	77	85	162
2003 (upto January 31)	32	5	37
Total	306	178	484

Directions to Oil PSUs on New Petrol Pumps

1652. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any intentions to defuse the deregulation process in petroleum sector;

(b) if not, the reasons for issuing directions to oil PSUs not to tap and install the new petrol pumps on the potential sites, meeting volume distance norms and are also economically viable; and

(c) the time by which these directions shall again be modified in the interest of oil PSUs image and profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such directions were issued to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The Government have advised the OMCs that further action for selection of sites may continue. However, final selection of dealers/distributors may be done only after finalisation of guidelines in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped

1653. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National policy for the rehabilitation of the handicapped has been formulated in the country;

(b) whether the Government have prepared a State-wise list of the handicapped for the purpose of their rehabilitation;

(c) if so, whether any norms have been fixed for giving the benefit of this scheme to the handicapped; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) A National Policy on Disability is at an advanced stage of formulation.

(b) Some States have undertaken district-wise surveys of persons with disabilities and such lists are available with the States wherever the survey has been completed.

(c) and (d) Various schemes and programmes are being implemented for rehabilitation of the persons with disabilities in areas such as rehabilitation, vocational training, employment, education, scholarships, financial assistance for economic activities etc.

[English]

Demand for Direct Train from Secunderabad to Ajmer

1654. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for a direct train from Secunderabad to Ajmer on broad gauge line for facilitating pilgrims; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to introduce a direct train under South Central Railway for this purpose from the ensuing budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Introduction of a train between Secunderabad and Ajmer has been examined but not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

[Translation]

Firing on Border

1655. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been heavy exchange of fire between the Indian and Pakistani troops on international border and LOC during the recent past;

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

(c) the number of soldiers who lost their lives during the said period and the nature of other loss India has suffered as a result thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the tension on international border and LOC?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Exchange of small arms, artillery and mortar firing from across LOC is a regular feature, though the intensity of firing varies depending upon the prevailing situation in various sectors.

(c) Thirty Three Army personnel were killed during 1.7.2002 to 20.2.2003. As per the information available for the period from 1st July 2002 to 31st January 2003, the firing in J&K has caused death of 17 civilians, 47 cattles and damages to 93 buildings.

(d) Government of India exercises restraint while taking appropriate measures to ensure security and prevent infiltration from across the International Border and Line of Control.

[English]

Uncensored Programmes from Outside Country

1656. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian as well as foreign companies are telecasting uncensored programmes into India from outside the country by uplinking on violation of Indian Broadcasting Regulatory Laws;

(b) if so, the action taken against such companies as per laws;

(c) whether the Government are aware that obscenity and nudity are continuously being exhibited in Fashion T.V. Channels;

(d) if so, the details of action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is no pre-censorship of TV programmes. Programmes of all Satellite Channels, transmitted or re-transmitted through Cable Network, are required to adhere to provisions of Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Programme Code prohibits, inter-alia, carriage of programmes, which offend good taste or decency, contain anything obscene and which are derogatory to women. Action for violation of provisions of the Code can be taken by any authorized officer, i.e. SDM, DM Commissioner of Police or any other officer notified in the Official Gazette by Central Government or State Government. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder also prohibit carriage of any programme in the Cable Services, which contravenes the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 or is not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition. The issue of pre-certification of films telecast on TV channels is being examined by this Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Law.

To look into the violations of Programme Code and Advertising Code, Government has constituted two Committees under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

These Committees, either suo-moto or on receipt of complaints, examine cases of violation of the Codes.

(c) to (e) Concerns regarding content telecast on FTV was taken up with FTV in February-March 2001. FTV agreed to modify its programming to mitigate these concerns.

In February 2002, the issue of broadcasting of Rio Carnival 2002 was taken up with FTV who conveyed their apologies for telecasting this programme and immediately removed it from their programme list.

Non-Availability of Candidates from Reserved Categories

1657. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient candidates are not available from the reserved categories for several posts under the Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill those posts; and

(c) the Government train/familiarize the candidate belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories in order to make them eligible for such posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) Reserved category candidates are generally available to fill up the reserved vacancies. In some cases some difficulties are faced when suitable candidates are not available to fill up the reserved vacancies. In the event of non-availability of SC/ST/OBC candidates to fill up the reserved vacancies under the Government of India in direct recruitment, the reserved vacancies are kept vacant to be filled up in the subsequent recruitment years by the respective categories. In case of non-availability of suitable reserved category candidates in case of promotion, reservation is carried forward to the subsequent years.

In order to fill up vacancies reserved for SCs and STs various relaxations and concessions are given. In case of direct recruitment, SCs/STs get concessions like relaxation in upper age limit by five years, exemption from payment of examination/application fee, relaxation in qualification regarding experience at the discretion of UPSC/competent authority, relaxation in standards of suitability, etc. In case of promotion they get concession like extension of zone of consideration to five times the number of vacancies in case suitable SC/ST candidates are not available within the normal zone of consideration, relaxation in marks/standards of evaluation, relaxation in upper age limit by five years where upper age limit for promotion is prescribed not exceeding 50 years etc. In order to fill vacancies reserved for OBCs, concessions like relaxation in upper age limit by three years are given to them. There is also a ban on de-reservation of reserved vacancies in case of direct recruitment.

(c) Under the scheme title, "Coaching and Allied Assistance for Weaker Sections", 90% central assistance is provided to NGOs, Universities and Institutions running

coaching programmes and balance 10% by concerned State/UT. Institutions run by State Governments are paid 50% central assistance (100% in case of UTs). Assistance is provided for preparation for recruitment to all services in Groups "A" and "B" under the Central and State Governments, public sector undertakings, banks and in private sector.

Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities

1658. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to each State for implementing National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate the disabled person in every state under the NPRPD in those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) The NPRPD envisages provision of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities at grass roots level through a four tier structure—at Gram Panchayat, Block District and State level. The steps in implementation of NPRPD by the states inter alia include; to select districts under the scheme, to identify/select possible collaborating institutions/organizations/professions; to select Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Workers and Multi Purpose Rehabilitation Workers (MRWs) and provide them appropriate training for prevention of the causes of disabilities and for identification, early detection and timely intervention through community based rehabilitation; to initiate various rehabilitation and referral services at districts and state levels.

Due to initial procedural delays, implementation of the scheme started late in most of the states. 74 districts have been selected and the grass root level workers i.e. Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) and Multi-purpose Rehabilitation Worker (MRWs) in these districts have been identified.

The training to these persons is at various stages of implementation. State Resource Centre have been established in 9 states i.e. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab and Chandigarh.

Statement

National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD)

S. No.	State/UT	Amount Released in (lakhs)			
		During 1999-2000	During 2000-2001	For 2001-2002	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.50	198.35	156.5	366.90
2.	Assam	12.50	260.3	203.9	476.70
3.	Andhra Pradesh	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
4.	Orissa	25.00	333.35	156.05	379.40
5.	Uttar Pradesh	25.00	446.15	347.45	818.60
6.	Uttaranchal	0	148.9	108.2	257.10
7.	Karnataka	25.00	198.35	156.05	379.40
8.	Kerala	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
9.	Gujarat	12.50	136.35	156.05	366.90
10.	Goa	12.50	71.45	60.35	147.30
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	198.35	156.05	379.40
13.	Tripura	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
14.	Nagaland	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
15.	Punjab	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
16.	West Bengal	12.50	137.4	108.2	257.10
17.	Bihar	25.00	322.25	251.75	599.00
18.	Jharkhand	0.00	210.85	156.05	365.90
19.	Manipur	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25.00	384.2	299.6	708.80
21.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	207.9	156.05	363.95
22.	Maharashtra	25.00	198.35	156.05	379.40
23.	Meghalaya	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
24.	Mizoram	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
25.	Rajasthan	25.00	198.35	156.05	379.40
26.	Sikkim	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
27.	Haryana	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
28.	Himachal Pradesh	12.50	136.4	108.2	257.10
29.	Andaman Nicobar	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
30.	Chandigarh	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
31.	Daman & Diu	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
33.	Delhi	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
34.	Pondicherry	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
35.	Lakshadweep	12.50	74.45	60.35	147.30
Total		500.00	5551.95	4361.2	10413.15

Digitalisation of Cable T.V.

1659. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission from analog to digital in cable TV industry is in tune with guidelines by the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether consumers interest are being kept in mind while digitalising cable TV industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Government has not mandated technology in cable TV industry which is at

present operating in digital as well as analog mode. Section 9 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 requires that the equipment used in the cable TV network should conform to the Indian Standards published by the Bureau of Indian Standards in accordance with the provisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

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

Money Spent on Power Reforms

1660. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to spend some money on reforms in the power sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof on power reforms programme was held in the month of January/February, 2003;

(c) whether any workshop on power reforms programme was held in the month of January/February, 2003;

(d) if so, the main objective of the workshop; and

(e) the extent to which the Government are confident of improving power reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to upgrade the sub-transmission and distribution network with the objective of accomplishing reduction of transmission and distribution (technical and commercial) losses, reduction in cash losses by State Electricity Boards/Utilities and supply of reliable and interruption free power, the Government of India introduced the Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) in February, 2001 now rechristened as Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP). An amount of Rs. 978.04 crores was released to the States in the year 2000-01 and an amount of Rs. 1087.59 crores has been released in present financial year under APDRP scheme. Details of the release are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) Under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme, the Government has formulated a six level intervention strategy to rejuvenate the power sector, primarily to make it viable. The main features of this strategy are:

1	Issues		Initiatives	
	2	3	4	5
National Level	i.	Policy issues	i.	Electricity Bill
	ii.	Legal frame work	ii.	Committee for standardization
	iii.	Standardization	iii.	Accounting Standards
	iv.	Accounting		
State Level	i.	Tariff fixation	i.	Restructure SEB
	ii.	Unbundling	ii.	Remove Cross Subsidy
	iii.	Subsidies & Budgetary support	iii.	Management of Distribution
SEB Level	i.	Restructuring	i.	Conditions Precedent
	ii.	Accounting	ii.	Implementation of Grid Code
	iii.	MIS	iii.	TOD metering
	iv.	Erratic frequency		
Distribution Circle Level	i.	Outage reduction	i.	100% Static meters
	ii.	Loss reduction	ii.	Energy Accounting
	iii.	Reliability	iii.	Responsibility & accountability for billing and collection
	iv.	Voltage Accountability	iv.	Scheme for rewards and punishments

1	2	3	4	5
Feeder Level	i. Reliability		i. Capacity Building	
	ii. Erratic Voltages		ii. Project Management	
	iii. Metering & Billing Collection		iii. Profit Center	
	iv. HT/LT Ratio		iv. District-wise planning	
			v. Technical upgradation	
Consumer Level	i. Metering		i. Energy Conservation Act	
	ii. Compliance of Billing		ii. DSM	
	iii. Consumer satisfaction		iii. Public Awareness	
			iv. Road Shows	
			v. Penal provision for theft	

Statement*Status of Fund Release under APDP/APDRP*

Sl. No.	State	Total 2000-01	Total 2002-03
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.45	111.82
2.	Bihar	21.44	16.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.26	10.00
4.	Delhi	-	-
5.	Goa	-	15.52
6.	Gujarat	13.62	75.42
7.	Haryana	49.62	37.28
8.	Jharkhand	21.97	12.00
9.	Karnataka	81.50	87.46
10.	Kerala	-	30.43
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40.32	51.35
12.	Maharashtra	134.44	91.74
13.	Orissa	38.00	14.72
14.	Punjab	37.70	41.72
15.	Rajasthan	45.00	90.64
16.	Tamil Nadu	65.54	76.57
17.	Uttar Pradesh	101.46	30.12
18.	West Bengal	43.50	19.02
19.	Assam	20.02	96.97

1	2	3	4
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.32	0.00
21.	Himachal Pradesh	25.32	33.04
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.99	-
23.	Manipur	0.72	2.67
24.	Meghalaya	1.81	6.57
25.	Mizoram	1.06	3.78
26.	Nagaland	1.89	13.14
27.	Sikkim	6.38	17.20
28.	Tripura	5.00	2.67
29.	Uttaranchal	4.80	99.63
	Bhuj	96.00	-
Total		978.13	1087.59

*[Translation]***Crore Rupees to Non-Governmental Organisation**

1661. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of NGOs in the country to whom financial assistance is given by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of the activities of such NGOs;

(c) whether the Government have noticed any cases of misappropriation of funds by these NGOs;

(d) if so, the details along with the action taken against such defaulted units;

(e) whether a Committee was constituted to evaluate the work of the NGOs and the committee has submitted its report;

(f) if so, the NGOs against whom the committee has reported and the action taken by the Government against them; and

(g) whether the Government have found out the connivance of many officers in this act of corruption and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment extends financial assistance to over 2600 Voluntary Organisations and NGOs. Details of State-wise releases are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No, Sir.

Statement I

State-wise No. of NGOs & Amount released during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Year-wise grant-in-aid released (Rs. in lakhs)					
		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	323	2413.36	317	2286	397	2639.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	13.00	1	6.32	4	45.18
3.	Assam	37	142.36	45	211.40	57	203.28
4.	Bihar	46	238.04	32	345.72	75	534.94
5.	Chhattisgarh			1	9.08	9	37.11
6.	Goa	6	33.17	6	24.87	9	44.50
7.	Gujarat	60	347.62	74	716.11	87	493.21
8.	Haryana	59	248.67	56	363.97	63	259.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	69.29	13	126.01	12	63.04
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	28.91	15	108.78	16	134.80
11.	Jharkhand			2	7.35	10	24.24
12.	Karnataka	133	1014.60	128	1116.20	183	1270.99
13.	Kerala	82	635.86	92	703.61	107	784.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60	300.05	66	297.17	111	448.06
15.	Maharashtra	151	872.05	135	903.15	222	1069.19
16.	Manipur	108	369.80	91	411.80	111	347.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	6	27.38	6	59.79	9	71.44
18.	Mizoram	9	78.11	11	84.21	9	91.96
19.	Nagaland	8	49.86	8	46.07	13	50.63
20.	Orissa	149	1195.70	136	1059.70	184	1284.72
21.	Punjab	49	256.56	42	317.41	48	299.90
22.	Rajasthan	40	611.77	46	643.90	113	801.49
23.	Sikkim	1	3.12	2	5.47	4	7.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	132	762.70	112	742.32	163	909.59
25.	Tripura	11	26.65	9	36.24	11	53.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	349	2964.95	243	2792.96	301	3653.77
27.	Uttaranchal			9	117.05	28	194.64
28.	West Bengal	155	1163.28	150	1337.40	171	1547.20
29.	A & N Islands	1	0.55	1	1.58	1	5.28
30.	Chandigarh	5	32.03	6	33.29	6	16.60
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1	1.53
32.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	53	1431.75	102	1227.9	125	1607.98
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Pondicherry	8	16.99	4	22.65	5	22.48
Total		2056	15348.18	1961	16164.9	2665	19019.6

Statement II

State-wise List of NGOs Blacklisted during the last three years i.e., from 1999-2000 to 2001-02

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Organisation	Reasons for blacklisting/stoppage of grants-in-aid	Amount involved	Action taken for recovery	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Sri Durga Education Society, D. NO. 17-105, Sundaraiyet Street, Chittoor Dist. A.P.	Found to be fictitious		Blacklisted	
2.	Christ Rural Development and Education Society, Dalavayapalli (V), Kodikanda (P.O.) Chilamethur Mandal, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.	1.35	For recovery letter is to be required written to concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sangameshwara Education Society, D.No. 11-292-A2-02, 4th Cross, Aravind Nagar, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.	0.99	For recovery letter is to be required written to concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate	
4.	Cultural Action in Rural Development, Pamidi, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.	1.26	For recovery letter is to be required written to concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate	
5.	Adarsha Mahila Mandali, MIG-II 50, APHB Colony Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.	0.77	For recovery letter is to be required written to concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate	
6.	Mercy Minority Educational Society, 13-2-668, 1st Cross, Ramchandra Nagar, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.	2.94	For recovery letter is to be required written to concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate	
7.	Mother India, Gorantla-515231, Anantapur, A.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation to show cause notice.	1.37	For recovery letter is to be required written to concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate	
8.	Learning in the Field of Training (LIFT), Flat No. 302, Rockey Apartments Venkatreddy Colony, Secunderabad, AP	The project and the Organisation was not in existence.	1.85	The concerned State Government and District Collector was requested to recover grant from the applicant.	
9.	Yuvajana Vikalangula Samkeshma, Sangam Kummara, Palam Road, Vinukonda, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh- 522647	Found less no. of beneficiaries at the time of inspection of CIF. Which were also not actual Street Children	0.22	Amount involved recovered.	0.24
10.	Social Service Society for Poor People, 1/2909, Tharaka Ramapuram, Dharamavaram, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Centre for rehabilitation of children of prostitutes for which grant was sanctioned was not in existence.	0.51	Amount involved recovered.	0.54
Bihar					
11.	Gramin Vikas Sangathan, P.O. Kormathu Bhaya, Pai Bigha Gaya (Bihar)	The NGO had been reported to have received grant from Ministry on false recommendation of State Government of Bihar. This has reported by Secretary, Govt. of Bihar through the office of CCD	9.86	Blacklisted order on 02.06.1999. Show Cause notice issued as per directions of High Court.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi					
12.	Delhi Education Centre, Zia Sarai, New Delhi	Performance found unsatisfactory—stoppage of further grant-in-aid		Letter written to Distt. Collector and State Government for recovery of amount.	
Goa					
13.	Asha Bhavan, Goa	The NGO was found to be non-functional	0.78	Amount involved recovered.	0.78
Gujarat					
14.	Unigramodhyog Rachanatmak Samiti, Surendra Nagar, Gujarat	Project was not functioning satisfactory		Blacklisted	
15.	Bagini Niketan, 10/Tulsi Marg Baug Colony, Near Core House Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	The Organisation was not implementing the project as per the scheme.	0.38	It was felt that the blacklisting of the organisation is sufficient since recovery of the grant is not feasible.	
Karnataka					
16.	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Pre- examination Coaching Centre, Near Ram Mandir, Bihar-585041	Non-existence of institution. Forged recommendation of the State Government.	7.52	Letter written to Distt. Collector and State Government for recovery of amount	
17.	Independent Pre-examination Coaching Centre, 1, Muniyappa Layout, New Police Station Road, K.R. Puram, Bangalore, Karnataka	Non-existence of institution. Forged recommendation of the State Governments.	4.70	Letter written to Distt. Collector and State Government for recovery of amount	
Maharashtra					
18.	Jan Kalyan Samaj Vikas Sanstha, Osmanabad, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.	4.80	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
19.	International Mission of Dr. Ambedkar Education Society, Nagpur, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.	3.40	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
20.	Apang Association, Amravati, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.	6.40	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
21.	Tantrik Prashikshan Sansthan, Amravati, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.	3.51	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
22.	Shiv Shakti Education Society, Nagpur, Maharashtra	The Centre was found to be non-existent.	3.40	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
23.	Jambuant Maharaj Shikshan Sansthan, Banjara Colony, Khokadpura, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Functioning of the project found very unsatisfactory almost non functional.	0.48	Orders for blacklisting and recovery of grants by State Govt. issued on 11.9.2001.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Savitribai Jyotirao Phule Samaj Sanstha, Harhala, Taluk Mangroolpir, Distt.—Akola, Maharashtra.	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra	2.50	State Govt. of Maharashtra was requested to take legal steps against the persons who submitted fraudulent proposals	
25.	Apanga Association, Nandgaon Khandeshwar, Distt.—Amravati, Maharashtra.	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra	2.40	State Govt. of Maharashtra was requested to take legal steps against the persons who submitted fraudulent proposals	
26.	Apanga Mahila Mandal, Amravati, C/o Kamala Jadhav, Maharashtra.	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra	2.40	State Govt. of Maharashtra was requested to take legal steps against the persons who submitted fraudulent proposals	
27.	Akshar Sarvajnik Vachnalaya, Ambika Nagar, Distt.—Akola, Maharashtra.	Forged recommendation of Government of Maharashtra	2.40	State Govt. of Maharashtra was requested to take legal steps against the persons who submitted fraudulent proposals	
Rajasthan					
28.	Chetna Public School Samiti, B-22 Sanjay Colony, Nehru Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Project was not functioning satisfactorily		Blacklisted	
Tamil Nadu					
29.	Enmasse Counselling Technical Centre, 157 Alwarpet Street, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Project was not functioning satisfactorily and misappropriation of funds	9.13	Filed court case	
Uttar Pradesh					
30.	Jan Seva Sansthan, Kaundhiyara, District Allahabad, UP	Two inspections on 10.7.2000 and 27.1.2001 revealed no activity in the project.	5.10	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
31.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, 280/69, Tilak Nagar, Baghambari Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	The organization was not running the project for which grant was sanctioned.	5.10	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
32.	Harijan Kalyan Samiti, Karouli, Lathouri, Distt. Ambedkar Nagar, UP	The Centre was found to be non-functional.	2.57	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.	
33.	Bhartiya Samojothhan Seva Sansthan, Nehru Nagar, Chakiaawa, Deoria (UP)	A complaint from Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi, MP (Deoria) vide 10.10.2001 that the organisation was found to be non functional. This was further verified on further enquiry through the Ministry officials.	2.43	Since the NGO has contested the finding in Court, the State Govt. has been asked to furnish a detailed factual report.	
34.	Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Avam Mahila Vikas Seva Sansthan, Village and PO Chakiaawa, Deoria UP	A complaint from Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi, MP (Deoria) vide letter dated 10.10.2001 that the organisation was found to be non functional. This was further verified on further enquiry through the Ministry officials.	5.10	Since the NGO has contested the finding in Court, the State Govt. has been asked to recover the grant.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	National Institute of Social Welfare, Faizabad, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	3.40	State Government asked to recover the grant.	
36.	Jan Kalyan Evam Nari Uthan Samiti, Faizabad, U.P.	The Centre was not found to be working as envisaged under the Scheme.	3.40	State Government asked to recover the grants released earlier and seize the assets.	
37.	Awadh Sansthan, Ramghat, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	The project and the organisation was not in existence.	3.40	State Government asked for recovery of the grants released earlier.	
38.	Bharatiya Gramin Kshetra Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Jai Narain Verma Road, Fatehgarh, Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	The organisation was not running the project for which grant was sanctioned.	5.00	Blacklisted on 14.06.2000. The State Govt. has been asked to initiate recovery proceedings.	
39.	Bal Vikas Avam Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Post: Nawabgaj, Distt: Gonda, U.P.	Reported to be non functional by State Govt. of U.P. and JS (SD&A) who inspected on 17.6.2000.	9.00	Blacklisted on 05.09.2000. A representation has been received against the decision. NGO was blacklisted and State Govt. was asked to initiate recovery proceedings.	
40.	Nandini Bal Vikas and Gramin Gramodhyog Sewa Samiti, Vill. Parbati, P.O. Harwanhpur, Distt. Gonda, U.P.	Adverse Report of the Inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation.	6.84	The State Govt. has been asked on 22.8.2001 to recover the last grants. Reply from the State Govt. is awaited.	
41.	Ambedkar Gramodhyog Seva Sansthan, Ram Janki Nagar, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Project was not functioning satisfactorily	34.32	Grants since has been suspended and the NGO blacklisted. State Govt has been asked to recover the grants on 3.8.2001.	
42.	Anjuman Madrasa Islamia, Jalaun, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	7.14	State Govt. has been asked to recover the grants on 3.8.2001	
43.	Murtidhar Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Rustampur, Dhiya, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	Project was not functioning satisfactorily	1.29	State Govt. has been asked to recover the grants on 1.8.2001.	
44.	Rashtriya Samaj Kalyan Sangh, B-405, Gopala Tower, 50-Ramtirath Marg, Lucknow, UP	Fake recommendation reported by the State Government.	2.41	Release of grants has been suspended and the NGO blacklisted. State Govt has been asked to recover the grants in 1.8.2001.	
45.	Sarva Kalyan Sansthan, 564/44, Guru Nanak Nagar Allambagh, Lucknow, UP	The project of the organisation was found non-existing as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.	54.99	A Show cause notice for blacklisting and recovery of grants sent on 4.2.2002. The reply of NGO was not satisfactory, therefore, the NGO has been blacklisted.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Anant Ashram, LD-9, Sector F, LDA Colony, Kanpur Road, Lucknow, UP	The project of the organisation was found non-existing as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.	6.65	A Show cause notice for blacklisting and recovery of grants sent on 4.2.2002. The reply of NGO was not satisfactory, therefore, the NGO has been blacklisted.	
47.	Prabhat Antarastriya, MD-1 LDA Colony, Lucknow (UP)	The project of the organisation was found non-existing to be fake as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.		NGO blacklisted as the organisation was found to be non-functional.	
48.	Sewa Lok Kalyan Samity, Tarangini Marg, ELIDCO Colony, Bangla Bazar, Post Office Bahadrakh, Lucknow (UP)	The project of the organisation was found to be fake as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.		NGO blacklisted as the organisation was found to be non-functional.	
49.	Propkari Sansthan, LS-2/648, Sector-F, Janakipuram, Lucknow, UP	Number of inmates present at the time of inspection was very less.	0.98	Letter to District Magistrate has been sent on 16.5.2000 for recovery	
50.	Ambedkar Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Maharajganj, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	4.50	NGO has been blacklisted.	
51.	Karunodaya Sewa Sansthan, Mirzapur, U.P.	The Centre was found to be non-functional.	2.27	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been requested for recovery of the amount alongwith 6% penal interest.	
52.	U.P. Rana Beni Madhav Jan Kalyan Samiti, Rai Bareilly, U.P.	Adverse report from DM, Rai Bareilly.	1.85	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been requested for recovery of the amount alongwith 6% penal interest.	
53.	Abhinav Sewa Sansthan, Dwarika Ganj, Sultanpur, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	9.60	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been requested for recovery for recovery of the amount alongwith 6% penal interest.	
West Bengal					
54.	Vivekanand Anath Ashram, Vill & Post-Kamlai, PS: Intahar, Distt. Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	Project was not functioning satisfactorily	3.46	Letter has been issued to State Govt. for recovery	
Total			255.32		1.56

[English]

Reservation Benefits to OBCs

1662. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limit of Rs. 1 lakh of annual income fixed in 1993 for excluding persons from the reservation benefits of OBCs still continues inspite of the vast change in the economy and income levels; and

(b) whether the Government propose to revise this income criteria of excluding the creamy layer to render justice to the OBC candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

NGOs In Uttar Pradesh

1663. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGOs in UP that have been penalized during the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the details of the action taken against such organization so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SANJAY PASWAN): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

List of NGOs of Uttar Pradesh Blacklisted during the last three years i.e. from 1999-2000 to 2001-02

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Name & address of the Organisation	Reasons for blacklisting/ stoppage of grants-in-aid	Amount involved	Action taken for recovery
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	Jan Seva Sansthan, Kaundhiyara, District, Allahabad, UP	Two inspections on 10.7.2000 and 27.1.2001 revealed to activity in the project.	5.10	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.
2.	Allahabad	Manav Shika Prasar Samiti, 280/69, Tilak Nagar, Baghambari Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	The organization was not running the project for which grant was sanctioned.	5.10	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	Harijan Kalyan Samiti, Karouli, Lathouri, Distt. Ambedkar Nagar. U.P.	The Centre was found to be non-functional.	2.57.	State Government asked to recover the grant and seize the assets of the organisation.
4.	Deoria	Bhartiya Samojjathan Sansthan, Nehru Nagar, Chakiawa, Deoria (UP)	A complaint from Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi, MP (Deoria) vide letter dated 10.10.2001 that the organisation was found to be non functional. This was further verified on further enquiry through the Ministry officials.	2.43	Since the NGO has contested the finding in court, the State Govt. has been asked to furnish as detailed factual report.
5.	Deoria	Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Avam Mahila Vikas Seva Sansthan, Village and PO Chakiawa, Deoria, UP	A complaint from Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi, MP (Deoria) vide letter dated 10.10.2001 that the organisation was found to be non functional. This was further verified on further	5.10	Since the NGO has contested the finding in Court, the State Govt. has been asked to recover the Grant.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			enquiry through the Ministry officials.		
6.	Faizabad	National Institute of Social Welfare, Faizabad, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	3.40	State Government asked to recover the grants released earlier and seize the assets.
7.	Faizabad	Jan Kalyan Evam Nari Uthan Samiti, Faizabad, U.P.	The Centre was not found to be working as envisaged under the Scheme.	3.40	State Government asked to recover the grants released earlier and seize the assets.
8.	Faizabad	Awadh Sansthan, Ramghat, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	The project and the organisation was not in existence	3.40	State Government asked for recovery of the grants released earlier.
9.	Farukhabad	Bharatiya Gramin Kshetra Gramodhyog Vikas Samiti, Jai Narain Verma Road, Fatehgarh, Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	The organization was not running the project for which grant was sanctioned.	5.00	Blacklisted on 14.06.2000. The State Govt. has been asked to initiate recovery proceedings.
10.	Gonda	Bal Vikas Avam Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Post: Nawabganj, Distt: Gonda, U.P.	Reported to be non functional by State Govt. of U.P. and JS (SD&A) who inspected on 17.6.2000.	9.00	Blacklisted on 05.09.2000. A representation has been received against the decision. NGO was blacklisted and State Govt. was asked to initiate recovery proceedings.
11.	Gonda	Nandini Bal Vikas and Gramin Gramodhyog Sewa Samiti, Vill. Parbati, P.O. Harwanshpur, Distt. Gonda, U.P.	Adverse Report of the inspecting Officer and no satisfactory explanation by the Organisation.	6.84	The State Govt. has been asked on 22.8.2001 to recover the last grants. Reply from the State Govt. is awaited.
12.	Gorakhpur	Ambedkar Gramodhyog Seva Sansthan, Ram Janki Nagar, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Project was not functioning satisfactorily.	34.32	Grants since has been suspended and the NGO blacklisted. State Govt. has been asked to recover the grants on 3.8.2001.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Jalaun	Arnjuman Madrasa Islamia, Jalaun, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	7.14	State Govt. has been asked to recover the grants on 3.8.2001.
14.	Jaunpur	Murlidhar Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Rustampur, Dhiya, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	Project was not functioning satisfactorily.	1.29	State Govt. has been asked to recover the grants on 1.8.2001.
15.	Lucknow	Rashtriya Samaj Kalyan Sangh, B-405, Gopala Tower, 50 Ramtirath Marg, Lucknow, UP	Fake recommendation reported by the State Government.	2.41	Release of grants has been suspended and the NGO blacklisted. State Govt. has been asked to recover the grants on 1.8.2001.
16.	Lucknow	Sarva Kalyan Sansthan, 564/44, Guru Nanak Nagar Allambagh, Lucknow, UP	The project of the organisation was found non-existing as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.	54.99	A Show cause notice for black listing and recovery of grants sent on 4.2.2002. The reply of NGO was not satisfactory, therefore, the NGO has been blacklisted.
17.	Lucknow	Anant Ashram, LD-9, Sector F, LDA Colony, Kanpur Road, Lucknow, UP	The project of the organisation was found non-existing as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.	6.65	A Show cause notice for black-listing and recovery of grants sent on 4.2.2002. The reply of NGO was not satisfactory, therefore, the NGO has been blacklisted.
18.	Lucknow	Prabhat Antarashtriya, MD-1 LDA Colony, Lucknow (UP)	The project of the organisation was found to be fake as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.		NGO blacklisted as the organisation was found to be non-functional.
19.	Lucknow	Sewa Lok Kalyan Samity, Tarangini Marg, ELIDCO Colony, Bangla Bazar, Post office Bahadruk, Lucknow (UP)	The project of the organisation was found to be fake as per letter of 24.3.2001 of the State Govt.		NGO blacklisted as the organisation was found to be non-functional.
20.	Lucknow	Propkari Sansthan, LS-2/648, Sector-F, Janakipuram, Lucknow, UP	Number of inmates present at the time of inspection was very less.	0.98	Letter to District Magistrate has been sent on 16.5.2000 for recovery

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharajganj	Ambedkar Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Maharajganj, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	4.50	NGO has been blacklisted
22.	Mirzapur	Karunodaya Sewa Sansthan, Mirzapur, U.P.	The Centre was found to be non-functional.	2.27	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been requested for recovery of the amount alongwith 6% penal interest.
23.	Rai Bareilly	U.P. Rana Beni Madhav Jan Kalyan Samiti, Rai Bareilly, U.P.	Adverse report from DM, Rai Bareilly.	1.85	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been requested for recovery of the amount alongwith 6% penal interest.
24.	Sultanpur	Abhinav Sewa Sansthan, Dwarika Ganj, Sultanpur, U.P.	The NGO found to be non-existent.	9.60	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been requested for recovery of the amount alongwith 6% penal interest.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the opposition...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh to lay the Paper on the Table of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh, you may please go ahead.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not taking anything on record, excepting what Shri Jaswant Singh says.

...*(Interruptions)**

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Economic Survey, 2002-2003' (Hindi and English versions)...*(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7044/2003]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Statement regarding comments/ observations of Auditors/replies furnished by the management of the National Industrial Development Corporation on their accounts for the year 2001-2002.

(iii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New

Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 7045/2003]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Instruments Limited Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 7046/2003]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the HMT Limited Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the HMT Limited Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above...(*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 7047/2003]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. I have not allowed you to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not taking anything on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) (Procedure and Conduct of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. N-10/3/2000-PB Cell (Vol.I) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2002 under section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 7048/2003]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society, India Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Children's Film Society, India, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above...(*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 7049/2003]

12.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including Minutes (Hindi & English versions) of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto:—

(1) Twenty-third Report on Ministry of Tribal Affairs—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Rajasthan.

(2) Twenty-fourth Report on Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs-Banking Division)—Policy of recruitment of staff in various nationalised banks after abolition of Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs).

12.03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Twelfth Report

[*English*]

DR. S. VENUGOPAL (Adilabad): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you can see me in my Chamber. I will explain you what has happened to your notice.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can the matters pertaining to Zero Hour be referred to the Business Advisory Committee...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Such a serious matter is being hushed up...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting when I am on my legs?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Kumar, you were the Minister, when the Chairperson is on his legs, you are supposed to occupy your seat. How can it go on like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete my statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I have no objection to raise any issue by the Members which is agreed to by the Business Advisory Committee or which is permissible under the rules. I am examining the matter which he has given to me. I will inform him as early as possible so that whatever issue he wants to raise, he can raise it in the House. But this is not the way of doing it. Somebody stands up in the House. Even in spite of mentioning it a number of times, he tries to raise the issue. Unnecessarily, chaos is created in the House and the subject matter before the House remains pending. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to raise the issues in a proper manner. The Members who want to raise a particular issue, can raise it in a proper manner at the right time and with the permission of the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. You can meet me in the Chamber after a short while. I am ready to allow it as per the rules.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Till a decision is taken by the Chair on my point Shrimati Sonia Gandhi should

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the minutes (Hindi and English edition) of the 11th meeting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House, held on 11th December, 2002...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, may please make the statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, against the leader of opposition, Smt. Sonia Gandhi...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not talking the allegations on record at all.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make it clear to the House that any issue can be raised in the House under the rules provided it is permitted to be raised. I have received a notice from Shri Prabhunath Singh. I am examining the notice. I can also assure him that if the subject is to be discussed in the House, the Business Advisory Committee is entitled to decide whether a particular subject is to be discussed in the House or not.

...(Interruptions)

be arrested under 'POTA'. She is sitting in the House despite a serious allegation levelled against her.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the ruling on this.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

12.07 hrs.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 3rd March, 2003 will consist of:

- (1) Reply to discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
- (2) General Discussion on Railway Budget for 2003-2004.
- (3) Discussion and Voting on:
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2003-2004.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2002-2003.
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2000-2001.

Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Customs Tariff (Amendments) Ordinance 2003 and consideration and passing of the Customs Tariff (Amendments) Bill, 2003 and General Discussion on General Budget for 2003-2004.

Discussion and Voting on:

- (a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2003-2004
- (b) Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 2002-2003.
- (c) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2000-2001.
- (4) Discussion on Resolution seeking rejection of the Award given on 12 February, 1999 by the Board of Arbitration in CA. Reference No. 13 of 1992 in respect of Grant of Touring Special Pay to Audit Staff in Indian Audit and Accounts Department in

terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for joint Consultative Machinery.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may please be included in the agenda for the next week:

People from Rajasthan visit Hardwar in large numbers to perform religious rites. But they have to undergo a lot of inconvenience in the absence of a direct train between Ajmer the heat of Rajasthan and Hardwar.

There is a need to accord early sanction to the proposals of Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer (Rajasthan) lying pending with the Ministry of H.R.D. and release UGC grants without delay....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I am on a point of information.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing like a point of information now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am on a point of information. I may kindly be permitted to make it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will permit you to raise it at the appropriate time. Please sit down now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: On the observations made by the Chairs, I am on a point of information.

Shall we understand that there would be a full-fledged discussion in the House, on the subject on which Shri Prabhunath Singh has given notice, after consideration by the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER: It will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: That is exactly why I wanted this information. If the subject on which the notice is given is going to be mentioned in the House during 'Zero Hour', it will not go before the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, I have not started 'Zero Hour'. Why are you raising this question and wasting the time of the House. When I permit you in 'Zero Hour', you can raise this, not now. This is just wasting the time of the House, which I will not permit.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to help the Ruling Party to transact business in the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please include the following items in the agenda for the next week:

The assessment of the damage occurred to the crops of the farmers on account of frost and hailstorms and Khagaria district of Bihar be made through a Central team and compensation be provided out of the National Calamities Relief Fund.

12.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—(RAILWAYS) 2002-2003

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7051/2003]

12.11¹/₂ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS- (RAILWAYS) 2000-2001

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7052/2003]

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported-Non Payment of statutory dues to the workers and employees of CPSUs and steps taken by Government in regard thereto

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of non-payment of statutory dues to the workers and employees of Central Public Sector Undertakings and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to make a statement on the situation arising out of non-payment of statutory dues to the workers and employees of the Central Public Sector Undertakings. As per the available information, as on 30.6.2002, 65 out of 240 Central PSUs have outstanding statutory dues. More than 50 per cent of these enterprises are sick and are under reference to BIFR. The enterprises who owe substantial statutory dues fall under a few sectors like textiles, heavy industry, coal and steel.

The above mentioned public enterprises are generally facing financial constraints due to their poor order book position and reluctance of the financial institutions to provide funds to the sick/loss making enterprises. It also takes time to firm up revival package for rehabilitation of the viable enterprises or even for winding up or closure of unviable enterprises. The time taken for such decisions are mainly due to procedural and legal formalities that are to be completed before winding up or closure of the enterprises/unit thereof.

The payment of statutory dues is solely the responsibility of the managements of the concerned enterprises. The Government have been providing financial assistance from time to time to the sick and loss making enterprises on case to case basis for meeting their urgent needs including the payment of dues of the workers and the employees. To some extent, such financial assistance from the Government has helped the PSUs in clearing some of their dues to the employees, on account of salary and wages. The Government and the managements

of CPSUs have taken various measures to improve the performance of the sick/loss making CPSUs such as infusion of funds, restructuring, extension of purchase preference police, manpower rationalization etc.

In spite of these measures having been taken, the situation in regard to non-payment of statutory dues continues to cause concern. The Government have taken note of the situation and have constituted a Group of Ministers to recommend ways and means to clear the balance amount of outstanding dues to the workers and employees of the CPSUs. The Group of Ministers are still in the processing of deliberations and consultations with the administrative Ministries in regard to strategies to be adopted for clearance of such dues.

The Group of Ministers is yet to submit its final recommendations. After the Group of Ministers submits its report, the Government will consider the same. I would appreciate if the hon. Members give their valuable suggestions about the manner in which this problem could be solved. Thank you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in the statement made by the Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, he has admitted that the situation is very serious. The number of PSUs having the outstanding statutory dues, is a very large one.

Only in the month of December, in reply to a question, the Minister answered that 73 Enterprises had outstanding dues to the extent of Rs. 2,068.84 crore. That figure is as on 31st December, 2001. Fourteen months before, the amount outstanding was more than Rs. 2,000 crore. Within one year, at least Rs. 500 crore have been added. Today, the amount of outstanding statutory dues is about Rs. 2,500 crore. Even those workers who have retired two or three years back are yet to get their own contribution to the Provident Fund and also the gratuity.

The largest number of such undertakings are under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. Whenever this question was raised on the floor of this House, we got the same answer from the Minister that a Group of Ministers had been constituted and they were examining the matter. Today also, the Minister has mentioned the same thing in his statement:

“The Government have taken note of the situation and have constituted a Group of Ministers to recommend ways and means to clear the balance amount of outstanding dues to the workers and employees of the CPSUs. The Group of Ministers are still in the processing of deliberations and consultations....”

This Group of Ministers was constituted in August, 2002. They are deliberating and consulting for more than six months but have not come to any conclusion how the legitimate statutory dues, like the Provident Fund, Gratuity and other wages, are to be cleared. There is the Payment of Wages Act enacted by this Parliament. Sir, as per the Payment of Wages Act, if wages are not paid within one month action could be taken against the owner of the company. But in case of Central PSUs the owner is the Government and the shares are lying with the President of India. When the owner is the Government of India and the Government itself is violating its own law, which was enacted by this Parliament, who is responsible for this?

I know that there are a large number of cases of non-payment of wages. We raised this issue in this House so many times. In the case of Burn Standard Howrah Works, at least six workers have committed suicide for non-payment of wages. The Refraction Ceramic Unit of Burn Standard of Raniganj was closed two years back and 156 workers of this group were forced to take VRS on 31-10-2000. They took VRS; they were retired but till date they have not received their provident fund account. I know the plight of these 156 workers. Today, these workers are begging from door to door because, their legitimate dues, even their own contribution have not been paid to the workers.

The workers of National Instrumentation Limited have not received their salaries for the last six months. This question was raised in this House by Shri P.R. Dasmuni only in the last Session, but no action has been taken till date. Today, I find that wages have not been paid to the workers for the last six to seven months. Sir, six workers of NJMC have committed suicide. Two workers of BJC died because of starvation. Workers are now dying of starvation because of non-payment of wages. The workers took VRS, but they did not receive their legitimate dues, their statutory dues. I would like to know whether it is the responsibility of the Government or whether it is the management of the CPSUs which is responsible. Now, the Central Government being the owner of these CPSUs, the responsibility is with the Central Government.

The hon. Minister knows the case of Hindustan Cables. This is under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Sector Enterprises. What are the total outstanding statutory dues? A sum of Rs. 82 crore is due with Burn Standard, and a sum of Rs. 80 crore is due with Andrew Yule. I can mention a number of such cases. I have the entire list of CPSUs where this sum of Rs. 2500 is outstanding.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

We have been getting the same answer from the Government that it has been referred to the Group of Ministers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take expeditious action so that the amount which is due, which is legitimate, which is called statutory due like provident fund, gratuity and wages can be paid to the workers without further delay.

Sir, in JESSOP, Instrumentation Limited, Burn Standard and a number of other industries, wages have not been paid to the workers for three to four months. How can the workers maintain their livelihood without getting wages for months together?

Sir, you were the Minister and I used to meet you and take up all these issues...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: And also a member of the Group of Ministers.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you know the plight of the workers. They have not got their legitimate dues, their own provident fund contribution, gratuity and wages, even after their normal retirement. Will the Minister today assure the House that within one month the statutory dues and also wages of the workers would be paid? Will the Minister take it up with the Group of Ministers? I would request the Minister not to waste time in deliberation and consultation. I do not know what consultation is required to make payment of their dues—provident fund contribution, gratuity and wages—with the Group of Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I cannot give you more time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister take it up with the Group of Ministers so that the Group of Ministers will take immediate, urgent and expeditious decision, and the statutory dues of the workers are cleared within one month?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I would like to ask only one question...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you know the rule? The rule is very clear. In fact, I have received requests from a number of Members to speak. You are aware that the Member who has given the notice for Calling Attention Motion is allowed to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, that is why, I request you to use your discretion. If you allow me, I will speak, otherwise not...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, this is an important issue. Please allow him to speak....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This issue is important but the House has to sacrifice the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, without treating it as a precedent, you can allow him....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I will only speak for a minute...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have no authority to do so under the rules. I cannot permit you to speak. The rule is very specific that the Member who has given the notice for Calling Attention Motion is allowed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you are pro-working class. I seek your indulgence. Sir, still you are the champion of the workers. That is why, I seek your indulgence...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not be useful at all.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you solved the crisis of Maruti Udyog. We thank you.

Sir, the hon. Minister, when I led a delegation of the National Instrumentation workers, in my presence gave a direction to clear their wages and to bring the report to BIFR. The Cabinet took a decision on 18th June for revamping the unit of the National Instrument. Some part of the bureaucracy did not comply with BIFR, and because of that he has to declare the winding up notice. Yet, the Minister had said that he would rectify it and clear the dues. Till this date, the employees of the National Instrumentation have not been paid their statutory dues.

Sir, a girl, when she could not arrange money, on the day of her marriage, had committed suicide. It is a pathetic scene. Therefore, I request the Minister to look into it and do the needful for the workers of the National Instrumentation Limited....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khaire, there are a number of hon. Members who want to speak on this. So, I cannot permit you now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have got very important issues to raise during the zero hour. So, I request you to commence the zero hour urgently.

MR. SPEAKER: It is because of that reason I am allowing to complete it.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Calling Attention Motion moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharya. For example, CII has not paid wages to its workers for the last eight-nine months. People approach us and ask us to speak to the hon. Minister as he belongs to our party...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Does Shri Vikhe Patil not listen to you? Do you know to whom you have to complain about it.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several such cases in which payment has not been made to the workers in many Public Sector Undertakings of the Central Government. I request you to give instructions to ensure speedy payment of dues to workers. I also request that this Motion for Calling Attention be taken seriously and the payment of wages or the dues of the workers be caused to be made at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: You know it very well whom to approach for lodging complaint against the Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted anybody to speak on the Calling Attention.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak during Zero Hour...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, I am not allowing each and everybody.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): I share the sentiments expressed by Shri Basu Deb Acharia...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Sir, I fully support what Shri Basu Deb Acharia has said. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House supports Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I share the sentiment expressed by Shri Basu Deb Acharia. In West Bengal, the working class people, the employees are becoming the worst sufferers due to the disinvestment policy and they are getting no protection from the Government. I would urge upon the Government to pay their dues on time. They should also continue to get proper protection from the Government of India. It is not by making statements in the House, but in reality they should be protected. We want that assurance and guarantee from the Government.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Sir don't you want to speak?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House through you that the point raised by Shri Acharya regarding arrears and statutory dues...(*Interruptions*) I would like to point out in this regard that the Government have released Rs. 1923 crore through cash and non-cash payments over the last five years for reviving those sick public sector units which have been referred to BIFR and for those also which have not been referred to the BIFR. A non-cash guarantee and around Rs. 12,569 crore have been given for the revival package I do agree that the procedures required to be followed for closing down through BIFR has not yet been followed in respect of the companies which have ceased to function and are inoperative. Some arrears are yet to be cleared...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Whether the BIFR has the cold storage.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Please forgive me, for BIFR is just like a cold storage. Mr. Speaker Sir is better informed than me on this issue. Recently a fresh law has been enacted by amending the company law and a provision has been made to set up a tribunal in place of BIFR...(*Interruptions*)

You please speak yourself or allow me to give reply, I have no objection. Do not you want reply from me?...(*Interruptions*) I think, that now a days there is a

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

scope for some improvement in the delay caused by the BIFR...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Second point is that there are four sectors in which Ministry of Textiles has the dues to the tune of Rs. 493 crores...*(Interruptions)* Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Ministry of Steel have their statutory dues to the tune of Rs. 493 crores, Rs. 359 crores and Rs. 171 crores respectively. They have to pay at least ninety six percent of their dues through it. As far as the Groups of Ministers is concerned, I accept that arrears are still to be paid upto. The Groups of Ministers has decided it. I think that the report would soon be finalised but the concerned Ministry, like the Textiles Ministry has recently tried to pay up by selling its land worth around rupees 3,000 crore and for that purpose they sent a proposal to the Government of India to seek guarantee...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): To sell land is not solution...*(Interruptions)* what happened to the sale of the land?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I would like to convey that the Group of Ministers has asked all the Ministries concerned to make efforts at their own level. How much money can be got through sale of the assets. If you cannot get the money you will not succeed in your design. The group of Ministers has directed the concerned department to send a proposal to the Government through that medium for revival or payment of statutory dues. The reply of all this is expected within ten to fifteen days due to which the issue of dues is being raised here. The Government are also concern about it and also hold the view that it is not fair to hold back the dues of the employees.

So far the amounts on account of wages and VRS is concerned, through you I would like to say that we shall be able to pay salaries in time. It should not take more than fifteen to thirty days. But there may be some difficulty in respect of the closed units. You have rightly said about the statutory dues that it is the responsibility of the management and the Government. You know that notice to opt for VRS has been served on four persons. Complaint has been filed in the office of Provident Fund against a number of employers and legal action has been

taken in this regard. If you need the list I will provide. But when part payment is received proceedings are held up under the Provident Fund law. That is why proceedings are not concluding.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The question here is about the statutory dues of workers that are to be paid to them.

[Translation]

Whether the workers will get their hard earned money or not? What you have decided about that?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Certainly, they will get their dues. The workers will get their wages, there is no objection in it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): Hon. Minister Sir, please fix the time.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): It is not a concrete reply, so I stage walk out from the House...*(Interruptions)*

12.37 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other Hon. members left the House)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot listen to this kind of a reply from the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)* It is shameful that the legitimate dues of the workers are not paid and this Government has no answer...*(Interruptions)*

(At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, this Government has no plans to pay the dues of the workers that they have earned by hard work. In protest against this cruelty, we are walking out...*(Interruptions)*

12.38 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and some other Hon. Members Left the House)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Sir, please complete your reply. You reply must be complete. Whatever reply you have given it should be there on record. Please carry on.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): The hon. Minister has said that payment will be made. That is why they are staging a walk out silently.

[*English*]

This is an insult to the labour class of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Sir, through you, I would like to say that Rs. 3614 crores has been paid by the Government towards the payment of wages and salaries during the last five years and Rs. 107 crores have been paid under the Head of statutory dues. Rs. 1123 crores have been paid on account of salaries, compensation and VRS. In all Rs. 4845.78 crores have been made available by the Government as assistance to these public sector undertakings. You know the Government officers as I have said in the beginning revival package to the sick companies, even though some of them may not be actually sick...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYABEN THAKKAR (Vadodara): He does not want to listen to the reply being given by the hon. Minister. The view point of Government in regard to future of the workers and about payment to them is not being heard by the hon. Member. He is staging walkout on this issue. He is doing politics over this issue. He has come back within two minutes...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Hon. Speaker, Sir, please start the Zero Hour, there is serious matter for discussion.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is decided that dues will be paid whenever funds will be available.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN THAKKAR: They have not taken care of the future of the workers as all these cases were referred to BIFR during the terms of previous Governments.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I would like to say that statutory dues are Rs. 1750 crores and salary and wages are Rs. 332 crores which comes to Rs. 2082 crores. The Government are making all out efforts in this regard. We will try to make the payment of outstanding dues as early as possible by selling the assets

but it is not fair to say that payment has not been made at all. Payment was made when they were in power and this Government have also made some payment. Payment is being made every year. So far as payment for the hard labour of the workers is concerned, the Government intend to pay it and it will do so by all means. There should be no doubt about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Sir, this discussion may end but I have to ask a question to you in this regard. The hon. Prime Minister has announced in the Rajya Sabha that provision will be made in the budget for payment of this amount. It formed a part of reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha. Thereafter in the current budget or in the last budget how much amount has been provided on this account. Do you have any idea about it?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Last year Rs. 150 crores were made available out of which Rs. 100 crores have already been spent. Even otherwise budget contains planned expenditure and non-planned expenditure does not form part of the budget but virtually non-planned expenditure is maximum, it is Rs. 5936 crores and you are aware of it.

The proposals for the non-planned expenditure are cleared by the Cabinet. Provisions should be made at least for payment of statutory dues, salaries and VRS package as planned budget exhausts on payment of salaries only. You are aware that the Government provides funds through non-planned expenditure to meet the non-planned expenditure...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. If you will stand like this it will serve no purpose. So all of you please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'.

The practice has been that those Members who have given notices for Adjournment Motions are given a chance to speak. Since Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has given a notice for an Adjournment Motion. I am allowing him. Please conclude in two minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Remaining issues will be taken up later on. If all of you cooperate a bit, all the issues can be taken up. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has given notice of an adjournment motion in regard to difficulties being faced by the farmers in Uttar Pradesh. Shri Paswanji though I cannot accept your notice of adjournment motion yet I am allowing you to make your point in brief please sum up within two minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Sir, I will take only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problems of the farmers have been discussed a number of times here in the House. Today, the condition of the farmers in Uttar Pradesh is miserable. Rs. 148 crores of the farmers for the last year are outstanding...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, please do not disturb him. He is going to conclude within two minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to speak for two minutes.

...(Interruptions)

12.42 hrs.

[Translation]

(i) Re: Plight of farmers in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Please listen to me....(Interruptions) You can discuss about Bihar. Who is stopping you...(Interruptions) Rs. 148 crores of the farmers for the last year is outstanding. The Government have declared Rs. 95 or 100 per quintal as support price for sugarcane and four months have elapsed since then but that has not been paid so far. The rate of Rs. 81 per quintal is being shown as to have been paid to the farmers. The rate of potato is also falling.

The Government have filed cases against the farmers under section 307 and several other sections and their property is being attached/taken over. Thousands of

farmers are lodged in jails. The farmers are sitting on dharna. They are being arrested. As you are protector of the farmers therefore I would like to request you to look into the matter. This issue has been discussed in this House a number of times. I do not want to say anything about other deeds of the State Government but the matter relating to the farmers is very important. The State Government has deliberately take a confrontationist stance viz-a-viz the farmers.

I would like to say that the farmers should get the minimum support price of sugarcane declared by the Government and the State Government should be dismissed as it is the anti-farmer Government. It has failed on each and every front. This Government has no moral right to remain in power any more. After resorting to POTA etc. this Government is now after the farmers. Incident of firing can take place in the State any time. People have surrounded Muzaffar Nagar. Leaders of all parties are there. Therefore, I request you to dismiss the State Government...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji has raised a very important issue regarding ruining of the farmers...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singhji, please conclude within two minutes....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Today the condition of the farmers has turned from bad to worse, despite that the Government are not ready to have a discussion on the problems of the farmers. It is atrocious on part of the Government to resort to firing, beating and arresting the farmers simply for demanding their dues of sugarcane. In Uttar Pradesh sugarcane price of the farmers is outstanding and on demanding the same they are lodged in jails. On the other hand the farmers are being terrorised, the farmer who raise voice against the Government is implicated in fake cases. In Muzaffar Nagar farmers are staging a dharna. In Khalilabad also situation is not different. It is a serious issue and Speaker, Sir, I want to bring it to your notice. There is a sugar mill owner in Khalilabad who owes thirty two crore rupees to various institutions. He had borrowed twenty seven crore rupees for upgradation and augmentation of capacity of the sugar mill. But the same sugar mill was shown as upgraded by fitting the old spare parts and a sum of 27 crore of rupee was embezzled. Surprisingly, no inquiry was ordered into it. When the movement was launched, the sugar mill owner was arrested and put in police kotwali but several senior officer helped him to get the bail. Now a loan of 32 crores of rupees is outstanding against him yet the Uttar Pradesh Government is

extending him a further loan of 53 crores of rupees, senior officers, Minister and Chief Minister are involved in this act of corruption. I have evidences in a file with me. I shall give it to your office...*(Interruptions)*. In these circumstances, the Government should take that sugar mill in its own hands or it could be sold out but the payment of dues of Rs. 5.5 crore to the farmer, payment of Rs. 6.5 crores to labourers and payment of its own loan Rs. 32 crores should be ensured. The file with the proposal to give a loan of Rs. 53 crore is lying with Uttar Pradesh Government for approval. The Chief Minister can clear this file any day. This is the state of affairs in Uttar Pradesh. I shall hand over the case file to you with the request that you should personally look into it and intervene in this matter. This is the condition of the farmers of Uttar Pradesh and I am giving you the information regarding the owner of Khalilabad sugar mill. He has an outstanding loan of Rs. 32 crores and Uttar Pradesh Government is going to give him further loan of Rs. 53 crore...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Same is the condition of sugarcane farmers in Bihar. They are not getting the minimum support price of the sugarcane, the sugar mill owners are looting them...*(Interruptions)*. Similar are the conditions in our district of Gopalganj...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue relates to the farmers and the Government has become a mute spectator.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji, please sit down.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government are not listening...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, both Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan have raised an important issue about the farmers in Uttar Pradesh. Would you like to take the matter to the concerned Minister? He may reply whenever he wants.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though, it is a State subject and when State Assembly is in session then these issues are never taken up here. Such issues are raised in the State Assembly but whatever is decided by the Chair, shall be scrupulously followed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Papers being submitted. There is an outstanding loan of 32 crores of rupee against him yet a fresh loan of Rs. 53 crores is being given despite the fact a case is pending against him...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, she is going to take up the matter. She may inform the concerned Minister that this issue was raised in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have only to bring it to the notice of the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are not getting even the Minimum Support Price of sugarcane fixed by the Government of India and the Prime Minister. The sugar mill owners are not paying the dues to the farmers. This is grave situation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, I have already told.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall brief the hon. Minister of the decision taken by the Chair and also the feeling expressed by the hon. Members here.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Babu what do you want to say?

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government are not showing any concern towards the issues of the farmers...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Renu Kumariji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Renu Kumariji, please sit down.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, I have also given notice, therefore, I should also be heard. I had told you day before yesterday also.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call you on your turn then you can make your point.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will you please listen to me for a minute as to what is the predicament of public representatives in Bihar.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have allowed us to speak, therefore, please but the House in order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you. Smt. Renu Kumariji, I have your notice with me. I shall take action on that and brief the House. Besides Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, Shri Chandrabhushan, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Smt. Reena Choudhary, Shri Ram Rati Bind and Shri Ram Murti Verma have also given notices on this very subject. I shall associate all these names along with this notice.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very grave issue in the House. In the year 1985-86 a housing scheme was launched under the Indira Awas Yojana for construction of houses for those living below the poverty line. Under the scheme, Rs. 6000 were sanctioned at that time. In the year 1991-92, this amount was increased to Rs. 11500/-. When Shri Devegowda became the Prime Minister in 1996, he increased this amount to Rs. 20,000. Since the year 1996-97, the amount is same. Since then the prices of building material used in the construction of the House have increased manifold. In the year 1996, the brick were Rs. 1200 per thousand now it is Rs. 1800/- per thousand. Likewise the price of cement has gone up from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 now, that if iron bars from Rs. 1400 per quintal to Rs. 1800 per quintal. At that time, the minimum wage prescribed by the Government was Rs. 48 per day now it is Rs. 58 per day. This is serious matter. The beneficiary will have to construct one room, varandah and a latrine. You yourself can understand how it is possible with that paltry amount. Apart from that the beneficiary has to give commission at several stages. Therefore, in today's time, this amount is too less. Some persons are able to construct their house with the help of their own resources but some other are not able to complete their houses and recovery of dues starts. Therefore, the Government of India ought to hike the amount under the Indira Awas Yojana.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are associating with what has been stated by Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): I am also associating with what has been stated by him.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): We are also associating with what he has stated.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Today, prices of all commodities have increased, therefore, it is not possible for anyone to construct a house with Rs. 20,000. In this connection, I have given the notice to the Minister of Rural Development also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can request the Minister to increase this amount.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: There should be a debate on this issue in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. During the zero hour, discussion cannot take place for more than this duration.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: In the light of the figures furnished by the Hon. Member you should direct the Government to increase this amount, minimum to Rs. 50,000.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Five more hon. Members have given the notice on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have associated all of them. How it is possible that you alone keep speaking. I wish to give all the Members equal chance. Therefore, you please sit down.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I through you would like to draw the kind attention of the Minister of Road Transport and Highways towards the dilapidated condition of the roads and badly damaged bridges.

N.H. 28 stretching from Gorakhpur-Muzaffarpur via Gopalganj which got badly damaged from Koiani to Devapur in last year's flood has not yet been repaired.

N.H. 85 Chapara-Siwan, Gopalganj is too damaged to move on.

N.H. 104 Chikaya, Madhuvan-Mayagoan, Shirhar, Sitamarhi is also in a bad shape. The S. Crew Pile bridge over Bagmati Dubba ghat which got damaged in the last year flood has not been repaired. The movement of trains has been stopped, therefore, its reconstruction is a must. N.H. 77 Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi stretch is in a bad shape, the Kataunjho bridge over Bagmati is badly damaged leading to block of the entire movement.

I, therefore, request you to kindly reconstruct all the above mentioned roads and bridges.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 29 national highways in Bihar. But all the national highways have not been constructed as per the national standards, therefore, they continue to be in bad shape. The hon. Members passing through them have to face a lot of difficulties. These national highways are to be constructed by the State Governments with Central assistance and the Central Government has to provide fund for this purpose. The State Government has already submitted the project worth Rs. 482 crore. But Central Government is not taking any action thereon and is not giving any funds to the State Governments. As a result of this, 19 National Highways of Bihar are in bad shape. NH 77 and NH 80 to NH 104 are also in bad shape. They are even worse than PWD roads. Therefore, I through you, request the Government to provide enough funds to the State Government as per the national norms so that the condition of these National Highways could be improved.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am also raising a very serious matter in this House. Today we, the Members of Parliament representing Kerala, were constrained to stage a *dharna* in front of this House highlighting the farmers' demands in Kerala.

About 15 thousand farmers are staging a 101-hour *dharna* in front of the Kerala Secretariat and also in front of the various District Headquarters. Their demands include stopping the import of agricultural products like rubber, pepper, coconut oil, etc. All these items are being imported without discrimination to the detriment of the local farmers. The local farmers are facing a very serious crisis. The plantation crops such as cardamom, coffee and tea are out of the market because they could not be sold in internal market because of the import policy of the Central Government. The farmers are in debts. They are not able to pay back their agricultural loans because

of this policy. Recovery proceedings have been launched against them. They are not able to sell their produce. All these agricultural products are being imported. As a result of this the produce of Kerala and other States is not able to get a market and is not able to compete with the imported material. The net result is that the farmers are facing starvation. Starvation deaths have not taken place yet. They may occur within a short time. Banks have initiated recovery proceedings against farmers. The court attachments are being directed against the farmers. They are in difficulties.

Because of all this, the farmers are staging a historical *akhanda*—which means uninterrupted—*dharna* in front of the Kerala Secretariat. There is a very very serious situation. I request the Central Government and the State Government to take immediate steps to initiate relief measures for getting the condition of the farmers in a better state. Otherwise, we will be again facing a serious crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. A.K. Premajam, Shri P. Rajendran, Shri Sunil Khan, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan and Shri Adhir Chowdhary associate themselves with Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan on this issue.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Sir, there are two big rivers called Par and Nar in Nasik district of Maharashtra. Water of these west flowing rivers is neither used for the purpose of irrigation nor for drinking. The Maharashtra Government have formulated an irrigation project for these rivers. To convert the west flowing to east flowing river, a project has been submitted to the Government of India. Through you, I request the Irrigation and Agriculture Minister to accord approval to this project and provide the necessary funds for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: The issue raised by Smt. Renu Kumari is very important. This has come to my notice and I am giving the ruling.

[English]

Shrimati Renu Kumari, I have received your notice of question of privilege dated 27th February, 2003 against the Director-General of Police, Bihar for his alleged discourteous behaviour with you.

The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

The laid down procedure is that after receiving the notice, we ask to the State Government and I shall allow Smt. Renu Kumari to speak here in the House after receiving the reply from the State Government.

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (Hingoli): Sir, Shri Suresh Jadhav was also meted out similar treatment by the Collector in Parbhani district of Maharashtra. An enquiry should be conducted in this regard also.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice has been given to the Maharashtra Government. After receiving the reply, he will also be given an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, the Government of India has taken a decision not to participate in the SAF games which are scheduled to be held at Islamabad, Pakistan.

This is very much an unwise decision for the development of sports of our country as well as other countries of the SAF. It will jeopardise the interests of the players and the sports of our country as a whole.

Sir, we also condemn Pakistan for encouraging and sponsoring cross-border terrorism and for doing detrimental activities against our country. We condemn Pakistan Government. But we want people-to-people relation with Pakistan through sports and culture.

This decision of the Government not to participate in the SAF games, will hamper the development of the sports of our country; it will hamper the interests of the players and the sports lover of our country. They are not approving this unwise decision of the Government of India.

So, Sir, for the sake of interests and development of sports, I would urge upon the Government of India to rethink and withdraw their decision to boycott the SAF games.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Hannan Mollah.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Why should we have any sports relationship with Pakistan when they are promoting cross-border terrorism?...*(Interruptions)* We very strongly oppose it. Under no circumstances, India should participate in the SAF games...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: It is your opinion. Our opinion is different. We want people-to-people relation.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We are also people...*(Interruptions)* You may be very fond of Pakistan...*(Interruptions)* You are fond of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please keep silence.

...(Interruptions)

13.04 hrs.

(ii) Re. Alleged harassment of Bengali speaking people in NOIDA by the police on the charge of being foreign nationals.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious matter. About 200 Bengali-speaking people, most of whom are from West Bengal, and some from Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of India, are working in NOIDA area.

They are working in NOIDA area as workers and manual labourers, and they are staying in Sectors 18, 31, 37, 44 and 58. On 29th April 1999 and on 19th June 2000, the police rounded up hundreds of Bangali speaking people, beat them and let loose barbaric atrocities, extorted huge money. After the intervention of the Government, it was stopped.

But recently, on 7th February, 15th February and also on 20th February, the police have taken into custody, 18 people, 16 people and 11 people respectively and they were harassed. They were beaten up too. You will be surprised to know that they are beaten up and forced to accept that they are not Indians. But they are Indian citizens. Hon. Member P.R. Dasmunsi's certificates are there; voting cards are there; and other documents are also there...*(Interruptions)* These people are being harassed in NOIDA. Some people are beaten up and made naked to check up whether they are Hindus or Muslims. I have the list of about 200 people; their names are being changed to fit Muslim names. For instance, the name 'Lakshman Mandal' is being changed as 'Lakshman Khan' like this, Muslim names are added after the Hindus names and made to look as Muslim names and framed false charges against them. It is a serious matter and U.P. Government is perpetrating atrocities on them.

I will request the Home Ministry to intervene and stop the U.P. Government and U.P. police from attacking

the Bengali-speaking people, because they are Indian citizens. I agree that Bangladeshis must be deported, but Bengali-speaking citizens should not be harassed in this way you have to distinguish between "Bangla Bhashi and Bangla Deshi". I will request the Government to take appropriate action. Thank you...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): Sir, it is a very serious matter, which was raised by Shri Hannan Mollah...*(Interruptions)* We want to know the reaction of the Government on this issue. Why the Bengali-speaking people are being harassed?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Bengali people are agitated over this issue. There are a lot of people suffering because of the atrocities of various State Government officials. In Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab and in other States too, the Bengali-people are being harassed....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: We need the reaction of the Government...*(Interruptions)* Sir, we seek your protection on this issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, we need at least some response from the Government. It is a serious matter. Many people from my constituency are suffering in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Many people have gone to Shri Ramdas Athawale to plead with him in Mumbai. Occasionally such attacks on Bengali speaking Indians are organised by police in different parts of the country....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb the other hon. Members from making their points.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I can understand that the issue is important. The Minister has taken note of it.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, it is an important matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting, if it is important? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: We want a response from the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is here. She is listening to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. All of you may please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is difference between a Bangladeshi and a Bengali speaking person...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: We are proud to be Bengalis. Bengali is a national language and we are all Bengalis. We are proud to be Bengalis. We are proud of the fact that we speak Bengali...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: This is a very serious question. Is it wrong to speak Bengali in this country?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You always force that rules must be observed in the House. Now, when I am standing, why do you want to stand and speak?

You have raised a very important issue. By legal means Bangladeshi people can be asked to go back but not those who speak Bengali language. The point has taken note of by the Hon. Minister and she will convey your feelings to the Home Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Why is she not responding?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Bengali people are known for their good culture. You must exhibit that in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Will you not allow even the Minister to speak?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: You may remember, Sir, when you were the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, myself, Shri Ajit Panja and Shri Akbar Ali Khandukar met you on this issue. In the name of deportation, all Bengali speaking people had been moved from the city itself. Naturally, the point raised is serious. All those who speak Bengali are not Bangladeshis. Screening, in the name of Bangladeshi, should be very articulate, effective and accurate. Otherwise many Bengali speaking people are being stamped and projected as Bangladeshi and are being deported. It is the burning problem of the State of West Bengal. The State Government has also realised it. From the very beginning it used to oppose the whole idea but now it has responded to the Central Government's appeal. Shri L.K. Advani and the Chief Minister of Bengal are discussing among themselves. West Bengal has become a paradise for the poor Bangladeshi people. We should take all precautionary measures and should be cautious in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Sir, people are confusing Bangladeshis with Bengali-speaking people...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You might remember, Sir, that when you were the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, some Bangladeshi were detected and were deported from Maharashtra by train towards the West Bengal border. But at Panskura Station a mob entered into the train, beat the escorting police and got those Bangladeshis released. Shri Hannan Mollah knows it much better and he can answer it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, should we confuse the issue between Bangladeshis and Bengali speaking people?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the Minister make a statement, if she wants. Why are you disturbing her?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, most humbly I would like to tell my colleague MPs that I will respond only when I am asked to do so. They are saying it directly that the Government is not responding. When they have done it through you and you have asked me to respond, I am responding. You yourself have ordered me to apprise the concerned Minister in this regard. In this context, as per your order, I too will say only this much that I will certainly apprise the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, who is also the Deputy Prime Minister of the sentiments of the members.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the whole House as well as the Minister of Power that an agreement was signed between the management of MTPC and the Minister of Land Revenue and Land Reform of West Bengal to the effect that 520 people, among the land-losers of Durlabhpur area in the Bankura district of West Bengal, will be recruited after commissioning of three units. What happens now is, even after commissioning of three units some three years back, each having 210 MW capacity, only 247 people have been engaged and about 273 cases are still pending before the Management. The Minister of Land Revenue and Land Reforms of West Bengal held a meeting with the management and the Chairman of MTPC and suggested that the list of these 273 people should be displayed on the Notice Board so that those land-losers could come to know that they will be provided with the job.

They are not being taken care of. Sir, I urge upon the Government that 273 land losers should be recruited immediately so that corruption in the office of MTPC is stopped.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are millions of Indian nationals living in Gulf countries and some of them are put to great difficulty and hardship by their employers. While they have been undergoing such difficulties and hardships, I am sorry to say that some of our Missions and Embassies are very much insensitive to their problems. A classic example has been brought to my notice which I am constrained to bring to the notice of this House.

Sir, in Masirah Island of Oman, 19 Indians have been left without any salary for 20 months. They have no food, no job, and no accommodation. Their passports and visas have also expired. They are getting to help or support or assistance or guidance from the Indian Embassy in Muscat. They have been writing about this to our Embassy. A very important newspaper of Oman, the *Times of Oman* has written an article on this saying:

"13 months after filing case, staff of a firm on Masirah Island are yet to get unpaid salary."

Sir, this is all because of unsympathetic and insensitive attitude of our Embassy in Oman. One Shri Aymmedkutty, who is from my area, has also written to me about the miserable plight of himself and his co-workers there. They have travelled all the way from the Masirah Island with all the difficulties and submitted a petition to the Indian Embassy in Muscat. They had addressed a letter to the Indian Embassy even in December, 2001 but so far nothing has been done.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take up this matter with the Ministry of External Affairs as early as possible and do whatever is possible.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, I would like to raise one of the very important issues concerning the Army.

Sir, the bullet-proof jacket is one of the very important dresses for the Army and security personnel. The OCF Avadi, earlier met all the parameters in sample trial to manufacture bullet-proof jacket indigenously. But due to the economic sanctions imposed by the United States, it had to abruptly stop production. As the economic sanctions were lifted by the United States, the kavelar fabric used for the manufacture of bullet-proof jacket can be imported. In spite of that, neither any progress has been made nor any interest shown for manufacturing these jackets indigenously. Being a Defence Production Unit with high security, OCF Avadi, is the proud of the country. We would like to know as to why the Government of India has not come forward to manufacture good quality jackets at lesser cost than the imported one. When we are equipped with technical know-how, trained manpower, and machineries, what is the need for our Defence Department to depend on US manufacture bullet-proof jackets. If they are manufactured in India, it will also increase the employment opportunities for the trained manpower.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to direct the Defence Department to manufacture bullet-proof jackets in OCF Avadi.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, in Kerala, there is a heavy waiting list for telephone connections. There are 11 Secondary Switching Areas in Kerala Circle. All the SSAs' total waiting list number is around six lakhs. The total waiting number for OYT is 789, Special Category-75,375, and Non-OYT-five lakhs. This status is as on 31.1.2003. From 1995 onwards, this heavy waiting list is continuing in all the SSAs. The subscribers are very much angry with BSNL because they do not get timely telephone connections. BSNL is not taking any initiative for reducing the Waiting List.

As you are aware, the Kerala is called an NRI-State. Therefore, every family needs a telephone connection at its house. But BSNL is closing its eyes. The allotment of money for expansion of telephone exchanges is very meagre. Also the allotment of equipment and cable are not sufficient. The Directorate of BSNL has been neglecting the development of Kerala Telecom.

Kerala is having highest demand for telephone connections. Everyday thousands of applicants register for the telephone connections. But the BSNL is not planning for that in advance to tackle the problem.

Therefore, I strongly demand through this august House to take urgent steps for clearing the waiting list and for providing land phone connections for all the applicants immediately. I may suggest to the hon. Minister of Communications and Information Technology to convene a meeting of the Kerala Members of Parliament, the concerned Minister from Kerala, and BSNL officials in Kerala or Delhi at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Damodar Valley Corporation has sent a proposal to the NHPC in regard to setting up a hydel power project on the Konar dam of Jharkhand. In this regard, I have also discussed with the CMD, NHPC. I have been trying to talk to him again for about two months but I am not getting time for this.

This matter is pending for years. The hydel power project on the Konar dam is very important. The Damodar Valley Corporation is willing to extend assistance in this regard so that adequate power could be generated and distributed in Jharkhand. I have brought this matter to knowledge of the hon. Minister. So the Government is urged to start the work of the proposed hydel power project on the Konar dam.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the creation of Uttaranchal State, the people there had demanded to name the State as Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand is a big hilly belt. So we urge the Government of India to rename the State as Uttarakhand in view of the sentiments of the people there. Doing this will be no big problem. So Uttaranchal may be renamed as Uttarakhand.

[English]

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY (Nalgonda): Hon. Speaker, Sir, Nalgonda is an important district of Andhra Pradesh in Telengana region. During the last few years this district is undergoing severe hardship on account of serious drought. This situation is so acute that farmers are in great difficulty. They could not sow their crops without water. Even drinking water is very scarce.

MR. SPEAKER: You can associate yourself with other Members.

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Sir, water is not available for cattle. A large number of cattle have perished. Some project proposals with ten per cent contribution of villagers for drinking water had been sent by State Government under *Swajaldhara* scheme to the Central Government.

Sir, I would like to request the Central Government to take suitable action for sanction of drinking water project to Nalgonda and provide adequate funds under the *Swajaldhara* scheme as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU in the Chair]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Re: Ayodhya Issue

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the discussion regarding the Ayodhya Issue has been admitted in the

names of Shri Ramjilal Suman and Shri Nawal Kishore Rai. Shri Ramji Lal Suman has since requested me to allow Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to raise the discusses on his behalf, I have allowed Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to raise the discussion. Now, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to initiate discussion on such an important and serious issue in this House today. The Ayodhya issue has been discussed continuously in and outside the Parliament for the last 15 years and not only discussions some such things have also happened as have been witnessed by a number of my colleagues and myself.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ayodhya issue is raised at a time when the political and election activities are at the peak. Political parties have always been taking political mileage out of this issue. The country is faced with a number of serious threats at present. These threats are diverse including the internal and external ones. There is great resentment among the people of the country and people of every strata are unhappy at every level. Thus when there are so many challenges and threats before the country, we should keep the country united and tackle those problems. And this question does not pertain to me, the opposition or the Samajwadi Party only but it pertains to the whole country. At such a juncture, it is pertinent to keep the country united. When challenges are to be met, the country should be kept united and one and all should be taken into confidence for this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the then justice of the Supreme Court Shri J.S. Verma had delivered a verdict in 1994 that this issue should be closed at the earliest, a solution to this should be reached through dialogue and in case dialogue fails to reach any solution, it should be left to the court to decide. Since there is no alternative of the Court, this verdict should have been implemented. The Supreme Court did accept that the entire Ayodhya land is disputed and no party should get the right to undertake any construction work on that land until a final decision is given by the High Court of Allahabad in this case. So the court's verdict should be awaited.

Sir, at this juncture when there was no need to stir the Ayodhya issue and when the country was faced with several crises, be they political, social, economic or of international importance, then in such an adverse situation, there was no need at all to refuel the Ayodhya issue... (Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (*Raiganj*): I thought in such an important debate which Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is initiating, at least one Cabinet Minister should be present in the House. I am not questioning the bonafide of other Ministers.

[*Translation*]

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, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya is present in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jatiyaji, kindly come to the front seat so that the hon. Member could see you present in the House.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: He is sitting in the middle, not in the front so you are not able to see him.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is mere formality but even then the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister or any Cabinet Minister must be present in the House. We know they always avoid to face such a discussion and my opinion in this regard has been further confirmed...(*Interruptions*)

14.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

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): Sir, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has some foreign dignitaries as guests. So, he will come here within half-an-hour. He would be here at 3 p.m.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You have made a new Law Minister for enacting the laws and I know a very simple person has been removed to make him the Minister of Law and Justice for the sake of these disputes.

I firmly believe that now the BJP will not directly participate in these movements for this issue. This is because if they enter the struggle by flaring the communal and hindutva feelings, the problem of according recognition to the political parties, which have a communal bias, will crop up before the Election Commission. As election was won in Maharashtra in the name of Hindutva by giving the hindutva slogan and flaring the communal feelings. The court had declared the election of the concerned public representative as void and the supremo of the party was divested of his right to vote. Now for the fear of the court and the legal implication, the BJP is not willing to come forward directly because the BJP cannot raise such issues directly or as an election plank. But the BJP has found a new way out they have put forward the so called saffron clad sadhus and opened a Sadhu cell. Kindly listen to this seriously. They are not real sadhus or saints, this is the Sadhu cell of the BJP itself and this cell of the BJP has put these saffron clad persons in the front row. They have come forward and they come forward only at the time of elections. Of late what has happened in Gujarat has happened on the lines of Ayodhya. Whatever has been done there, be it in the name of the Ram Sewakas, amounts to heinous crime. Murders have been committed, properties have been torched there and for all this the Government of Gujarat is solely responsible. The slogan they gave has helped the Gujarat Government recapture the power again. Elections were being held in Himachal Pradesh and elections were held in some other States also on the 26th. With those elections it was started all again and before that when elections were being held in Uttar Pradesh, the same Sadhu cell of the BJP was there on the occasion of the Kumbha Mahaparva in Ayodhya which said that they vowed in the name of Rama that they would construct the temple right there and with this pronouncement this resolution was taken and all this was done with an eye on the elections.

Sir, this Government has failed at every level and on all fronts. It has failed miserably in their policies on poverty, rise in prices, unemployment and external affairs. Relations with our neighbouring countries have further worsened and the year 2004 is going to witness the Lok Sabha Elections. All these issues may become political issues in the coming election. So by putting forward the Sadhu cell, by patronising them, you have created an unnecessary dispute in the High Court. You want to allot the land to the Nyas and in the name of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Perhaps a number of people might not be knowing that the patriot Dharmadas sant has filed a case making the Nyas disputed. He has expressed surprise as to from where a person named Singhal has come in this Nyas. This is subjudice whether the so

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

called Singhal is there on the Nyas or not. This charge has been levelled by him in the Court. You must have learnt from the newspaper as to from where on earth the VHP could mobilise billions of rupees. Did it come from foreign countries? This should be made public. And we are not saying this, a patriot like Sant Dharmdas has alleged this. This money is being wasted. This is being spent on luxury. Whenever a conference of the Sadhu Cell is organised, the expenses are borne by the Government. The recent conference which was organised here was funded by the Government.

Those who have joined the Nyas as forced members are talking anything these days. They have gone today to the extent of saying that a radar company of Japan has undertaken investigation on it and said that a temple existed there and by demolishing the temple the masjid was built. We were taken aback when the Prime Minister visited Himachal Pradesh for electioneering and reproduced what Singhalji had said. He is learning from Singhalji these days. What Singhal Sahib spoke the Prime Minister repeated in Himachal Pradesh. He said that there existed temple which was demolished to build a Masjid. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what a serious matter is this. The Supreme Court was expected to pronounce its verdict in this case on March 6 and at this time the PM makes such a statement. The Prime Minister the highest office of democracy has to shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding the constitution. If the responsibility of safeguarding the sentiments of the people of the whole country lies with the Prime Minister and he makes such a statement at a time when the Supreme Court is going to give its verdict on 6th March. Is this not a statement which would influence the judiciary? The statement of the Prime Minister is definitely going to affect the decision of the Supreme Court which is known for giving bold and fair decisions for it was made at a time when the court was about to give its ruling. The Prime Minister himself is announcing his decision. By making such a statement he has belittled the dignity of his office.

Although he has been doing so by going to several places. You have seen it in Gujarat, it is a convention that whenever a Chief Minister takes oath of his office, a matter of respect he visits the Prime Minister. But he is the first Prime Minister of the Indian democracy who breaking all the conventions and transgressing the decorum of his office of a Chief Minister went to express his regards. It is unprecedented. We had never expected that Prime Minister like Atalji, who talks of propriety and practices it, who even sermonises us, still says that we have deferred the issue for the time being. When we raise questions of national importance, he sermonises

us, give us messages and we restrict ourselves in saying a lot of things out of respect for his age. We have to respect his age and his office. Since he is the Prime Minister, we must respect him. Would the hon. Prime Minister be kind enough to tell us whether he is the Prime Minister of the country or is he the Prime Minister of Bhartiya Janata Party and of the 'Sadhu Prakoshtha'? He is our Prime Minister, he is the Prime Minister of the country. The Prime Minister of the country should talk of the nation, but his statements are before us.

I wish to submit that there are two professors in the Allahabad University, one Shri S.P. Srivastava and another Shri B.N. Mandal, both of them are considered to be archaeologists. You can go through the books written by them. They have stated in their book that there was never even a trace of any temple there. Have you gone through that book. Can you challenge it or discuss that book in the House? Both of them have been Joshiji's colleagues in the Allahabad University. They have written this book. They have denied the existence of any temple there. But when hon. Prime Minister endorses whatever is stated by Singhalji then what is the significance of the ruling of the court? When the Government would handover the land to the trust then what will become of the decision on the case going on in the court? I have seen it practically that even if the Muslim visit that shrine from where and how they would enter? Whom are they handing over the land who are not even the trustees.

The Dharam Sansad was convened on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th February. When they did not get any mandate in this regard they all returned. Who tendered apologies to the Allahabad High Court? He threatens to commit suicide by 24th March. For many a time he has threatened to do so but has never done it. God knows why did he not do it? Only the coward commit suicide. How many times they will commit suicide? Every now and then he threatens suicide. Now again he has threatened to commit suicide by 24th February. The journalists and leaders of the country say that whatever is being voiced by the Sadhu Prakostha is at the instance of BJP i.e. the BJP is playing politics through Sadhu-Prakostha. The unity of the country is being shattered. The dispute of temple-mosque is going on. One is fighting the other for the construction of temple or mosque at the disputed place whereas the Samajwadi party talks of building up the nation. When nation would be built temple and mosque etc. everything would be built. If unity of the country is shattered there would neither be a temple nor a mosque. This question is faced by the nation today.

The kind of statements made by the saffron clad people and the kind of language used by them should be strictly banned and they should be arrested and sent

to jail immediately. This is our demand because they are a menace to the unity of the country. They are divisive forces shattering the unity of the country. When we are perpetuating unity, are striving to maintain it, temple and mosques shall be built in due course but on the contrary, these people do not wish so at any cost.

A lot has been said about the naked violence in Gujarat. Some of my colleagues are sitting here. They hold me in esteem like their elder brother. They say that Shri Narendra Modi has only shown a trailer there in Gujarat. I wish to ask what is the meaning of all this? It means that so far only one region in Gujarat has been set on fire, entire country will be set on fire. He is my colleague like my younger brother, he wants to set the entire country on fire...(*Interruptions*). I have not named anybody...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): Who set Hanumanji's tail on fire? The people of Ravana's dynasty set it on fire due to which the entire Lanka was set ablaze...(*Interruptions*) You were referring to somebody that is why I am saying...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Are you a devotee of Hanuman? Are you coming after reading Hanuman Chalisa?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Do believe in Him...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have come reading Hanuman Chalisa and read it daily...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You worship him that is why I am saying...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I do not worship any God. I only worship Hanumanji. I have his picture by my beside...(*Interruptions*) I remember the days during 1966 when it was said that "Desh Dharam ka nata hai, Gau hamari Mata hai". Whereas hey do not have even a single cow in their house. How many cows do you have...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I have four cows...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: How many cows does Shri Advaniji have?

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: He has as many as you have...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have 14 cows...(*Interruptions*). I alone have as many as you all have...(*Interruptions*) OK...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Kindly send the milk to all the Members...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Some of the cows have gone from my place, he has those...(*Interruptions*) Shri Prabhunath ji has them. He has left our company...(*Interruptions*). Whoever left our company, has those cows...(*Interruptions*)

I wish to submit that we abide by the decisions of the judiciary and we have full faith in it. Whatever hon. Prime Minister may give in writing to the Court, the Judiciary is known for imparting bold and fair justice. Judiciary understands it all. I know that Justice J.S. Verma said that the national interest prompted him to say this. And he was compelled to do so since the decision of the court was being wrongly interpreted just to suit one's interests. They are not going to listen to the judiciary. Their Sadhu Prakoshta says that with the might of our majority we shall construct temple. Over there whether the Court gives its ruling or not. We will repeat the violence of Gujarat in the country by rioting and arson. When we shall construct Gujarat you will come to know the very first day as to how it has been constructed...(*Interruptions*). I have also seen the national agenda of NDA. There is an attempt to keep the Ayodhya dispute at bay. There is no mention of the temple-mosque dispute in any of the pages or lines of the agenda of NDA. Despite that the Union Government moved the Supreme Court with the request of handing over the undisputed Ram Janambhoomi of Ayodhya to the trust...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not provoke.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to urge upon the lackey groups that this is a Government guilty of the most unpardonable national offence. They are lackeys of such a Government which is running on the crutches of coalition partners and I regret that some of my old colleagues are also part of it. They are running this Government on their shoulders...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanj, Bihar): We are your lackeys but when you are totally inactive what can we do?...(*Interruptions*). Do something!...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is correct. Whatever they may think of Prabhunath but he is correct in saying this. He is our colleague...(Interruptions). Other people are lackeys...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether Prabhunath Singh ji was with you earlier?

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: We were all together...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: We are all from the same background.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Prabhunath Singh and Raghunath Jha ji you will meet the same fate as Pandit Sukhram in Himachal when he supported the Government for five years and was thrown out on charges of corruption...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: We also want to tell you that we are also not going to step back from the agenda. We stick to our agenda...(Interruptions). If they would do anything against the agenda. I will never support them...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is really good but just ask them that after the 1994 ruling of the court why did they move the Supreme Court?...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the Speaker does not yield, this kind of interruptions will not go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The kinds of sanskars Prabhunath Singh ji and Raghunath Jha ji have, they cannot leave. We are also on the look-out for an opportunity. As is said that we are doing nothing, we shall try that our socialistic colleagues who have gone as strayed should come to our foid again...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav's speech.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I want to ask can this issue be raised? Since the Government have moved the Supreme Court in this case that the land be given to the Trust. Can they also move the court in the case of demolition of mosque in 1992, that who are responsible for it and against whom case has been initiated, the decision should be expedited? If they have any self-respect, they should say that the cases relating to those who are responsible for the demolition of the mosque and who are being proceeded against in the courts should be expedited. Why do you adopt double standards? Those who adopt double standards are very dangerous and harmful. The Prime Minister and the entire cabinet should urge upon the President that this case cannot be solved through a dialogue and this case should be solved by the court. Why the Government moved the Supreme Court in this case? Why did you not move the court in the case in which people responsible for demolition of the Babri Mosque have been charge-sheeted for early disposal of the case? They should also move the court in this case also. They have double tongue. A serpent also has double tongue, that is why if it bites, it is very poisonous.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not take more time. I will request Shri Chandra Shekhar ji to say something on this issue also since if he keeps quiet and remains neutral it would not be a good thing. You might remember what Ramdhari Singh Dinkar ji had said. I would not like to recite these lines here since I respect you. You should frankly put forth your views. You should not adopt a neutral posture. We should be either this or that side. The people of this coalition Government are dividing and destroying this country but we stand for the unity and integrity of the country. What I want to say if action is not taken against those spreading terrorism within the country, then how can we combat foreign mercenaries. Their nefarious activities have caused as much harm to the Hindus and much to none other community. They are not the sympathizers of Hindus in real terms. Today Hindus are facing difficulties in undertaking the Amarnath and Vaishnodevi Yatras due to their nefarious activities. A large number of Hindus have been killed there and many are in trouble, this is all due to their nefarious activities. Today India is the only surviving Hindu Rashtra in the world, if the unity of the country is jeopardised then there will be nobody to ask about Hindus...(Interruptions) I am saying it seriously and you are laughing. We are Hindu in real sense and you pose to be Hindu. Nobody is with you. Nepal, the only Hindu Rashtra is also not with you. You also cannot keep it

along with you. Here also, nobody is going to support you. They challenge us that they will wage a war against the socialists and leftists. Should they be not arrested? And if they raise a hand against even a single worker of the Samajwadi Party, then we will also do tit for tat and then they will realize our power. Socialists people relish in taking risks. Our predecessors had taken part in the freedom struggle. Socialists like Acharya Narendra, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Jai Prakash are our predecessors. You will have to apologise to us. You cannot wage a war against us. If you ask for a list from the Home Ministry then you will come to know who were those, who had apologized during the emergency. We will neither bow nor cow down. Nobody can split us. And you talk of a war against us and challenge us. We do not challenge anybody but if somebody challenges us, we do accept that. We accept the challenge of the Sadhu cell. We want to take on with political ideology. We have no enemy. But if the BJP challenges us, we are ready to face them, they can fight us in whatever form they want to fight. We do not believe in violence. They say that we have left out one, socialist and leftist. They accuse us, where is Raghunathji, he should know that they have challenged socialists, leftists and Muslims.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Let the socialists unite first.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They have not challenged the Congress. They have rather challenged us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you provoke them, that is not good.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Government made the President say that a solution to the temple mosque issue would be found through a dialogue in the President's Address. We want to know that five years have passed. Whether the Government have taken any initiative to call a meeting of all parties in these years? Why do they misguide the countrymen that they are holding talks. The stalwarts of Hindus have given a badge of Hindutva and a will also on the watermark paper to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad that they are the masters of this country and Hindus also. We talk of Hindutva more than you people do. But what we mean by Hindutva is to maintain the culture of unity among the people. We are sanatan Hindus. Sanatani religion means to promote the culture of mutual harmony and to take all along and to respect all religions. It is this thing which has made this country great but you want to disintegrate it. You do

not want to keep this country united by flaring up the feelings of the majority community.

15.00 hrs.

When you can not keep this country united then how can you remove poverty, unemployment and problems of labour class. Today our soldiers are being killed in our own soil. What can be more shameful than this? No Government can be more criminal for the country than this. Our soldiers who repelled our enemy thrice are now being killed in our own soil. Today, the problem is to keep the country united. Our hon. Prime Minister says that talks are going on. He should tell that where the talks are being held and what for these talks are meant. The entire country wants to know about this. What we will suggest them, they will not accept that. Our predecessors had not written any will in the name of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, then how they think that they are the only custodian of Hindus. The Parliament passed a law which provides that no dispute of any kind can be raised about the places of worship after 15 August 1947 and it is also provided that it would be the responsibility of the Government to maintain status quo about the places of worship. If anybody violates this, it would be considered a punishable crime. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad people want to take possession of three thousand mosques. The Bhartiya Janata Party has opened a saffron sadhu cell. As we have socialist youth organisation, their this organization is also similar to that. You cannot prevail upon the Bajrang Dal people. They are doing all this for taking political mileage. They are not concerned about the country and they are also not concerned about keeping the country united. Today, terrorists have posed a threat to the entire country. Today, we celebrate 15 August and 26th January in an atmosphere of terror. The security scenario in Parliament is also grim as if we will be able to escape a bid on our life or not. As we have already escaped once. Therefore, we should not do any such thing which may hurt the feelings of other people of society.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mulayam Singhji, you have at least accepted that ours is a Hindu rashtra.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is not a Hindu rashtra but this a Hindu majority country. What I want to say is that you have been isolated in the world today. If you people indulge in such activities nobody is going to ask about you in the world. This is my genuine advice and a warning too. You are doing more harm to the Hindus than to the Muslims, Sikhs or Christians. The

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

incidents of insulting Hindus and killing them are taking place more often. Hindus are not able to undertake the Amarnath Yatra and they are also not able to visit the Vaishno Devi Shrine. You people are anti-Hindu and quarrelsome. You want to divert the attention of the people from the main issues like poverty, price-rise, unemployment, illiteracy etc. by raking up the Ayodhya issue so that these issues do not become the election planks, that's why you are raking up this issue. Unity and sovereignty of the country is above all of us. We want to keep the country united. We do not have any enemy. We are fighting a political war. We do not consider anyone as our enemy. It is alright that we have taken though action for the unity and integrity of the country. We had to arrest reverend Shankaracharyaji. Our colleague Vinay Katiyar would not forget this. Sister Uma Bharati must also be feeling bad that I got arrested. But we had to take this action for all our unwillingness just to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. We did not do it to politically benefit the Samajwadi Party. We know that due to our this action the Chandra Shekhar Government had to demit office and we also had to demit office but we did not hesitate in taking to maintain communal harmony in the interest of the nation.

If Congress had been kind enough, the Chandra Shekhar Government would not have to demit the office and they also not helped us in forming our Government. It is true that they succeeded. But we will cooperate with them since we are true to our words...*(Interruptions)* It is upto us to decide who will be the Prime Minister after elections. But first of all this coalition Government must go. After all some one has to be there in the Chair and it is also certain that he or she has to be one of us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the country should be saved from terrorism the Elections are near. So these issues are being raised keeping the ensuing elections in view. We would like to assure the nation on our part. This Government is trying not to allow the real issues to be raised by whipping up communal tension among Hindus and Muslims. This is the point I wanted to raise and I would not say anything more...*(Interruptions)*. I have always mentioned this several times over...*(Interruptions)* Other hon. Members would get a chance. If you accept what I say, then I would not take much of the time of the House. But I know you will not accept my contention. My submission is that those organizations should be banned and action be taken against them. Legal proceedings should be initiated against them and they should be banned altogether in order to keep the country united. It would be appeasement if you provide them land. Allegations are levelled against us that we try to

appease Muslims. As a matter of fact we take care of all whether they are muslims or Hindus or Sikhs. What we are against is injustice. And definitely we support what is true. You have run the Government for five and a half years with the help of those who are opposed to us in Uttar Pradesh. We are aware that injustice is being done over there. That is why the Samajwadi Party is with them to oppose injustice. We are against POTA and want this law to be dropped in principle. If we come to power, POTA would not be used against anyone. The provisions under IPC and Cr. PC are already stringent compared to the provision available in countries of rest of the world. We can punish the guilty by using those provisions. But this timid Government is not expected to protect the provisions of the constitution and respect the feelings of the people. We want that the policy of appeasement should be done away with and the sentiments of the people of the country should be respected. It is the responsibility of the Government to withdraw its proposal to provide land to the Trust as has been out by this Government in the court. The country has to be kept united and has to be made strong. The Government should eschew the policy of appeasement and must resolve to protect the interest of the country. This is my submission.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on a very sensitive issue. I would like to compliment Sh. Mulayam Singhji who devoted more time talking on irrelevant matters than on relevant things. I would however, like to reassure that I would not at all deviate from the main subject and would concentrate only on Ayodhya issue.

Sir, I agree with Mulayam Singhji that this subject is being raised in this House constantly for the last 15 years. There is hardly any session of the Parliament since 1991 when the Ayodhya issue has not been raised in the House. I have been a regular Member of the Lok Sabha since 1991. Barring for a short period, hardly any session has passed without having discussed the Ayodhya issue. But it seems that we shall only keep holding discussions. It is difficult to say when will this discussion come to an end. I think, unless this House, which is a Supreme body and where laws are framed to be followed by courts, facilitates some meaningful discussion leading to a concrete resolution, there can be no final solution to the said problem. Once Dasmunshiji told during a discussion that we have failed to find a final solution to the problem by using collective wisdom of the Parliament. With utter dismay I share the concern of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. He is concerned that the entire nation and the entire society may disintegrate. Nobody would like that the family

or the Society should disintegrate because in that case the very survival of human life would be in jeopardy. Ethnic clashes are posing a threat before us. Mulayam Singhji has rightly pointed out the people belonging to different castes are engaged in fighting. Who are provoking them to fight, who are pushing them towards caste conflicts? This is no secret. All honourable Members are aware of it. There was no casteism before independence. Castes did exist. Castes have been there for a long-long time. But, definitely casteism was not there. Castes are unifying forces and not divisive forces.

I have been born in a farmer's family. Bunds are made for reaching long distance in fields. Bunds are not made for dividing the fields. Similarly, different castes of the society are unifying force. But hatred was created in the name of castes. I do not know what was the motive but the country is burning due to that. My personal view is that if casteism is driven out, communalism will automatically come to an end. It was said that politics was being done in the matter of Ayodhya issue. That is a fact. We are not as much spirited on 15th August or 26th January which are national days, as we are on 6th December. It has now become a parliamentary ritual to keep on discussing this issue. It can be witnessed in all winter sessions. Other occasions we can miss, but we never miss to discuss the Ayodhya issue. We have discussed it on several occasions under Rule 193 and also under Rule 184 once...*(Interruptions)*. The hon. Minister may please be quite.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are helping me in this regard.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I am saying that we have already discussed it under Rule 184 and there has also been a division on it. The Lok Sabha has already given its mandate on it. We should remember that the hon. Prime Minister had said that construction of a Ram Mandir in Ayodhya would be the manifestation of national feelings.

Narasimha Raoji also said one thing. He said to me personally that if politics was not mingled in this matter, then solution to this problem could be found. I also understand the fact that there has been politics in this matter since its beginning. Not from 1949, I go to the distant past. History of litigations is very old. The first case was lodged by Mahant Raghavar Das in 1885. At that time the Magistrate had accepted that a masjid was constructed after demolishing the temple. But since the case is very old, so it is difficult to pronounce a final decision on that basis.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the matter dates back to 1885 when the Congress was founded. This issue is as old as the history of the Congress party. There was violence in 1934 in which the existing structure was demolished. The British Government had got it repaired. But thereafter no Namaj has been offered there. Whether or not Namaj used to be offered there prior to that, it is difficult to say. I had said more on 24th September 1991 that I was ready to reconsider the whole issue if any Muslim says on the oath of Quran that he has offered a Namaj there. Then in that case the disputed structure can be handed over. That time the Member of Parliament Syed Shahabuddin stood up and started saying that there are two types of masjid. One is where Namaj is offered while the other is where Namaj is not offered. One of my colleagues says that it is not the matter of masjid, but the matter of obstinately clinging to it. This very sort of thing was responsible for the division of the country. It is a matter of stubbornness, otherwise muslims in this country enjoy maximum protection compared to other countries. I do not agree with Mulayam Singhji in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I am cooperating with you, so you should also cooperative with me.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, there is a total misleading of the House. The 1885-year case is being misrepresented. Evidence is there about *masjid* also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, when you speak, when you get your chance, you place your viewpoints.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But there should be certain respect for truth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, he is not yielding.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that I should also get as much

*Not recorded.

[Shri Chinmayanand Swami]

time as has been given to Mulayam Singhji by deducting the time lost in interruptions.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There is no respect for truth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, when you get your chance, you place your viewpoints. Now, he is not yielding. How can I give you the floor?

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Banatwalla is an elderly Member and senior to me. I have all regards for him. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should get as much time as to complete my point. Thereafter, I shall listen to him patiently.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But you should tell the truth.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: If I am not telling the truth, you have full liberty to expose me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Banatwallaji, I am telling the same thing to you which Swamiji is telling.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to the history of the litigations. But the problems is that people are not ready to face the truth. I on my own behalf and on behalf of every individual citizen can assure that any religion of the world can find a place in India even if it faces extinction in the place of its origin. Followers of that religion can lead a peaceful life in India. We do not want other religions to be finished. Rather, we want to follow other religions and respect them. That is why it has been said;

Sarve Bhawantu Sukhinah

Sarve Santu Nirmayah

Sarve Bhadrani Pashyant.

Ma Kaschid Dukh Bhag Bhawet,

We do not want to cause any harm to any person on this earth. The Persians men migrated to India are still safe here. There is no threat to that community.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the history of litigations is very old. The first case was lodged in 1885. Thereafter the dispute started. No Namaj has been offered there since then. An incident took place in 1947 after

independence. The Somnath Mandir was ransacked by the aggressors. The then esteemed hon. Home Minister of this country Shri Patelji gave an order in writing and thereafter in the presence of the then President Rajendra Babu Pooja was offered there and Mandir was reopened. The people of Ayodhya also got hopeful that they would also get Mandir opened. When no solution could be found till two years then in the night on 22nd December 1949, there happened a surprising thing. I do not want to repeat the whole thing, but I must mention that idol of Ramlala appeared there...*(Interruptions)* After all God is self-born. Nobody has created God.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Tell us whether it was self-born or the creation of the magistrate...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: It was your party's rule...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to tell Mani Shankarji that he was also an IAS officer. You have also been an IAS officer. You know better what you do. You understand each other.

Anyway, it was a Congress party rule both in the State and at the Centre. When Ramlala appeared, Shri Priyadutta Ram who was the Chairman of the municipality belonged to the Congress. He was assigned the work of making arrangement for it. Thereafter Shri Gopal Singh Visharad sought the right to worship from court. The Court gave them the right to worship and ordered that they can perform Puja. When the other party went to the Court against that judgement then the Court did not entertain their plea. The Court not only refused to entertain their plea but even ordered them that they would not go there to create any obstacle and they cannot enter the area of two hundred yards. This was the judgement given by the Court and keeping in view the state of dispute, lock was put there. There was no judicial justification behind putting the lock. But the local administration had put the lock just for locking that. It appears to be very strange that idols of Ram Lalla were installed, receiver was arranged there, right to worship was provided and thereafter lock was put there. That means partly opening, partly closing. Locking arrangements continued there. As a protest against the incident of 22nd December, 1949 after a period of 11 years, 11 months and 26 days i.e. on 18th December, 1961 it just occurred to the other party that they should get the right of Mosque there. During the period of 11 years, 11 months and 26 days, nobody came forward to stake claim on that Mosque. It shows that if there would not have been any politics behind it, this issue would not have been raked up.

Nobody called it a Masjid even for once and everyone called that as birth place (Janam Sthan). Now in the judgement awarded by Justice B.N. Kripal that area has been described as Ram Chandra Kot. That area is Ram Chandra Kot.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that in all the cases filed after 1949, the verdicts have gone in favour of Ram Bhaktas. Even if any stay order was vacated in favour of Ram Bhaktas. Then I would like to come to the point when the lock was opened. When the lock was opened, at that time Honourable Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country. The Chief Minister of the State was Shri Veer Bahadur Singh ji and Shri Arun Nehru was the Minister of Home Affairs in the Union Government. For opening the lock, a person by the name of Umesh Pandey went to the Court. Honourable Mulayam Singh ji was saying that cases were pending and were not disposed of, it is true. But judgment in this case has been given in a very strange way. On 23rd January, 1986 the person goes to the Court, on 25th January, the case is rejected. The same day the same man goes to the other court and on 1st February there was a decision that the lock should be opened and on 1st February, 1986 the lock was removed by the order of the court. When the lock was removed by the order of the court, to oppose that Babri Masjid Action Committee came into being. The lock was opened on 1st February, 1986 and on 14th February, 1986, Babri Masjid Action Committee was constituted to protest against the judgment given by one court. They say that they will abide by the decision of the court. Who will rely upon them that they will abide by the decision of the court. A Babri Masjid Action Committee was announced. The Court had given the decision not to enter the area of 200 yards but a march was organised in Ayodhya. Devotees go to Ayodhya on a holy visit but march was organised there. People were challenged as if the march was the meant for Jihad. I would like to submit that the matter would have been solved if the intention behind it had not been malafide. But the intentions were not good. Then the issue of laying the foundation stone arose. It is very strange that the place where the foundation stone was to be laid, was disputed 24 hrs. before that incident i.e. upto 8th November. The Court had declared that place as disputed. But God knows that miracle happened there that Honourable Buta Singhji, the Minister of Home Affairs of the Government of India went there. There he met Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari ji, both of them discussed the issue and matter was solved. It was decided that the land site is out of dispute. The foundation stone was laid there. When the foundation stone is laid, that means start of the construction work. When the construction work was started? By whom was it started? And that was not mere

start of construction work, when the foundation stone was laid, a public meeting was held there wherein the then Honourable Prime Minister announced to set up the Ram Rajya in the country. He started his election march from Ayodhya. After second day of laying the foundation stone, when the people reached there for construction work, then it was said that this place is not out of dispute. It was out of the dispute only for the purpose of laying the foundation stone and once the foundation stone was laid, the site became disputed again. It was similar to locking of the temple after the idols of Ram Lalla were installed. A step forward, then stop a bit and then go slow so that politics can be played on all the occasions. Who played the politics? Honourable Mulayam Singh ji had also announced with a challenge that even a bird cannot reach there. He had given such a challenge. No bird died there but God knows how many people were killed. He is responsible for that.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: How many were killed?

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: You should count, because they have been killed by you. What I should tell you....(*Interruptions*) To count the dead bodies is not my duty. I count only the bullets. I count how many rounds were fired....(*Interruptions*) Anyway such a thing happened and it happened for the first time. Even today you are saying to arrest Sadhu-Sants. There is one Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. He said that people posing themselves as Sadhus had attended the Dharam Sansad. What is surprising is that the persons whom they are addressing as fake, they go to some of them to listen what they preach. But when they come here, then they address them as fake. The difference of fake-real is this much that when they are with you, they are real and when they are with us, then they are fake.

Hon. Mulayam Singh ji was talking about the saffron clothes. Everyone knows Shakshi Sachidanand Maharaj and who does not know about him. You have sent him to Rajya Sabha with due respect. An he is the member of this Sadhu cell and wear more dark clothes than us....(*Interruptions*) They talk about Dharamdas. Dharamdas has been the member of the same sadhu cell till the last year. Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh knows it very well because both of them have fought wrestling bout with one another on a number of occasions. But do not rely upon them. We don't know as to how many days they would stay with you. As Shakshi ji Maharaj had got annoyed, likewise Dharamdas is also not going to stay.

I was submitting how the situation is distorted. At that time talks should have been proposed. It was the

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most suitable time for honourable Mulayam Singh ji because at that time the people were with him and the election that he had won to become the Chief Minister in that election all the people had joined hands and fought the election together. That was a good opportunity. He could have initiated talks from outside. I would like to thank honourable Chandra Shekharji with all the power at my command. If any person had put his step ahead to solve the issue in the entire scenario quite sincerely, that is honourable Chandra Shekharji the only person in the entire House throughout the country. He did not do that alone. He also involved Mulayam Singh ji in this task. He also took honourable Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and Sharad Pawar with him. All the three Chief Ministers were made to sit together and both the parties were made to sit face to face. But the Congress could not tolerate even that thing. When the issue was about to be resolved and reached near solution and even both the parties had agreed that if it is proved that the temple was demolished to construct the Mosque, then they would withdraw their claim. For this both the parties had agreed. Even the premiers of a number of countries had assured the then Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar ji that was the right course and they deem that appropriate, but as the issue was about to be solved, God knows why two police personnel of Haryana entered the residence of Rajiv ji due to which Rajiv ji got agitated and withdraw support from Chandra Shekhar government. If they had wanted to solve this issue, they should have given some more time to honourable Chandra Shekhar ji, what was the harm in that, but they created obstacles and thought that if the matter was solved permanently then they would not get the opportunity to play politics. You had wanted to play politics. As the tenure of Chandra Shekhar was over, the elections were held. Thereafter Rao Sahib formed his government. During his tenure, full efforts were made but more energy was devoted to provoking the people. I still remember the words that let the temple be constructed, a beautiful temple constructed but Mosque should not be demolished. This speech was made from the ramparts of the Red Fort and both the things were said simultaneously. At that time efforts were not made to solve this issue. And the result was that the resentment grew and that resentment ultimately resulted in demolition of that structure. That methodology of demolition of the structure was not correct that was wrong one.

Sir, had they so desired, the people of both the parties would have sit together and pondered over that issue as to how that issue could be solved. But environment was not created for the same. I do not want to repeat the speech of 18 December, 1992 because that is a long speech. In that speech I had clarified every single point. How the people were provoked, I don't

want to provoke on this subject. That issue made no further progress. Now it is a matter of happiness and satisfaction that Prime Minister had stated in Shimla that he hoped that the court would give its judgement. It is because of the reason that whatever is under consideration in the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court, only thing that is being debated there and that was left incomplete by honourable Chandra Shekharji is whether any structure had already existed there. This is the matter of debate there and whosoever are the witnesses in the case, I have just heard from Mulayam Singh ji about the two historians. It would have been better had they gone to depose on behalf of Babri Masjid Action Committee when the Court had asked for the witness. They want or not, I do not know, but they should have gone. The Director of the Archaeological Survey of India Dr. B.B. Lal supervised the excavation work there in 1975 and that excavation work was carried out by the order of honourable Indira Gandhiji. I remember the incident of 74-75, in 1974, the entire country celebrated the 4th Centenary of the creation of Ram Charita Manas. A Committee was constituted and Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Chairperson of that Committee. Honourable Kamalpathi Tripathi was the acting Chairman and I was also a member of that Committee. At that time an issue came up for discussion that all the sites related to Ram Katha should be developed from the tourism point of view and research should be carried out on their being ancient. In continuance of the research work, Dr. B.B. Lal had supervised the excavation work and this work was carried out from 1975 to 1980. When evidences of the temple started pouring in, that work was stopped there. When the structure was demolished then all the evidences were found. But these people do not accept them because they believe that these evidences were managed. Then an application was submitted in the Court that report of the historical archaeologists should be asked for on this issue. Some people went there and their statements were recorded. The court felt that its survey should be conducted. They ordered the Archaeological Survey of India to nominate someone for this purpose.

Geological study should be conducted in this regard with the help of ground-penetrating radar system as to ascertain what lies there. I would not like to quote from that report because the court has ordered not to make it public. I would like to request you to table the report in the Parliament. The department of Archaeological Survey of India should table this report in the Parliament because the Court has not restricted it from placing it in the Parliament. All the prominent features have been covered in this report. If we want to resolve this matter then we should not leave it to the Government only.

rather MPs from all parties should come forward and make efforts in this direction. We need not repeat the history as to what the earlier Governments did, instead Parliament should take care of its sovereignty and apply collective wisdom in the direction of resolving this matter, as has been advised by Shri Dasmunsi. As Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has stated just now that this is a question of great importance for the country and inability to resolve the matter has been harming the country enormously. Once, Shri Lal Krishan Advani had cautioned and said that the more this issue lingered the more harmful it would prove to be for the country. When all of us share the same sentiment on this issue how can we allow this issue to linger on. We should ponder over it. Can't this Parliament which is the supreme body of the elected representatives of the country, decide the matter or face this challenge?

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to express my anguish and make a submission through you that when such disputes come up in the country, you invite all the concerned people and hold discussion with them and ask them to find a solution thereto. So, should the Parliament not come forward and find out a solution to it? I would like to say that the followers of VHP and of Dharma-sansad have not passed any such Resolution which is objectionable. They have not demanded the land and this Government do not have any right to allot them that land. I agree with them. But the court has ordered that the land more than required should be returned to the former owners of the land.

Shri Somnath Dada, I do not claim that I am a great scholar like you, but I also have a bit of knowledge of English language and law. Shri Mulayam Singh ji, I would like to read one paragraph and not more than that.

[*English*]

"The embargo on transfer till adjudication, and in terms thereof, to be read in Section 6(1)..."

[*Translation*]

He himself tells, what is there in Section 6(1):

[*English*]

"The interest claimed by the Muslims is only over the disputed site where the mosque stood before its demolition. The objection of the Hindus to this claim has to be adjudicated. The remaining entire property acquired under the Act is such over which no title is claimed by the Muslims. A large part thereof consists of properties of Hindus of which the title is not even in dispute."

[*Translation*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Swamiji, please tell the para numbers.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: This is the part of the judgement. I am going to place it on the table right now.*

[*English*]

"The embargo on transfer till adjudication, and in terms thereof, to be read in Section 6(1), relates only to the disputed area, while transfer of any part of the excess area, retention of which till adjudication of the dispute relating to the dispute area may not be necessary, is not inhibited till then, since the acquisition of the excess area is absolute subject to the duty to restore it to the owner if its retention is found to be unnecessary, as indicated."

"The meaning of the word 'vaste' in Sections 3 and 6 has to be so constructed differently in relation to the disputed area and excess area in its vicinity."

[*Translation*]

We should not interpret a judgement of the court on the basis of the newspaper reports rather we should go through the actual wordings of the judgement which is lying before us. Whatever Shri Vermaji read from the newspapers the previous day, he could not recall the things in their entirety, the next day. I would like to tell one more thing there that sometimes Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav also forgets about certain points. The Government of India acquired certain part of land in 1993 keeping in view that in case the judgement in respect of the disputed land went in favour by any party for example suppose the judgement favoured Muslims, then a part of land would be provided to them as passage. At that time Justice Venkatchallaiah was the Chief Justice of India. Why did the government move the court? It did so because it was the receiver. It was the Government who was asked to follow the order. It was incumbent on its part and it went to the court because of that reason. Last year, the Supreme Court imposed a ban for ten weeks. That period of ten weeks has expired long before. The period of ten weeks began with the last March 13, thus the time expired long before. What we want to state that the Government did not approach the court in favour of any party. It moved the court in order to get the land

* As the Speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission the paper/document was not treated as laid on the Table.

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restored to its previous owners as per the judgement of 1994. It was not advocating in favour of any party.

I, therefore, would like to request that we should shun all the misunderstandings rising above party politics and ignoring the politics of catching vote bank, we should reach at consensus to resolve this matter with one voice. 'Ram' is God of all. Iqbal has called him 'Imame-Hind'. He is the Imam of the country. Freedom fighters are the testimony as to what 'Shri Rama' has given to this country. It is 'Rama' who binds the country together. No matters, whether it is Ram Vilas Paswan or Shri Kanshi Ram, all have a bearing to 'Rama'. Nobody is devoid of him. Ayodhya of Lord Rama is the symbol of pride of the nation. We are defaming ourselves at international level because of this dispute of least significance and as a result of this it is being said that Hindu-Muslim lack unity in India, they are fighting each other.

I would like to urge upon to make it an issue of national harmony or national honour. The Parliament may take initiative to infuse the spirit of brotherhood among the people of the country through resolving this matter. If anybody raises such type of issues it is bound to invite flak later on. The law enacted by Rao Saheb in the post independence era included all temples throughout the country within its ambit but the temple of Ayodhya was kept out of it. Because somewhere it was in his mind that the temple should be constructed at that site. We therefore, want to caution the members of the Congress party who on the earlier occasions released the postal stamp in the name of Vir Savarkar, renamed the Cellular Jail at Andaman and Nicobar Islands after his name and a Parliamentary Committee recommended to install the portrait of Vir Savarkar but later on you changed your mind. In the same manner you keep on changing your stand on Lord Rama. At least try to understand the perception which your leaders carried about the national leaders. Change in leadership should not amount to change in intention.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Swami Chinmayanand spoke like an advocate of the Ram Temple Committee. Let me assure you that I am not going to speak as an advocate of All India Babri Masjid Action Committee. I am going to speak as an advocate of the rule of law, which is the root of democracy...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: You put everything in right perspective...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a matter of very serious nature, so you are requested to please explain your views carefully.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We have discussed this issue umpteen times during the last 13 years. However, the context in which we are discussing the issue today is qualitatively different because the present discussion has been caused by the deliberate and blatant mischief of this Government. If the Government had not taken the initiative in the Supreme Court, there would have been no cause for discussion in the House today.

I would like to say at the very outset, that this initiative of the Government is brazenly, partisan and blatantly anti-Constitutional.

Sir, it amounts to subversion of the system. This Government tried to stage a coup against the Constitution of India. Sir, the political question is, as to why the Government has gathered this kind of political impudence to take this kind of immoral, improper initiative? This is an occasion for some substantive political analysis and for some historical insights. This House is the forum where we record our thoughts for the sake of historians, for posterity...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Sir, I am on a point of order. The last speaker has submitted some papers. I would like to know whether they are going to become a part of the proceeding and whether they have been authenticated or not. If it is there just for reference...(Interruptions)

It has to be authenticated. I am not objecting to anything. It cannot be a part of the record unless it is authenticated...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, as a Member, may I give my opinion on the point of order being raised? I think the Member has only made a reference to the document. He did not quote from the document. Therefore, it cannot form part of the record. I am only giving my opinion...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, I would like to have your ruling on this. There are rules of procedure. I am only saying that those rules of procedure should be followed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, let me go ahead with my presentation...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee had asked the paragraph from which Swami ji was quoting. That particular paragraph he said he would lay on the Table of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, any document that is laid on the Table has to be authenticated by the person who refers to it...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Swamiji has laid that paragraph on the Table of the House. Swami ji, are you authenticating it?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): A new procedure should not be adopted. I think Swami ji has sent that paper in order to facilitate the reporters for reporting. It is just for helping the reporters and it is not to be laid on the Table of the House. This should be taken like that...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, he has laid it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: I am again on a point of order, Sir. He has neither asked your permission to lay it on the Table of the House nor have you given him the permission...(*Interruptions*) He has to first take your permission. That is more important...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He had said that the paragraph of the judgement which he was referring to, he would authenticate it and I am allowing him to lay it on the Table of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on a point of clarification. I am not objecting to his submitting any document. He has not referred to any judgement as such. I have just now seen. He is quoting from what, we must know before it becomes a part of the record. I have no objection. Let him do it. But let him first indicate what it is. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He had mentioned that judgement earlier in his speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Which judgement? We are not asking for deleting his speech...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I stated about it while delivering my speech but you did not pay attention to it.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If it is given to the reporters, it is all right...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He had mentioned a paragraph and I am allowing that to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know it is a part of which judgement...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He had already quoted that judgment in his speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: He had not quoted the judgement...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me see the record.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, may I request you that a paragraph cannot be authenticated unless and until the whole judgement is authenticated? So, it can only be treated as help to the Reporters to quote it. It will be there in his speech. What purpose would be served if he authenticates it and lays it on the Table of the House? I shall request Swamiji that he should not insist on laying it on the Table. I would request that it may not be struck down from the proceedings.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All right. We are agreeable to it fully...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right as long as he is not insisting that that is a part of the judgement. If he says that it is a part of the judgement, he has to authenticate it.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, if any Member insists that it is a part of the judgement, he has to authenticate it. Otherwise, it can be treated as part of his speech. So, he has submitted it for the Reporters' convenience. But if he wants to lay it on the Table of the House, he has to quote the judgement and other details also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it part of your speech?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me understand it. Is it part of your speech?

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: That is part of my speech. I have clearly stated about it in my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, if it is part of your speech, then, please take it.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: That is the part of the judgement which was delivered by the Supreme Court on 24th October, 1994 which was written and read by hon. J.S. Verma and Justice Venktachaliah was also among bench members. It is a part of the ruling given by the said bench.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir I am respectful to the hon. member, I appreciate his truth further. Since he has furnished that he has quoted it as a part of the Venktachaliah judgement. I demand that the full judgement has to be authenticated. A paragraph cannot be authenticated or let him, at least, quote the number of paragraph...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, he is not insisting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What he says is that it is a part of the judgement which he has quoted.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: But when you requested, he agreed to put it as part of his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pathak, now he says that it is a part of the judgement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, he has not authenticated that...(Interruptions) I have no objection to his quoting from any document. But if he lays that document on the Table of the House, that has to be authenticated not by him but by the agency which has given it. He cannot authenticate it by himself. He is not the authenticating authority...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please tell the para number.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: This is the same para no. 56 from the judgement delivered in 1994.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Please quote the writ petition number.

[English]

Sir, I would like you to direct that the copy of the judgment be placed on the Table of the House. He cannot lay one or two pages from the judgement. It is because you cannot make out from that whether it is a part of the judgement or a part of the discussion...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already quoted this in his speech.

[Translation]

Please check the record, if he has quoted it then.

[English]

This will be treated as part of the speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has now laid the total judgement on the Table of the House. There is no confusion now. Shri Reddy, you may please continue now.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Whatever information you would like to ask for we would readily place that on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Swamiji you are considered to be a very calm and composed person, therefore, I request you to kindly take your seat.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, in the history of this particular dispute, this is for the first time the Government of India has gone to the Supreme Court. Why has the Government gone to the Supreme Court? Why did the same Government not go to the Supreme Court before? That was the point I was trying to emphasise before this intermission took place.

Sir, my postulate is that BJP is back to its pre-1996 agenda with a vengeance. Although the agenda is very old, the situation has undergone a qualitative transformation on six important counts...(Interruptions) in the last seven years.

Sir, I do not even know as to who is going to respond to this debate. Anyway, all the Ministers are taking down notes but we do not even have the Minister to reply to the debate in the House.

Sir, be that as it may. Six important developments have taken place in the last seven years. First, the BJP in the pre-1996 period was in the Opposition. Now, they are in office. Second, the BJP was being led at that time by Shri Advani. Now it, is being led by Shri Vajpayee. Third, the BJP, which was being led by Shri Advani, was ploughing a lone furrow at that time. It was searching desperately for allies. Its sectarian slogans were a cry in the wilderness. Today, they have got NDA partners to back them. Fourth, at that time, Shri Vajpayee was still wearing that *mukhota* of being a malleable moderate. Today, he is donning the hat of a *Hindutva* hawk. Fifth, the BJP in the meantime had to abandon its agenda formally and had to go to the polls twice, without that agenda, in 1998 and in 1999...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this running commentary going on? Order please.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sixth, the NDA partners have been so completely marginalised that NDA now can be described as a non-descript appendage of the BJP.

16.00 hrs.

They are no longer partners; they are prisoners because they have entered into a Faustian bargain. It was said in the great drama *Dr. Faustus*, written by both Charles Marlowe in English and Goethe in German, that Dr. Faustus sold his soul to the devil. This is what exactly the NDA partners have done; they have sold their soul to the BJP. As a consequence of this, the BJP-led Government could pick up...*(Interruptions)* courage to go to the Supreme Court on behalf of V.H.P.

I am coming to Ayodhya only. I am talking Ayodhya. If you do not understand, I pity your ignorance...*(Interruptions)*

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has tested the N.D.A. waters before he took the initiative. It was in November 2000, in New York that Shri Vajpayee described himself as a *Swayamsevak*. That was when the NDA partners feebly protested. Then, on 6th December 2000, Shri Vajpayee made a statement that the Ram Temple movement was an expression of national sentiment. Then again, NDA partners formally protested. Then came the Modi affairs which witnessed a tumultuous debate in the House and the NDA partners could only protest verbally and could not carry the protest beyond a point. The NDA partners were willing to wound, but afraid to strike. That

was the reason why the BJP-led Government has finally decided go to back to its original communal agenda. Today, it is no longer hiding its agenda.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: This is the NDA Government. Nobody will go back to their old agenda. We are all here. They never said they are going back to their original agenda. Recently also Shri Vajpayee and Shri Advani said that the Government is based on the Common Minimum Programme of the NDA.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: If Shri Yerrannaaidu would like to live in a fool's paradise, he is entitled to his quota of stupidity, which is of course immense.

The point I am making is, recently even the Convenor of the NDA, Shri George Fernandes, supported the Government's move. Shri Yerrannaaidu's *naidu*, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, also supported this move. Is this move in conformity with the NDA's agenda? I am raising this question. Let him answer it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to yield, Mr. Reddy?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No, not to these men.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding; please take your seats. Mr. Reddy is not willing to yield.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, what I want to say is that Shri Jaipal Reddy has mentioned the name of Shri George Fernandes, who is the convenor of the NDA Government. This Government is functioning on the basis of the combined agenda of the NDA. Demolishing the mosque and constructing the temple is not a ground to the smooth functioning of the NDA Government. George Fernandes is not in favour of the two conditions. He suspects the agenda of the NDA Government.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I welcome the clarification...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramdas, please take your seat.

Shri Ramdas Athawale, I am not allowing you. Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The clarifications given by Mr. Prabhu Nath Singh is not based on truth because I am quoting from the statement made by Shri George Fernandes to the Press. Today, taking full advantage of the helplessness of NDA partners, the BJP leaders have removed the fig leaf and are flaunting their original agenda with absolute abandon.

The Prime Minister made a statement in the course of a public meeting in Himachal Pradesh. I am reading the statement. He said:

"We want to build Ram Temple at Ayodhya. We are confident that it will be proved by historical evidence that there existed a temple."

First of all, his statement in Himachal Pradesh was made in the course of an election meeting speech in utter violation of the election rules. That apart, I would seek a clarification from the Government on one point. When the Prime Minister said 'we', what does it mean? Whom does 'we' indicate? Was he speaking as the leader of the BJP or was he speaking as an individual or was he speaking as the Prime Minister of the country? Can a Prime Minister make such a statement? Swami Chinmayanand can become an advocate of Ram Temple's construction at a particular spot. Can the Prime Minister of the country become an advocate in that fashion? Has he not violated the oath which he took as the Prime Minister of the country?

Let me quote from a part of the oath that the Prime Minister took. When Shri Vajpayee took oath as the Prime Minister, among other things the oath contained the following:

"...that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will."

It said 'all manner of people'. It does not include Hindus alone nor it does not allude to a section of Hindus that he represents as the leader of the BJP. It includes everybody in the country. But his statement speaks of his affection to a particular section and ill will towards another section. He leaves nothing to the courts. He says:

"We are confident that it will be proved by historical evidence that there existed a temple."

We are not saying that no temple had existed nor we are saying now that the temple had existed. It is for the courts to decide. It is not for Political parties in Parliament to decide. And what was the basis on which the Prime Minister made the statement? What was the provocation for this extremely communal statement?

I may quote a couple of lines from Alice in Wonderland. The line says:

"I will be judge, I will be jury, said the cunning old Fury; I will try the whole cause and condemn it to death."

So, here is a Prime Minister who wants to be a prosecutor, who wants to be a jury, who wants to be a judge and who wants to be everything. He would like to deliver the judgement on behalf of the courts even before the courts have considered the matter.

That is why I charge the Prime Minister with having committed breach of the oath that he took as the Prime Minister of India and I charge the Prime Minister with having committed an offence* against the Constitution of India and the system of our country.

Sir, in the course of debate in December 2000, I said that the Prime Minister had lost his moral right to continue. Now, my case is that he has lost his legal right too because he has violated the essence of the oath that he took. It is another matter that our system may not be capable of imposing that kind of liability on the Prime Minister.

I may have many differences with the foreign policy approach of the Government of America. But I have nothing but tremendous admiration for their democracy; for the glories of their democracy. Kenneth Starr, an ordinary prosecutor could summon, with subpoena, the DNA of the President of USA, Bill Clinton. So, it is that system in America which is sustaining the power of America.

I may refer to a recent incident that occurred in America. Recently, the majority leader in the American Senate, Trent Lott had to resign because he paid a compliment to another Senator who had retired from the Senate. The name of the Senator in America who retired was Storm Thurmond. He was a centenarian. He reached hundred while he was in the Senate. When he retired without contesting in the elections, as leader of his party, Mr. Lott paid a tribute outside the Senate. What did he say? He merely said: "Mr. Thurmond was a segregationist with whom I have sympathy". For this simple remark, Trent Lott had to resign as leader of the party. He paid this tribute to Storm Thurmond when he was retiring. But, then it led to a storm of protest. It led to a huge revolt within his party. He had to resign.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

But the position in this country is that Shri Vajpayee is getting away with murder of democracy. Famously, Shri Vajpayee told Shri Modi to follow *raj dharm*. But now I am asking Shri Vajpayee as to whether he is following *raj dharm*. I accuse the Prime Minister of not only not having followed the *raj dharm*, but of having flouted *raj dharm*. He has in fact flouted the law of the land.

Sir, many people are wondering as to what is the great difference between Shri Praveen Togadia and our Prime Minister. I say there is a huge, huge difference between Shri Praveen Togadia and Shri Vajpayee. The difference is in style and not in content. Shri Praveen Togadia outrages our sensibilities, whereas Shri Vajpayee sabotages our sensibilities. The result of both the operations is the same, that is to administer anaesthesia to the Constitution of India, to the democracy of the country.

Our BJP leaders or the leaders of the Sangh network have created a new *maya*. What is that *maya*? It is that there are two kinds of land. One is the disputed land and other one is the undisputed land. They want to propagate a myth that the undisputed land from the very beginning had belonged to the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas*. The fact of the matter is that the 42 acres of land was gifted by the Uttar Pradesh Government, when Shri Kalyan Singh was the Chief Minister, to the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas*. Only one acre was purchased by the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas*. The remaining 42-acre land was gifted by the Government. While this is a fact which cannot be denied, they are trying to spread the illusion that there is undisputed land which had always belonged to the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas*. Therefore, they say: "You are doing injustice to certain sections." Their entire propaganda is based on utter untruth. This is being done to bamboozle the people and also, I am afraid, to bulldoze the courts.

I am happy that my friend Shri Arun Jaitley is here. I do not know on what basis the Government could go to the Supreme Court to say that the undisputed land should be given away. When the question arose in March 2002, the Attorney-General gave the same opinion. Let us remember this. Our memory is not so short. Shri Soli Sorabji, as the Attorney-General, gave the same opinion. At that time, Shri Jaitley, as the Law Minister said, that he gave the opinion on behalf of the Government. The Prime Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha said that the Attorney-General gave the opinion as the Attorney-General. Later on, the Attorney-General addressed the Press for two hours on live television to say that he gave an opinion as a friend of the court, *Amicus Curiae*

and not as the Attorney-General of the Government. Now, the cat is out of the bag. The stand taken by the Attorney-General last year has now been formally taken by the Government itself.

With due apologies to Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I would like to say that a judgement, in my opinion, is better understood by non-lawyers. I quote from para 45 of the Supreme Court cases, 1994, Vol. VI. Shri Arun Jaitley, please take out your copy and see it. It says:

"Section 7, as we read it, is a transitory provision, intended to maintain *status quo* in the disputed area, till transfer of the property is made by the Central Government on resolution of the dispute. This is to effectuate the purpose of that transfer and to make it meaningful avoiding any possibility of frustration of the exercise as a result of any change in the existing situation in the disputed area during the interregnum. Unless *status quo* is ensured, the final outcome on resolution of the dispute may be frustrated by any change made in the dispute area which may frustrate the implementation of the result in favour of the successful party and render it meaningless."

"A direction to maintain *status quo* in the disputed property is a well known method and the usual order made during the pendency of a dispute for preserving the property and protecting the interest of the true owner till the adjudication is made. A change in the existing situation is fraught with the danger and prejudicing the rights of the true owner, yet to be determined. This itself is a clear indication that the exercise made is to find out the true owner of the disputed area, to maintain *status quo* therein during the interregnum and to hand it over to the true owner found entitled to it."

So, until the final adjudication is made, the *status quo* has to be maintained entirely.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Is it on the disputed area?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No....(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, will he yield for a moment?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if we read paragraph 45, it deals only with the disputed area and the *status quo* of the disputed area which is the structure over the *Garbh*,

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Graha. It does not deal with the rest of the 71 acres...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a remark made earlier by Shri Jaipal Reddy. I am not as good as Shri Jaipal Reddy in English, but he used a particular word about the Prime Minister and I noted it. He said: "The Prime Minister has played...with the Constitution." Am I right?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Yes.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Since I am not good in English, I took the *Oxford Dictionary* and in indicate the meaning for the word... Now, I have got the book of *Unparliamentary Expressions* and in page 138, it is stated that the word...is treated as an 'unparliamentary' word. So, in good grace, if he withdraws or apologises, that would be better...*(Interruptions)* So, he must apologise for the word which he has used.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be checked. Not a single unparliamentary word would go on record.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, if the word is unparliamentary, you may delete it, but I can quote from the rulings of the House of Commons. We cannot call a persons 'treacherous', we can call an act of 'treachery'. Therefore, it depend on how the sentence is constructed. Anyway, I do not want to quarrel on non-essentials...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, does the mean to say that calling the Prime Minister... a non-issue?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I have not called him a 'treacherous person'. If I say, 'he has committed treachery', that is not unparliamentary. I stand by my contention. However, I would defer to the wisdom of the Chair.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be checked, you please proceed.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, let me now quote from paragraph 49 of the same judgement. It says:

"It is clear that one of the purposes of the acquisition of the adjacent properties is the ensurement of the effective enjoyment of the disputed site by the Muslim community in the event of its success in the litigation; and acquisition of the adjacent area is incidental to the main purpose and cannot be termed unreasonable."

Therefore, the *status quo* applies not merely to the disputed area of 2.7 acres, but to the entire area which was acquired in 1993. The entire acquisition was upheld and the entire acquired area is to be kept in abeyance until there is a final judgement. In the face of this kind of judgement, the Government had the temerity to go the Supreme Court. If this was the case, why did they not do that last year? When the Attorney-General made a suggestion, why did they distance themselves?

Why did the NDA partners, at that time, take objection? I know, a number of NDA leaders took objection. Why are they not taking objection now? Have they since been emasculated? What exactly has happened in the meantime?

I am quoting again from para 57:

"Even though, prima facie, the acquisition of the adjacent area in respect of which there is no dispute of title and which belongs to Hindus may appear to be a slant against the Hindus, yet on closer scrutiny, it is not so since it is for the larger national purpose of maintaining and promoting communal harmony and in consonance with the creed of secularism."

This is a part of judgement. In spite of all this, Shri Arun Jaitley came back to the Government only to commit this kind of an assault on the Constitution...*(Interruptions)* It is nothing but an assault on the Constitution.

The point I am making is that the entire discussion today has been provoked on account of the brazen intervention of the Government. And the Government's intervention is not only anti-constitutional, but also, in my view, anti-national because it seeks to favour one party as against another. It is not a job of the Government of India to favour one party as against another.

Now, everybody says that the Court's judgement will prevail. Does the VHP agree? The VHP, even day before yesterday, made a public statement that they wanted every piece of land, including the disputed piece of land, by March 27. Has the VHP made a commitment to the Court that they would abide by the judgement of the Supreme Court? No. The VHP is above the law of the land because BJP is in power. And BJP is in power because NDA partners have put them in power.

We are, of course, for expeditious settlement of the case relating to title suits. What is pending in the Supreme Court? Why did the Government of India have to go to the Supreme Court? Therefore, if you take any steps to get the settlement of the title suits expedited,—I am told that the process is really on—we welcome such a course but through the Courts and not through the Government's intervention.

In my view, earlier, we did discuss political situations. Today, we are discussing an extraordinary situation arising from the Government's illegal, immoral and partisan initiative. There is an effort not only to hoodwink the people but also to prejudice the Court. But we, as a Party, have intense faith in the fierce independence of the Indian Judiciary. Our system is on trial. Our system is facing a crisis of confidence. I am afraid that many parties, which are aligned to the NDA, are not alive to the magnitude of the crisis. They have all become partners in a crime. I hope, it is never too late for them to wake up. Be that as it may, we will continue to expose the Government's wrongs. We will continue to repose faith in our courts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not want to speak on this issue but our friend Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has spoken two sentences, which are compelling me to say a few words. I am not impartial in this matter. I also think on the same lines on which Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav thinks. Our way of expression may be different. I may not adopt the same style. The statement given by the hon. Prime Minister in Himachal Pradesh is unfortunate. In my opinion the views which are being expressed here by the members of the opposition or of the ruling coalition, are found to make the matter more complicated. Thus, I remained a silent spectator to all the developments for such a long period.

Just now, Swamiji stated in his speech that he had tried to resolve this matter. I did not make any effort. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Shri Sharad Pawar and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav made efforts. I was working with them as their assistant. They are aware of all the things. But since then four Governments have been changed. Thereafter, Shri Narsimharaoji was the first Prime Minister, then came Shri Deve Gowda followed by Shri Gujaral ji and now, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The four of them did not take us into confidence even for four minutes and did not apprise us of the developments in the direction of resolving the issue. They might have felt embarrassed in approaching an insignificant person like me but had they been serious and had the intention

to resolve the issue they could have consulted Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav or Shri Sharad Pawar. In case they had any problem, then all the documents were lying with the Ministry of Home Affairs, but there is no progress in the matter.

At that time this matter could have been resolved, it can be resolved even now but the more we discuss the issue, the more it gets complicated. Unfortunately, this Government is stretching the discussion on this issue. I do not understand as to why the Government moved the court, however, intelligent or learned person our friend Shri Arun Jaitley may be. At present, moving court by the government shows only one thing that there is some pressure on him. The statement of the hon. Prime Minister also conveys that there is some pressure on him. If the Government, hon. Prime Minister and the Cabinet would work under pressure, solution to this problem can not be found.

I am constrained to say that an issue which could have been resolved through dialogue, now various arguments are being given and it is being said that we should move the Supreme Court, advocates should be consulted and the arguments which have been forwarded by our friend Shri Jaipal Reddyji by quoting various books, the same books would be read in the courts also. I am not aware as to what decision would come on the sixth.

I honour the judiciary but if Arun Jaitley had approached the court, he must have approached the court with some meaningful proposal in his mind. There must be something in his mind that decision could be in his favour. If decision is delivered on the sixth, then what will happen...(*Interruptions*) I don't think it will create a congenial atmosphere in the country. Our friends are in the Government, be it the NDA or the BJP, they have given a slogan, "Cultural—Nationalism". We don't know what this cultural nationalism is? I fail to understand but the cultural nationalism means what Swamiji had interpreted. He is not here right now. I want to submit humbly that the entire country is pervaded by lord 'Rama' and he who considered all the states as his own, is the devotee of Lord Ram. If we think that Lord 'Rama' is present everywhere then why should we oppose anyone. The kind of activities taking place and the kinds of slogans being given and the kind of steps being taken, they are the pointers that this will lead to tension and disbelief in the people of our country at large.

I would like to submit humbly that a doubt has been raised in their minds, the way the Government approached the Supreme Court. There is a big difference between the reality and the law. If the reality is that the said move of the Govt. will create disbelief in the minds of

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

the people of minority community and if it hurts their feelings; it will create an impasse in the society. The phase through which the world is passing could create a major crisis for India. If we go by the way they have interpreted the nationalism, I don't know how far we will succeed in Kashmir and the extent to which we will be able to take the North Eastern States along us suppress, resentment in the tribal areas and how shall we be able to keep Punjab, a part and parcel of our country. We should know that we could proceed towards peace only through dialogue. Arun Jaitley Ji can be a winner in the sphere of law, but we cannot win over the hearts of the people. Try to win the hearts of the people. I am aggrieved at what you are doing. Jaitley Ji, I had high hopes from you, I profusely appreciated you, during the Janta Party regime. Everybody knows it and I did so despite everybody was opposed to it. Similarly, I had high regards for Atalji and still I hold him in high esteem. But I failed to understand as to how a Prime Minister of a country could give such a statement just to win election in Himachal Pradesh. I do regret his statement and I had sought an appointment with him to express my anguish over his statement. As I have to go somewhere due to some unavoidable work, I apologise you and the House as well. I will not be available in the House hereafter.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as Shri Mulayam Singhji has said that this debate is going on for the last twenty years. This debate may be going on in the country for the last twenty years but this debate started in the country in 1928. Since then we have witnessed many ups and downs in the country and several people invaded this country. I don't want to go into details but I would certainly like to say that the people, who associate themselves with Babar should understand their feelings and should go through the biographies of great historical personalities of our country. Shri Mulayam Singhji has been vindicator of ideology of Dr. Lohiya and Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. There was no Qatari or Mongol Muslim in our country. No muslim living in our country attacked. It is outsiders who invaded our country. It is a historical fact that Qatari, Mangol or Afghan muslims used to fight with each other with the might at their command. Even today the situation is not different in Islamic countries of the world. But when they invaded India, their sole aim was to destroy and disgrace our culture and they did it time and again. I would like to tell my friends in Congress party that when Babar died, a proposal was mooted to construct his Tomb near Agra and it was constructed too. but his family members exhumes his mortal remains later on and took them to Afghanistan and when his Tomb was to be

constructed there, Afghani people opposed it by saying that this Tomb cannot be constructed in that country because he was not an Afghani. He was a Qatari muslim and Tomb of a Qatari cannot be constructed anyway in Afghanistan. I would like to ask from you when Afghanistan says that he was an invader and his Tomb cannot be constructed in that country then how his monument can be constructed in India? How the Hindus and Muslims of this country can accept his monument here...*(Interruptions)* ... His monument cannot be constructed here. The Congress people have made constant efforts in this regard. You did not belong to Congress party at that time. You belonged to some other party and you have no knowledge about the history of that period. It is for the first time that I am speaking on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, address to the chair.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You may also not aware of it. Shri Chandrashekharji has left the House. When the Ayodhya issue came up...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Praveen Rashtrapalji, you please sit down. You can speak only when he yields.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: This is for the first time that I am speaking on this issue and want to reveal the facts in this regard. So please listen to me. I have said that the country is passing through a grave situation. Please find a way out. Shri Chauhan was ready but your Prime Minister was not ready. When I met Shri P.V. Narsimharaoji in this connection he told me to keep this meeting secret. I told him that I cannot keep it secret because I am associated with a movement. Therefore our talks should be open and it should be in the interest of the country. The place which was being referred by Shri Jaipal Reddyji just now and the things were being twisted, I would like to tell him that he is not aware of the history of that place. You do not know about the location of land and temples earlier. You have distorted that judgement. At that time I went with the map and requested that there is no disputed land. Only an area of land measuring 60x40 square feet is disputed. Our muslim brethren also said that 'Sita Rasoi' and 'Rama Chabutra' are not disputed. It is there with the court in writing. Only 60x40 square feet area of land is disputed. I requested to find a way out of this problem. Any situation of violence and bloodshed should not be emerged in the country, you should control the situation and I will cooperate you in it. Before 6th December, we met the Prime Minister on 28-29 November and I put the matter before him with a map in support of my viewpoint. I am amazed with the line of thinking of Congressmen, they gave us assurance but drag the matter to the court. They took the matter to the Supreme Court same day and requested the court to declare said area of land too

as disputed. The court did not accede to their demand. Then, I realised there is a huge difference between the works and deeds of the Congressmen. They have ages old history. I cannot say as to who was prevailing upon Shri P.V. Narsimharaoji. During the tenure of Shri Rajivji as Prime Ministership Shri Arjun Singhji was his advisor, perhaps he was prevailing upon him. But I have a major complaint from Shri Mulayam Singhji. He was referring to 'Sadhu Prakosth.' The guru he was referring to, he also pays a visit to his 'Ashram' at Vrindavan and bows to him. If the blessed you, he blessed us also for 'Ram Janambhoomi.' How that can be termed as 'Prakosth' of the Bharatiya Janata Party and how did it not belong to you? It is not fair to have such feelings about the saints. You also were caught in the designs of Shri V.P. Singhji and a tussle started between both of you to take the credit of it. We wanted you to take the credit and you also sent a message in this regard which I would not mention here today. But you wanted to take the credit for this.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You must mention about that message.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I shall not mention about the right now, I shall mention about that when discussion will take place on this issue next time...*(Interruptions)* ...It will definitely be discussed next time also because he does not want to solve this problem once for all. The disputed area except the 60x40 square feet area of land about which you are talking, whether it was now in your mind to construct a wall around it and start construction of the temple. When it was in your mind to start construction of temple immediately.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir it was not so. I said that you take land somewhere else and we will develop it as a tourist spot and you can construct temple after courts judgement is delivered in this matter. I have not said what he is saying.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: All right. Generally there is consistency in his nature. He stands by his words. But after coming close to Congress party he has started twisting the things. It seems your nature is changing.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is the proceedings of the State Assembly. If you will go through the record placed in the library you will come to know that it is not so. Had you accepted the land somewhere else we would have developed that land. We would have constructed a temple once the judgement in this matter is delivered by the court. Now you are repenting that we having committed a blunder by not accepting my advice. Temple would have been constructed there. Rest of the

things would have been decided later on. Even today I want that they should tread on this path as that is the only solution of the problem.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: We had never said that it is a disputed land. You also wanted to shun the claim over the disputed land. I am referring to the place which Shri Reddyji is claiming to be as their office. You should plead your case in the House by saying that that one acre area of land belongs to you and it should be handed over to Trust. If Trust stands by his words that they had purchased, the one acre area of land and you support it, then dispute will be over the very moment. You start it. I would like to ask you whether you endorse that. Do you accept the ownership of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Ram Janambhoomi Nyas over that one acre area of land. If you accept that and as you have said that chunk of land belongs to them, then you support us. The problem will be solved today itself. But you don't want to solve it once more all you are saying whatever you have been told to say and you know to whom I am referring to.

You said who is Ashok Singhal. He is the Trustee of the Rama Janambhoomi Nyas. Chairman is someone else. You talk about the court. We have never shown disrespect to the court. We have always respected the court. If at all somebody has disrespected the court it is the Congress party. The Congress party started disdaining the court. When judgement of court went against late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, these people started to burn effigies. You started disgracing the advocates. Today you are talking about dignity of the court. You are blaming us for disgracing the court. It is you who have disgraced the court.

Secondly you have just mentioned about the court. I tell you the date. You must recall as to what your party activists did in Allahabad on 13th September, 1994. Your party workers indulged in manhandling in the court. You have not shown any respect to the court.

So far as Amarnath Yatra is concerned, some subjects should be fixed. All other leaders should meet and decide that so and so subjects are disputed. We can discuss these subjects for one week or for one month and find a solution to those problems. If Amarnath Yatris are being attacked, who is responsible for that, whose policies are responsible for that? Who is responsible for spreading of terrorism in Kashmir, who is responsible for bloodshed there?...*(Interruptions)* Just now when Shri Mulayam Singhji was speaking, Shri Somnath Chatterjee was thumping his desk. I am just replying to that. Lakhs of people are compelled to live under the open sky in their own country. Who have done all this? We think that policies of the Congress party are responsible for this. It is right that we are affected by terrorism some way or

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

the other. It hurts everybody when terrorists strike anywhere. I am happy that we all are united in fight against terrorism. I would like to say that ailing Swami Sardhanandji was assassinated in 1926. Abdul Rashid assassinated him. Thereafter an eminent Arya Samaji Lala Nanak Chand was assassinated on 6th April 1929. In September 1934 Nathuram Sharma was assassinated. Besides several other leaders were assassinated about whom I don't want to discuss here in the House.

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (Chikaballapur): Sir, the discussion is on the Ayodhya issue. From Ayodhya, where is he going?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: While pleading for the assassin Abdul Kayum, Barrister Barquat Ali held that Kayum is not guilty of assassination as it is not forbidden in Koran. It is not I who is saying all this. Dr. Ambedkar has written this in his book.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, he is quoting somebody's name and saying that Koran is saying like that. I dispute it.

Sir, he is denigrating our holy book. What authority does he have to do that?...*(Interruptions)* He is only quoting somebody and saying that is what the Koran is saying...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Sir, this has nothing to do with the discussion on Ayodhya.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: He does not know anything. He does not know what he is speaking...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Sir, there is a mention of assassination of Swami Shardha Nandji but I don't want to go in details of all this. I would like to say you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this House is having a discussion¹ on

Ayodhya issue. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji and Shri Kalyan Singhji have been the heroes of this episode. The discussion should be centered on these two people. There should be a discussion on the disputed land also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Vinay Katiyar is saying.

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: If he will make a wrong statement...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he makes wrong statement, you can make your point through a point of order that the hon'ble member is making a wrong statement. You will be allowed to raise that point of order.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: In 1926 temples were demolished in Ayodhya. If aspersions will be cast against our great personalities...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You please tell us whether you demolished temples around Ayodhya?

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: We have not demolished any temple anywhere.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Everything has been demolished. Seventy saints have been given food during one month, and all of them cried that they were ruined. They have been removed from the temples and the temples have been demolished...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Sir, I would restrict myself to the issue of Ramjanam Bhoomi Babri Masjid only.

The grand daughter of Aurangzeb compiled a book named Sahifa-e-Chahal Nasahi Bahadurshahi at the end of 17th Century and the beginning of 18th century. It has not been written by me but by his grand daughter in which 40 advices have been given. I would like to quote it. She has written—Namaz can not be offered at places of worship of Hindus, and at Mathura, Benaras and Oudh (Ayodhya) and the birthplace of Kanhaiya etc....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Who is the teacher of Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi? Shri Vinay Katiyar is the Guru of Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Sir, I would like to cite third example. Hadaq-e-Saida written by Mirza Jan in 1856

A.D. He has written—Sita is the name of Rama's wife. One also finds references of the birth place of Rama and a temple. There Emperor Babar got a mosque constructed under the supervision of Musa Ashiquan. These are all historical facts. He is talking about 15 years while this dates back to 1528 A.D. Another example—Sheikh Mohammad Ajmad Ali in a book *Teerakhen-Oudh* (*Muka-e-Khusravi*) written by Kauravi has referred to Oudh popularly known as Ayodhya, the name of the empire of Ram and Laxman's father. Where a huge temple built at the birthplace of Ram was demolished and Babri Masjid was raised. The date of its construction can be estimated by referring to other constructions. Next example—Maulavi Abdul Karim Karat Gum Garte Malate-Ayodhya Oudh (the memoirs of Ayodhya) it has been written—Tarikhen Padania Madina Alvalia (1885) it is in Persian. Nazrat Shah Jamal Ganjari, Kari Dargah's description has been given by the Imam of Babri Masjid wherein he has mentioned the demolition of Ram Mandir and the raising of a Masjid on the orders of Babar.

Even in the Faizabad Settlement Report 1880 it has been written. Similarly there is another example *Kesarul Tvarikh Oudh* is a book written by Kamal-ud-din Haider-Usmi-Al Hussaini-Al Masahadi in 1896. In Part II of this book from page 100 to 112 he has written Ram Chandraji was the Thakur (deity) of Tretayug and Babur got the temple at his birth place demolished and constructed a mosque over there. Ever Mulayam Singh ji visits Ali Mian Saheb. He has followers not only within this country but world wide. He is not with us today. His father also wrote a similar book. I would like to continue with his example.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue with year 2003.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: *Hindustan Islami Ahid* a book written in Arabic by Maulana Haqim Shaheed in the beginning of 20th Century was published in 1972 from Hyderabad. Its writer was an eminent scholar of Islamic culture and history who died in 1923. He was also the rector of Naduat-UI-Ulma. his son Abdul Hasan was also a scholar and popularly known as Ali Mian. The Urdu version of that book was published with a foreword by Ali Mian in 1973 in Lucknow and in 1977 came the English version of the text. There is a chapter in this book with the title the Mosques of India. Examples of construction of atleast six such mosques have been given in this chapter.

Hon. Members should know history. In regard to Ram Janam Bhoomi he writes that this mosque was built by Babur in Ayodhya. I would like to give your foreign evidences as well alongwith the Islamic evidences. I do

not wish to move the court since Swami Chinmayanand ji has already placed all the topics. Some of them have been discussed by you and our other speakers would also discuss certain issues. But we must know the historical facts and evidences. European traveller William Finges wrote his account as a traveller from the year 1608 to 1611. He has written that there was a temple of Rama at his birthplace in Ramkot Mohalla which was demolished by Babur. I would like to make another submission since these people are having some problems. If the Muslims of the country have no objection...(*Interruptions*). The 1838 Edward Thorton East India Company Gazetter (1854) writes the same. In Sergeon General Edward written in 1258 reference to this fact was made.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is right that he is our brother and is a well read person. Mr. Speaker had said that we shall deliberate upon why did the government move the court and the outcomes thereof...(*Interruptions*) It is our duty as well. We will appoint you as lecturer of history but you will continue to remain here as well...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: When we can discuss the incidents of Himachal Pradesh why can not we discuss Ayodhya issue?...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has said that the issue is why the Government has gone to the court. It is to be discussed. Then, why are we discussing the role of the NDA's partners?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Now, we know that Shri Vinay Katiyar is the guru of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who is engaged in rewriting history...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: You are referring to Prime Minister's speech in Himachal Pradesh...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing except Shri Vinay Katiyarji's speech (will go on record).

...(*Interruptions*)"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member is speaking. Hon. Minister should resume his seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Katiyar ji, please continue. Submissions by other Members will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I am not speaking against anybody. I have no intentions of hurting anybody. Whenever this issue is discussed this topic is touched. When judgement of the court can be quoted here why can not I read out the things in regard to Ramjanmabhoomi written by people concerned during the time of Muslim emperor. I may be checked if I discuss another place. I have restricted myself to Ramjanambhoomi and Babri Masjid dispute only. Everything should be brought before the people of the country.

Gazetter of the province of Awadh 1877 bears testimony that Mughals destroyed three important temples in Ayodhya. And constructed Mosques in their place. Babur got a Mosque constructed at the birthplace of Rama in 1528. Its reference can be found even in Faizabad State (1880) Settlement report.

17.00 hrs.

In Imperial Gazetteer of Faizabad, 1902 reference has been made to demolition of Thakur Mandir and construction of a mosque. Its references are found also in the A.R. Navil Gazetteer of Barabanki, 1801 and Faizabad (1905) Besides in Antonit Beverage (Baburnama in English) 1920 the writer has found after the analysis of Babri Masjid and study by an archaeological expert that Babur constructed mosques in place of temples.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please refer to the period after 1947 when India got independence.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the question of court is concerned as per the Muslim law the maulavi of a masjid is not authorised to initiate legal proceedings. I would call upon the Muslim brethren not to associate themselves with Tatars, Afghani, Gazani, Mongolians. The Muslims of this country live in union with others...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Shri Vinay Katiyarji is concluding.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I understand that even in case of a dispute in this country this problem can be solved outside the court provided these people agree. I would like to tell the Muslim brethren that Mohammed Rasool used to have seven associates when they all began to fight amongst each

other, then Mohammed Rasool got separate mosques constructed in their name. These mosques were considered very sacred by Muslims because they were constructed by Mohammed Rasool. I will tell the names of five such mosques...(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Chairman, this is wrong...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Chairman, I am using the word sacred for these five mosques then what is the problem...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rashid Saheb you please take your seat, your name is in the list, you may speak your mind when you get a chance.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these people can speak about our temples we are just talking about their sacred mosques. We are speaking in respect, calling them sacred, then what objections he has? We respect their sentiments. I was saying that there were five mosques Masjid-e-Mohammad, Masjid-e-Abu Bakr, Masjid-e-Umar, Masjid-e-Usman and Masjid-e-Ali. Four out of those five mosques were demolished, why so? Because the road over there was to be widened. If it will not be proved. I will resign from Lok Sabha, otherwise he will resign. I am stating it with full responsibility. I do not talk baseless things.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Katiyarji, I would like to remind you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rashid ji, you tell your history when you get a chance to speak. Now you may resume your seat.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is alright that Katiyar ji is stating historical facts. But I also have certain historical facts when Aurangzeb provided assistance from the treasury to the Ujjain, Kanauj and the like temples for pooja and prasad.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if this will be proved...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are considered to be sacred places of Muslims for so many years. That is why I would like to make an appeal to Muslim brethren and in this spirit, when I had started the movement I had gone to Devband and brought a fatwa from there...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jadhavji, why are you standing. I do not allow you, you please take your seat. Katiyarji you please continue.

*Not recorded.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: That is why I want that Hindus and Muslims should be united and politics should be kept at bay. If this can take place there and harmoniously in positive atmosphere, mosques have been demolished in Islamic countries, if this can take place there...*(Interruptions)* You are right. We respect your work. I had made this appeal in the beginning, if this can take place there, why it cannot happen in India. The Nawab of Oudh constructed Hanumangarhi in Ayodhya, which is there even today. People go there to offer prayers and bow their heads. These are only few people in which Congress role has been important. They never wanted to solve this problem. Another role was played by the mutual differences between Hon. Mulayam Singh ji and Hon. V.P. Singh ji.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: A solution could not be found to this problem due to their this fight. But I am unable to understand one thing that you also debate in the Lok Sabha and say that the court should give a verdict or this should be solved through dialogue. You repeat it almost daily. Hon. Atal ji or our Government has never said that the decision should be in their favour or in favour of the other party. If he says that this problem should be solved or an early decision should be given in this case then what is objectionable in it. If the Congress government had taken a decision before 6 December 1992, when I met them, I had requested them that it was to be decided on the 5th, and a decision should be taken at that point of time. The lay-out plan which we had presented, that is not disputable, Muslims have also no objection to that. Dada, I am not just recalling whether you visited Ayodhya that time or not. But it seems to me that you had also visited there. The persons who visited there, took prasad at that site itself and asked about that site. The then Home Minister of India Shri Chavan Saheb had asked me to lead him to that disputed site.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

He said why they had taken him to the temple. I told him first he should take the prasad. And then I told him that this was the site which he was asking for. Whosoever visited that site, they viewed it as temple, but as soon as they board on the plane and approach near Delhi, then the seat of power strikes in their mind and they begin to see the mosque in place of the temple. So far as this type of thing happens, this problem is not going to be solved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to conclude after making a final point. I would not say anything beyond that...*(Interruptions)* I have not mentioned several things. Sir, Dr. Ambedkar also belonged to the same State of which you had been the hon. Chief Minister once. Dr. Ambedkar wrote a book there titled 'Thoughts on Pakistan'. This is the 15th Hindi Edition of that book. We were not in power at that time. This book was not written during your regime either. This book was written during the Congress regime. The Education Minister who happened to be a Hindu and State Education Minister who happened to be a Muslim, both of them collectively wrote a book compiling his speeches and articles. There is a mention of the Babri mosque, the mosques as Banaras and Mathura and also foreign invaders in this book. If you allow me, I can place this book on the table of the House. I have no objection to that. There is a chapter in this book titled 'Ekta ka Vighatan'. All sorts of thoughts are available in this chapter. I will not take more time of the House. But what I want to say those who cite the name of Dr. Ambedkar twenty four hours are feeling jealous today when I started speaking on Dr. Ambedkar. That's why I avoid speaking on this topic. But I would like to tell one thing at the time of inauguration of the Somnath Temple, Kanhaiya Lal Munshi Ji had written a letter to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru that time, I would like to quote one sentence of that letter. I quote:

".....I will have no meaning of freedom if it deprives me of my Bhagvadgita or erodes the faith of crores of people of this country, the faith with which they look towards their temple. Otherwise the fabric of life would get disunited....."

I, therefore, want to say that the House should once decide in deference to what Shri Munshi Ji had said and expedite a way out to this problem. So many evidences we have within the country and this dispute is not only 15 years old but it started in 1528 itself. Let this dispute come to an end and there is only way out to this problem and that is a grand and beautiful temple of the Lord Rama should be built at that same site, this is the only solution.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our friends from the other side say, 'Why should we discuss Ayodhya in every Session?' After hearing the speeches of the two very distinguished Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the House, I believe, feels that it is absolutely necessary that we should discuss this issue in depth. Otherwise, the Parliament of India will have absolved its responsibility in dealing with one of the major issues which is now confronting the nation.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

It is correct—we have been saying that and even yesterday we raised—that there are many vital issues confronting our nation, like the issue of unemployment the issue of industrial recession, the issue of farmers' plight in this country, the issue of drought, the issue of disinvestment. Every sphere of our national life is afflicted by one crisis or the other and we want to give primacy to that. There is no doubt about it. We have been asking for opportunities to raise them and you have been very accommodative. I have nothing to say except to appreciate your kind concern. However, the reason that has prompted us to request you to grant his discussion today was this sudden decision of the Government of India to go to the Supreme Court in matter where there was no necessity at all.

If any of the Parties—Shri Vinay Katiyar in his capacity as the President of Bharatiya Janata Party, Uttar Pradesh branch and of Bajrang Dal; I do not know whether he has been removed or not—had gone to court in that capacity, we would not have raised this issue. We could not have. But it is the Government of India which has solemnly taken a decision suddenly, without any provocation on the 5th of February to go to the Supreme Court of India to change the existing order and, therefore, to change the *status quo*.

The two hon. Members who have spoken from Bharatiya Janata Party have not said one word in justification of that. They taught us history, their own version of history, from 14th century onwards. We have been told what was there and what was not there, as if we sitting here today can decide whether there was a mosque or a temple, or what should be done with regard to that. We cannot decide that. The matter is before the Supreme Court. That is why, we expressed our great anguish and objection when a person no less than the Prime Minister made a comment on a pending matter.

Why did we object? We objected because the matter was before the highest court of this land. He may be the Prime Minister but he must be conscious of his responsibilities of holding the highest office of the country. He is the head of the Government and how could he have suddenly made some observations on a pending issue? Therefore, my friend Shri Jaipal Reddy was absolutely right in saying that this card to be played for the purpose of the Himachal Pradesh Assembly elections.

Sir, this issue is not arising today only and—whether Shri Yerrannaidu likes it or not—this is a part of the agenda of the BJP.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You make your own agenda, what is the problem. You do this and get your problem would be solved...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am thankful to you for your intervention. I admire Shri L.K. Advani for his candour. He says that what he believes in. He says that he believed in his own agenda but for the purpose of remaining in office he has taken the National Agenda for Governance. Now, what did he say the other day in a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Party Presidents of those States that are going to elections? That has not been denied till now. It has been reported and I quote:

"Shri L.K. Advani today signalled that the BJP Government was willing to dump the National Democratic Alliance Agenda for Governance and was ready to bring in legislation to enable handing over the entire 67 acre land acquired in Ayodhya including the disputed plot to the Viswa Hindu Parishad controlled Trust."

He was reported to have said that the Government could bring in legislation on Uniform Civil Code, ban on religious conversions and it would also legislate to ban cow slaughter throughout the country. This has not been denied to far. The comment says that it has been done under pressure from the VHP and the RSS. It is not for the first time that it has been done.

Sir, when Shri Advani was the President of the BJP, he had written a foreword of a very important Party publication, '*BJP's White Paper on Ayodhya and the Ram Temple Movement*'. This is the book published by the BJP and the foreword has been written by Shri Advaniji. What does it say: I quote:

"The structure which Mir Baqi put up on the orders of Babar never had any special significance from a religious point of view. It was purely and simply a symbol not of devotion and of religion but of conquest. Correspondingly, quite apart from it being an obstacle preventing Hindus from worshipping the birth place of their idol, Shri Rama, it was for the country a symbol of subjugation."

That is how the BJP has considered it—the Babri Masjid was a symbol of subjugation. He further says:

"The manner in which the State *versus* the Government of the day..." presumably meant the Congress Government—

"went to the fundamentalists and terrorists, the manner in which the self-styled leaders of minorities sought to revive the politics of separatism which had led to the partition of the country and even more so, the manner in which the Prime Minister and others genuflected on them and the double standards which came more and more to mark public discourse in India to the point that the word Hindu became something to be ashamed about. To the point that nationalism became a dirty word, these ignited a great revulsion on the people. As all these were done in the name of secularism it led people to feel what is being practised was not secularism but a perversion. People began to search for what true secularism meant. They began to wonder how our country could at all survive if nationalism was to be an anathema. Reconstructing the temple for Shri Ram became the symbol of these rising consciousness."

He said:

"Our Governments refused to pay heed to the intense longing of the people with regard to Ram Janam Bhoomi and I regret to say that the courts heeded our people no more."

Judiciary did not suit him then. It did not suit the BJP. He said:

"Governments remained lost in their calculations. Our leaders continued to be obstructive and to boost their thrust in being clever, our courts allowed themselves to remain entangled in legalism."

But I would read the last sentence from this book. It says:

"The *Karsevaks* did more. They did not just erase the symbol of our subjugation; they did not just begin building a symbol of resurgence; they showed us as if in a flash how far we have to travel for the country reacted in two diametrically opposite..."

He justified it on the basis of what he calls cultural nationalism. He everyday accuses us of pseudo-secularism and on his turn he was also accused of pseudo-secularism by VHP for the purpose of their followers' consumption.

Shri L.K. Advani has openly said that because of the *Rath Yatra*, they are in power. He has said that. What is the meaning of that? He has also said 'well, NDA is there, but we are in coalition Government'. There is no relevance of ideology in a coalition Government. The only relevance is to remain in power.

Now, I will read out what he has said when the immediate elections are there in Himachal Pradesh and other States. Their very good friend Shri Prabhu Chawla, the new Padma Vibusan, has said:

"Politics is the art of striking deals. Sometimes it also involves breaching them. After almost five years in power, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will, in two months, become the first non-Congress Prime Minister to complete five years in office. The BJP seems to have mastered both. For the first time since 1998 the Party made it clear last week that it is not bound by the compulsions imposed by the ruling NDA's National Agenda for Governance while making a subtle distinction between the NAG and the Party manifesto for the forthcoming Assembly polls in several States. The BJP sent a clear signal to its allies that its main plank would be the core ideological issue that prompted the manifold growth of the Party in fifteen years.

Recently, there was a meeting with regard to Assembly elections in Himachal Pradesh in February, in Delhi, Rajasthan, MP and Chhattisgarh this year. The meeting was attended by thirty top leaders including the Deputy Prime Minister and the Party President. It was Advani who set the tone for deliberation by unambiguously stating..."

It has appeared in *India Today* of 3rd February, 2003. This article is written by Shri Prabhu Chawla, whose weakness for which Party is known. He says:

"The Gujarat election results have given new vibrancy and confidence to the BJP. The Congress has not yet realised that it lost because of pseudo secularism and Hindu bashing. The BJP is clear in its ideology and programme and is not apologetic about it."

This is the crux of the decision which has prompted this Government to go to the court. This is what we are trying to say.

Last year, in March 2002, after the 1994 decision which put a quietus on the whole issue, everybody admitted it will depend on the decision of the court. I have got a letter which was earlier circulated by the hon. Prime Minister to all of us.

In a letter dated 7th June, 1998, he said to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi as President of the Congress Party like this.

"As far as my Government is concerned, the Constitution and the rule of Law are supreme. The

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judiciary will be unfettered in discharging its duty in the Ayodhya matter. If the Supreme Court paves the way for the construction of the Ram *Mandir* at Ayodhya, the verdict will be given effect to accordingly. If, on the other hand, the apex court gives a contrary ruling, my Government will perform its constitutional duty of ensuring that nobody will act against that verdict."

In 1994, a decision was given. The judgement was given when the challenge was thrown to the Acquisition Act of 1993, when the land was acquired after the demolition, what we call the infamous and shameful incident of the nation, when the Babri Masjid was demolished on 6th December, 1992. In 1993, the land was acquired. About 67 acres plus 2.77 acres of land was acquired and this very matter had been gone into exhaustively. Chief Justice Venkatchelliah, Justice Verma and Justice Ray were in a majority which binds us and there, it was categorically said that only upon a final adjudication of the matter, the question of dealing with the land, either disputed or undisputed, can be decided. I find our very illustrious legal luminary who is resurrected as the Law Minister, as I said, shaking his head.

Sir, instead of taking the time of the House and yourself, we can read the conclusions of this matter. On the Conclusions chapter, there is an elaborate discussion. If any hon. Member wishes to look into it, they are welcome. It is my request that they may read paragraph 49 of this judgement which is reported in Volume-VI of 1994, Supreme Court Cases and also 1995 AIR. I am going to read from paragraph 96 of the Conclusions. Mr. Alvi, I know you have a very difficult role to play. Please also read paragraph 49 to paragraph 53.

"The vesting of the said disputed area in the Central Government by virtue of Section 3 of the Act is limited, as a statutory receiver, with the duty for its management and administration according to Section 7. The duty of the Central Government as the statutory receiver is to hand over the disputed area in accordance with Section 6 of the Act, in terms of the adjudication made in the suits for implementation of the final decision therein. This is the purpose for which the disputed area has been so acquired.

The vesting of the adjacent area, other than the disputed area, acquired by the Act in the Central Government by virtue of Section 3 of the Act is absolute with the power of management and administration thereof in accordance with sub-section 1 of Section 7 of the Act, till its further vesting in any authority or any body or trustees of any trust in accordance with Section 6 of the Act. The further

vesting of the adjacent area, other than the disputed area, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act has to be made at the time and in the manner indicated, in view of the purpose of its acquisition, namely, upon final acquisition."

This is categorically said. Sub-paragraph 9 of paragraph 96 says:

"The challenge to acquisition of any part of the adjacent area on the ground that it is unnecessary for achieving the professed objective of settling the long-standing dispute cannot be examined at this stage. However, the area found to be superfluous (on which a wrong reading is made) on the exact area needed for the purpose being determined on adjudication of the dispute must be restored to the undisputed owners."

What is excess or what is not, how to utilise or not can only be determined on the adjudication of the dispute. The Supreme Court has categorically said that. From 1994 everybody accepted that position. There was no problem until last year when a venerable *sanyasi*, Shankaracharya of Kanchi Mutt came to Delhi. There was suddenly a demand for doing *shila puja*. Please recall that. Even last year there was no demand that the land should be immediately given to them. They said that they wanted to hold some *puja* there. Only that was made. No other claim was made. Even then, we raised our contention. The country was agitated. There was a serious danger of disturbances in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh. The whole country was agitated. This House was agitated. We discussed it.

Then the Supreme Court said that *shila puja* will be permitted. In spite of the 'great' intervention of Shri Soli Sorabjee, our Attorney General, the Supreme Court overruled his contention. What was his contention? How can it be a legal contention? Of course, we are much humbler lawyers. The Attorney-General, Shri Soli Sorabjee, told the court then that allowing the temporary use of the undisputed land for a brief duration for the performance of a symbolic *puja* would not constitute a violation of the *status quo*. He said the requirement of *status quo* pertained only to the 'disputed land'. Well, he keeps such a company. What more can we expect from him? He argued forcefully that a symbolic round of *puja*, with 300 to 400 *sadhus* participating and *kar sevaks* being allowed to watch from a distance without actually entering the land, could be considered. The Supreme Court unceremoniously rejected that contention. He said: "I was doing it as a friend of the Court, *amicus curiae*". The Supreme Court, the three-judge bench, ordered that no part of the acquired land shall be handed over to anyone

by the Central Government. It added that the same shall be retained and no part will be allowed to be used for any other purpose till further orders.

The Supreme Court said:

"We direct that on 67.703 acres of land located on plot no. 159/60 in village Ramchandrapuram vested in the Central Government, no religious activity of any nature by anyone, including *bhumi puja*, *shila puja*, and *shila daan* shall be allowed till further orders."

Since the contention was that it does not relate to undisputed land, the Supreme Court clarified the position. I would like to quote it:

"In the meantime, we direct that on this 67.703 acres of land located in revenue plot nos. 159 and 160 in village Kot Ramchandra, as well as and including the land described in the schedule to the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993 (Act No. 33/1993), which is vested in the Central Government, no religious activity of any kind by anyone, either symbolic or actual, including *bhumi puja* or *shila puja* shall be permitted or allowed to take place."

This is the Order which the Government of India wants to get vacated. For what purpose? What is the objective behind it? They say: "We are not asking for disputed land". If it is vacated tomorrow, what the Government will do? It does not belong to the Central Government either. What will the UP Government do? To whom will it hand over? You are not asking for 2.77 acres of land—that mercy has been shown—where the mosque was there and want only demolished. You want to the other portion. What for? Is it to make construction, construction of the temple? It has been their case all along that *Sanctum Sanctorum* will be at the same spot where the mosque was. You cannot construct it there. Anyway, nobody is claiming that, unless the matter is finally adjudicated. What is the purpose behind it? What is the interest of the Central Government in it?

Deliberately, a wrong impression is being given throughout the country saying that the Supreme Court made an order only to prevent the risk of disturbance that was there at that time; otherwise the Supreme Court would not have done it. It is further said that now there is peace—peace of the graveyard—and there is no trouble; there is no apprehension and, therefore, they can give the land to those people. They shall make it over to whom? Shall they make it over to the Nyas or to the VHP or to the Bajrang Dal? To whom will it be made over? By whom will it be done? This is why our

anxiety is there. Our anxiety is about this—a part of the *Hindutva* that they have found out very handy and very useful because Gujarat has shown to them that this is where they can only score. If I read a few lines from an article as part of my submission from the *Frontline*, it would be clear. It is from the February 28th issue. I quote:

"Having realised the efficacy of the *Hindutva* card yet again in Gujarat, the Bhartiya Janata Party has shed all its inhibitions on the contentious Ram Temple issue in Ayodhya. Obviously with an eye on the coming elections in several States this year, possibly followed by early Lok Sabha polls, the party is all set to revive the issue in league with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad."

That is why, I said that this is the link they have. This is their intention of making this application before the court. The purpose of making this application is to continue with their only agenda that they have. They rely on the agenda of *Hindutva*.

Well, our good friends, the allies of the BJP Government, your conscience is not disturbed. What can you do? You stand up and say every time that you are only concerned with the National Agenda for Governance. I do not know whether to sympathise with you or feel pity for you. But I feel for the country's future. What is going to happen to the country? Who will bother for you? They have said that for the Assembly elections in Rajasthan, you people do not count; for elections in Madhya Pradesh, you people do not count. Nobody counts to them. They do not bother whether you remain with them or go out. Where will you go? You have tasted the blood. You have tasted a very sweet blood. This is a Government of give and take. You people have got all the benefits and more material benefits than anything else, not temporal benefits but you are trying to give them temporal support! Some educated people like Dr Sengupta are remaining there and have become uneducated. He is very eager to find out corruption in West Bengal. Dr. Sengupta, you do not find out that corruption is here. It is a country of scams. You are supporting this Government of scams. Is this not political corruption? Is this not a moral corruption to go to the court on this issue? It does not disturb you because you have sold out your conscience if there was any... (Interruptions)

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): I strongly protest it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said that it is political corruption. I have not said that it is financial corruption. People of the country know about it. I need

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not say about it. It is a question of political and moral corruption. Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra is not with me. I feel very upset. If he agrees with me, then, there is some problem...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Going to court is the Fundamental Right of everybody in the country. How can you object to going to the court?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will come to that. It is a very good thing. We are reminded that it is the Fundamental Right of every citizen to go to court. The Fundamental Right is only to go the Supreme court under Article 32 and nowhere else! The Fundamental Right is to go to the Supreme Court under Article 32 and not to go to any other court. However, the Government has gone to court. I only ask you one question. What was the necessity? One day, the Government wakes up and says: "Let us go to court." It is not like Shri Arun Jaitley. Shri Arun Jaitley goes to court to earn money. Why has the Government gone to the court on this issue? It is with some objective in mind. Rightly, I am told that he has recently got the *sanman* for paying his taxes.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Any interested party can always go to court and ask for expeditious hearing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Of course, in his anxiety to get their favour, he has said that the Government is an interested party...*(Interruptions)* Yes; the Government is an interested party in this dispute. That is our submission...*(Interruptions)* They have neither any sense nor conscience. Therefore, you can rely on them...*(Interruptions)* You are there as a bonded labour. Carry on...*(Interruptions)*

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is all unnecessary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then why have you criticised us unnecessarily?

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: No, I only mentioned the speech made by the present Chief Minister...*(Interruptions)* I only mentioned the speech made by one of our colleagues, a sitting Member of this House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we are not discussing about West Bengal here...*(Interruptions)* You are part of the Government. Do not forget that...*(Interruptions)* You have been removed. You wanted to become a Minister, you could not get a Ministry...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is our question. Suddenly, one day somebody wakes up and goes to court. Everybody goes to court not for just pleasure. It is not a pleasure trip to go to the Supreme Court. We go there to make some application, not to see the gardens there, not to see the Chief Justice's Court. It is a beautiful building we are all proud of. I have also made some money sometimes there.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): You made money without giving justice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not have to give justice. I can only seek justice...*(Interruptions)* Sir, hold some classes for them.

Sir, this Government is clearly acting in tandem with the VHP, with Sankaracharyas and with the *Dharma Sansad*. What is happening now? Kindly see the date. February 22 is the date of *Dharma Sansad*. Now, our good Prime Minister is shivering. Earlier he used to stand up against them. Now, they are regular visitors to 7, Race Course Road. Of course, they have a right to go and he has a right to invite.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): They are going there to convince the Prime Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No; not to convince him. They are saying:

"Either you toe our line; otherwise you go." This was the message given. Naturally he has to fall in their position. In Goa, Manali and whenever he goes outside, he had his musings...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): I want to know only one thing from Somnath Chatterjee. You just quoted from a magazine. You also quoted the decisions of the Supreme Court. You also said there has been a political corruption, but how this problem would be solved. He says nothing about it, just preparing the background. You just tell us what and how we should go about it.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Thank you, Prabhunath Ji. I have almost finished my speech. If you had waited for five minutes more, you would have found.

Sir, therefore, our concern is, the very serious question of maintaining the secular structure of this country is at stake. What has happened in Gujarat? We have

been reminded of the Prime Minister taking the trouble of going to Gujarat—Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav also has mentioned that—to claim a great success of the present Chief Minister there on the dead bodies of the innocent people. That has now been targeted. That is why, Shri Advani says: “We are not apologetic about it; this is our card, agenda.”

Therefore, they are working in tandem with the demand that was made by *Dharma Sansad*. The *Dharma Sansad* has given warnings. The VHP now says that they are the self-appointed representatives of Hindus; 85 per cent of the people of this country are Hindus. Who has appointed them? There has been no referendum. They say, ‘we are Hindus’, as if they have the monopoly of Hindus.

Today, we heard from Shri Vinay Katiyar all sorts of his knowledge about Hinduism. He is a very good friend of ours. He is a very nice person. In the Lobby, he is an embodiment of civility and affection. We like him. I like him very much. He is in my Committee. He is very helpful. I make an open commitment to that admission. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal would also agree.

We are saying that this is the Government's policy. Now, BJP's—the main party—decision is to jettison the NAG and to come to the BJP's card. Therefore, it is a part of that game. It is a part of that decision. This application has been made to keep *Dharam Sansad* people happy and the Vishva Hindu Parishad happy. What more can you do? It is very easy to say: “Here is the Supreme Court which is standing in our way. Therefore, I have gone to the Supreme Court. how can you blame me if I go to the Court?” But see the sinister objective behind it. The diabolical method that they have adopted is to try to get, if possible, a judicial sanction. And if judicial sanction is not given, that will be an answer to *Dharam Sansad*, and Shri Vajpayee's intent is shown for the time being until something happens. Therefore our solution is very clear.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Suggest a solution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have suggested a right solution. And there is only one solution to this.

[English]

Shri Vajpayee has been repeatedly saying it. It is now changing. That is why we are opposing. The solution

is ‘either by negotiation or by final judicial determination’. We are saying nothing else....(Interruptions)

I find there is glee over there. ‘Determination’ does not mean an *ad interim* order. Determination should be on the main question whether one likes it or not. Whether my friends in the BJP like it or not, the main issue is whether there was a temple or there was a mosque or the mosque was built by demolishing a temple. The destruction of the mosque is not disputed. Whether you call it a *dhancha* or not, it does not matter. But was the structure, which you call *dhancha* and we call it a mosque, destroyed? Before that, was there any temple? This is the issue.

The matter is being heard, I am told, almost daily. A lot of witnesses have given their evidence. So far as I know, those who are in favour of the existence of the mosque have already given their evidence. Those who contend otherwise are now giving evidence. The matter will be decided. Subject to correction, it is being heard almost daily or at a regular periodicity. Then, what has happened suddenly except the *Dharam Sansad*, except the VHP's outburst and except the result of the Gujarat election, which has given them a new card. They are openly saying, the President of the BJP is openly saying: “Yes, our card—election plank—is *Hindutva*, *Hindutva* and *Hindutva*. Then, why should I not say that?”

Therefore, as my friend very justifiably asked: “What is our suggestion?” Now, our suggestion is: “Let us behave in a civilised manner.” The Supreme Court of India has given its decision. It says: “You wait till the final adjudication. The final adjudication is being processed. Therefore, let us wait until all parties say and not some self-appointed leaders of self-appointed representatives suddenly say: “We will represent.”

Kindly consider. I will take only one more minute. From 1994 to 2002, there was no trouble until that demand was made for ‘*shila poojan*’. From March, 2002 there was no trouble until this *Dharam Sansad* made a demand: “New elections in different States are coming near. Utilise this *vatavaran*. Utilise the new concept. You have got, what you call, *Moditva* or *Hindutva*. Now, follow that. Therefore, forget these small fries. They are good for Delhi. They are useless for Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and other States where the elections will be held. They do not matter.” Therefore, our opposition is for the purpose of keeping this country united.

We shall continue to go on pressing for this and we shall continue fighting against these people who want to divide the country on the basis of religion. The people of this country will never accept that division and I demand that the Government should withdraw that petition.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Hon. Speaker Sir, this issue of Ayodhya was discussed on the floor of this House many times. The TDP, from the beginning, is fighting for secularism. The Government should not deviate from the Common Minimum Programme. Whenever there is an objection to secularism or there is any deviation from the CMP, we make our voice heard on the floor of the House and even outside the Parliament also.

The whole country knows about the philosophy of TDP, about the secular fabric of this country. After this petition was filed by the Government of India in the Supreme Court, media persons asked my Chief Minister about that. He said, 'I do not know how they filed the petition in the Supreme Court of India. We are not part of the Government. We are not part of the NDA. We are extending our support from outside basing on the Common Minimum Programme.'

In this present scenario, immediately I reacted to it and it came in the newspapers also. I asked why have they approached the court. My philosophy is that we have a lot of faith in the courts, we abide by the Constitution of India, the rule of law. I told them that several times so many organisations are talking above the Constitution, the rule of law. Sometimes, some organisations have said that even if the court delivers the judgement, they would not accept the judgement. This is above the rule of law. No Government will accept it.

Even last year, in the month of March, we discussed about the issue of *Shilanyas*. The whole House appreciated the Government. At that time, they had taken the stand and they prevented the *Kar Sewaks* to enter the disputed site. We appreciated this even on the floor of the House. Even the hon. Prime Minister and hon. Deputy Prime Minister categorically said, 'we should abide by the Constitution of India, the rule of law'. Shri Somnath Chatterjee just mentioned about the letter written to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. That is the philosophy of the NDA Government. The BJP may have its own agenda, the TDP has its own agenda. At the time of Twelfth Lok Sabha elections, we contested against each other. It all depends upon the circumstances. We had to avoid further elections at that time that is why we are supporting this Government from outside. Even we contested the Thirteenth Lok Sabha elections against each other on seat sharing basis, but with certain conditions that all these contentious issues will not be incorporated in the Common Minimum Programme. We that binding only the TDP extended the support to NDA Government. As and

when it deviates from the CMP, we make our voice heard as a political party extending support from outside. We are doing our job, the whole country knows this.

In Andhra Pradesh, since 1995, not a single riot has taken place. Even after the incidents of Gujarat, what happened in the country the entire House knows, so many States had communal riots but not in Andhra Pradesh. We are preventing these things to maintain peace.

In the present situation, we told them that the Government has failed, the religious leaders have failed, even the organisations have failed to come to an understanding to settle this issue. Even Shankaracharya also tried his level best to solve this issue but he could not succeed in his efforts. That is why, all the issues are pending in the courts. Some issues are pending in the Allahabad High Court and some in the Supreme Court.

At this crucial juncture I am requesting all the political parties, as we, the Members of Parliament, have taken oath to abide by the Constitution, let us not divide the country on this issue. The country is one.

We do not belong to one religion. We belong to all the religions, and we can live harmoniously. The population of one religion may be 80 per cent, and population of another religion may be five per cent, even then, we can live harmoniously. Our country is a secular country. We have taken oath on the floor of the House as per the Constitution. We have to respect the Constitution. We respect all religions in this country. Our forefathers have given us this Constitution. That is why, TDP has faith on the Apex Court. Many issues are pending in the court. Even the Government approached the court but the court did not give any verdict on the Government's petition. The court will take all the circumstances into consideration before giving a verdict. The Government appeared before the Court. Even I appeared before the Court. Before the court of law everybody is equal. So, do not worry about this.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and all other hon. Members have requested the Government to expedite the matter. I was present. Madam Gandhi was also present. We had requested the Government to expedite the case and see that an amicable solution is found out which is acceptable to all. So, the court will take cognisance of all these issues namely the full bench judgement of 1994 regarding the title etc. So, the whole country knows about it. That is why on behalf of my Telugu Desam Party I also raise this issue on the floor of this House. Sometimes the hon. Speaker gave a ruling by stating that this matter is *sub*

judice. But on the issue of Ayodhya so many cases are pending, and every year we are discussing this issue. I know there is a an urgency. But at this crucial juncture, no political party should take advantage of this situation. From the beginning TDP is telling that the religion should not be taken advantage of by any political party, be it the BJP, the Congress or any other party. That is why we have to abide by the court's verdict. We have to follow the court's verdict. If the court verdict comes, and if we do not accept it, then that is wrong. The Government should obey and accept the verdict.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is very good you are telling. Will you on the floor accept the statement made by the Prime Minister in Himachal Pradesh? Do you accept?

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, so many people are talking every day, every minute. I need not have to give answer...*(Interruptions)*

I belong to one political party. The whole country knows about the philosophy of TDP. If an organisation or a person talks against our Party that does not mean I have to keep on giving answers to them everyday.

Finally, the Government of India, the constitutionally elected State Governments will take everything into consideration before taking a decision. If court gives an order against any organisation, how can that organisation come into the picture? The Government will take steps. We would not keep quiet. The Government is supreme. The Government shall act according to the verdict of the court and not beyond that or otherwise by mutual agreement. If both parties sit together and comes to a consensus or an understanding, we will accept that.

There are only two solutions to the Ayodhya issue and there is no third solution. Up to that all the political parties should respect the verdict of the court. We should not talk about Ayodhya; we should not talk about religion if we have faith in secularism.

Thank you, sir. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: We extend the time of the House till the debate is over which includes the reply by the hon. Minister with the consent of the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you fix the time, otherwise it might continue for a long time.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ayodhya is the birth place of Lord Rama. Therefore Ayodhya became a place of pilgrimage. Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem. Lord Mahavira was born in Vaishali.

18.00 hrs.

Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal...*(Interruptions)*. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is our faith, is not a faith merely but I would like to putforth some evidences in this connection since history is based on evidences. Democracy has given us a right to faith in our religion. A British I.A.S. Officer by the name of Shri H.R. Neval has written in the Lucknow gazetteer that there existed a temple of Lord Rama. In 1528 the Babri structure was erected there by demolishing the temple. It was said by him only and not by any Indian. And this struggle has been going on since then. One lakh 79 thousand people have sacrificed their lives so far for this cause.

There lived a person by the name of Devinath Pandey six km. away from Ayodhya. He took along with him an army of 70 thousand people and fought with Mir Baki. He was killed in that war which lasted for five days. Thereafter, Mahavat Singh took along with him an army of 80 thousand people...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please don't talk with each other.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mahavat Singh took along with him an army of 80 thousand people...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had said that there would be a discussion on the statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister and the issue of moving the court by the Government. Which age they are talking about here?...*(Interruptions)*

They are trying to complicate the issue by not talking to the point...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Devinath Pandey had an army of 70 thousand and Mahavat Singh fought with Mir Baki with his army of 80 thousand. All of them were killed. This has been mentioned in the biography of Babar, the Tujki-Babri. A war was fought there in the leadership of the King Ranvijay and his brave wife Jaikumari. An army of 25 thousand people was with them and the queen Jaikumari raised a platoon of three thousand women. Mir Baki ran away from there but unfortunately the King Ranvijay got killed there. The queen Jaikumari again attacked Mughal army. That time Babar had died. The

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queen Jaikumari had fought ten times and this has been mentioned in the Akbarane Darbari Akbari. The queen Jaikumari freed the Ramjanambhoomi during the Humanyu's regime and that remained in her possession for two years and thereafter army was called from Delhi and they attacked the army of the queen Jaikumari and she also got killed. Later, Hindus attacked twenty times during the regime of the emperor, Akbar. Thereafter, Akbar got constructed a podium in the mosque premises and installed the statue of Lord Rama there and ordered that there should be no obstruction to Hindus in offering puja-archana there. He respected the feelings of the Hindus. Thereafter, puja-archana continued there during the regime of Jahangir also. Later, Aurangzeb sent his army to demolish the podium and temple at Ayodhya. Ten thousand Sadhus fought with Mughals at night while crossing over the Saryu river. The struggle was carried on in the leadership of Baishanav Das, the disciple of Ramdas Swami. This has been mentioned by Aurangzeb himself in Alamgirnama. Aurangzeb got that pyol destroyed. Lord Rama was born in Ayodhya at that same place. But it is unfortunate that when we got independence, there were 82 per cent Hindus in the country and even the that time also we had to struggle for the Ram Temple. We felt the same feeling when Mohammad Gajani demolished the Somnath Temple. Three thousand temples of Hindus were demolished. The Mosque was also demolished to pieces by Mohd. Gajani. There was the Congress rule in India at that time and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister and Dr. Rajendra Prasad ji was the President. He got it reconstructed with the consent of the Cabinet and we got the Ram Temple. Thereafter a lawyer by the name of Umesh Chander moved the court. He gave an application on 21st January, 1986. The temple was locked after the Independence but despite that puja was offered there since 1949 with the court order. A priest used to offer puja there. Puja used to be conducted there by virtue of the court order. But the temple remained closed. The temple was re-opened on 1st February, 1986. They obeyed the court order and the Sadhus and Saints had given an ultimatum of two days that time. The district Judge had given instructions for unlocking the temple and this was decided that there should not be any sort of obstruction in the puja. The place of worship for which struggle continued for 37 years was opened in 1986. A decision was taken in eight days and then the lock was opened.

Sir, when the regime of Nawabs started there, the King of Amethi Guru Dutt Singh and the King of Pimpara Rajkumar Singh fought against the Nawab and all the Kings and princely states came together in this struggle

of 1856 and 57 and they destroyed the army Nawabs. The Ram podium was reconstructed and a small temple was constructed. And this has been mentioned in the Gazetteer of Faizabad District. The mutiny of 1857 witnessed an understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims and the rebellious leader Amir Ali the nawab of Ayodhya was aided by the Hindu sadhus and saints, the small kings and the princely states in the light with the Britishers and as a mark of respect for the Hindu sentiments on behalf of the Muslims of Ayodhya Amir Ali corrected their 331 year old wrong by entrusting Ram Janma Bhoomi to the Hindus.

I request you to keep these historical facts in mind and the tradition, history, religious treaties, inscriptions, coins, currencies, copper plaques, Ramayan age remains, princely states temple remains, references to the Ram Janma Bhoomi temple, the teerath area to the demolition of the Ram Janma Bhoomi temple to construct the Babri mosque structure, to the height for freeing the temple, to the description made by the foreign mercenaries and the reformers made in Persian, Hindi and Sanskrit should be kept in mind. All facts should be kept in mind along with the feeling of reverence. Even after the temple was demolished, the Hindus never gave up offering worship at the site. Constant efforts are being made to construct a temple again on this site. The sentiments of the Hindus of India should be respected and I also appeal to our Muslim brethren to respect the sentiments of the Hindus. Namaj was never offered on this site. The Muslims had abandoned this site in 1935 and they did not offer namaj then. The ceremonious minaret is also missing from this so called Babri Masjid. The water tank is also missing which might be used by the namajis for washing their hands and feet and for the purpose of Vaju before offering namaj. The place of birth (Janma Sthal) can never be changed by anybody, the temple exists on the Janma Sthal itself, Our sentiments should be respect by one and all and in the ongoing discussion the Muslims should come forward and respect our sentiments whole heartedly. I appeal to the Sadhus and saints and all the members of the opposition to maintain an atmosphere of harmony. When Rao ji was Prime Minister he had said that the Babri Masjid should be reconstructed at the same site in Ayodhya. But I do not know what the Congress has in mind today. A few days ago i.e. on 26 February elections were conducted in Himachal Pradesh, they changed their stand at that time. The proclaimed that there should be a temple in Ayodhya. I would like to ask you of your opinion in this regard. I ask Shri Shivraj Patil ji and the Congress persons sitting here as to what their stand is in this regard. Should there be a temple or not? You should not have a dual policy. The former Congress Prime Minister... (Interruptions) Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had offered

worship there. He had launched the election campaign from there itself. This signifies that he too held the view that the Ram temple existed there...*(Interruptions)* he had offered worship there, and this was reported by all the newspapers at that time...*(Interruptions)* Rajivji is no more with us. He had given the permission to lay the foundation stone there. I would like to ask you as to whether his permission was not given by you?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): I visit Ayodhya every year to offer worship but do it in Hanumangarhi. I do not offer worship at the site which is *subjudice*. If the court gives a favourable verdict, I shall offer worship there also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Late Shri Rajiv Gandhiji had offered worship in the temple. This was the place where Ram was born. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Late Shri Rajiv Gandhiji had offered worship there, did you see it? Were you present there?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: If you wish I can show you the newspaper...*(Interruptions)* If I prove that Rajiv Gandhiji had gone there, will you say that the temple should be constructed there? As the public say, the Shiv Sena says that there should be a temple. You too will say the same...*(Interruptions)* will you dare say that...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Kindly tell him that I would like to say something for a minute...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Rawaleji, will you please sit down or would like to remain on your legs. As you wish, you may remain standing, or you may sit. If you sit down, I will allow him to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: I would say this much that VHP and the Shiv Sena may say anything for the role of election campaign, but the truth is that Rajiv Gandhiji never participated in any pooja there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Who had given the permission for the laying of foundation there, was it not the Congress which did it?...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Whatever has happened, I am ready to offer my explanation, but this is all untruth...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Namaj was never offered there. There is no water tank for Vaju also. Those who object idol worship, those who are iconoclasts, I would tell them that the site bears ample evidence that a Hindu

temple existed there. Babar played with the sentiments of the Hindus. It finds reference in the Babarnama itself. Our point is that the Ram Janam Bhoomi is one and only and the Ram temple should be constructed right there. This issue relates to the self pride of the Hindus. We want to correct the injustice done in the past.

The Babarnama refers that with the permission of Hajrat Fazl Abbas Moosa the temple was demolished to construct a mosque with the same material there and a similar intention was nourished by the Senapati of Babari Mirbaki...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: As a history student I had gone through the Babarnama a number of times. I have found to no mention of Ayodhya therein...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I will tell you where it is...*(Interruptions)* The amazing thing in it was that the temple constructed during the day collapsed automatically by the night. Mirbaki wrote Babar about this and Babar himself came to Ayodhya to see this. He prepared a live point draft in which it was written that the Sadhus and saints had the permission to perform pooja there. He himself had given this permission and his senapati Mirbaki accepted this. I would like to ask a question from the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not question hour, so how can you ask a question?

...*(Interruptions)*

They say that you are talking of the court...*(Interruptions)* I want to ask the House especially the Congress whether they would accept the verdict of the court favouring the construction of the temple.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, he asks us this question quite often. Let me reply to him. You are in the dock, not we. You have to give a reply and we have already said that the court's verdict will be binding for all. Make any number of temples in the country as you want, not one, you can make thousands of temples but do not break anyone's heart by constructing a temple...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: If the verdict is not in your favour, what would you do then?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Those who have asked you the question you made a reply to them whether you would accept the court's verdict which in case does not go in your favour?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mohan Rawale ji, you wanted to hear. We will accept whatever be the court's verdict. But I would ask you whether you would resort to Mumbai bandh in case the verdict goes against you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: If the court's verdict is not in favour, we would do the same as you had done in the House when the verdict in the Shahbano case was given...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: A similar verdict was given in the Shahbano case and the court had directed to pay alimony to Shahbano, but the women met the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. A woman is a sister to one, daughter to another and a mother to yet another but she is insulted by saying Talak-Talak and she is divorced. The Court had given the verdict in the favour of Shahbano but unfortunately this very House reversed the said verdict which was favoured by Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: This should also be replied right now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Sir he is quite eloquent for Muslims but he insulted a woman. He virtually trampled her down...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There should not be any disturbance in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Prakash Paranjpe ji, be seated.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Revered Shri Bala Saheb Thackrey ji has clearly said that the Ram temple should be constructed. The working President of the Shivsena Shri Uddhav Thackareji has also said that there should be a temple. Who are these people to favour Babar?...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It should not go in the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: That is the language they are using...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have removed it from the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Three thousand Hindu temples were demolished. The Buddhist shrine was demolished in Afghanistan by Talibanese. Who was behind this? A particular tendency was there which led to the demolition of the Ram temple and the Buddhist shrine. These people did not complain at that time, they were not aggrieved...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Suresh Jadhavji, why are you interrupting?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Prabhu Ram Chandrajji, was also known by the name of Maryada Purushottam Ramji. He was a man of restraints who reigned the hearts of all. The demolition of his temple was an injustice to him while he himself was just and is out and out a commendable person. When the mosque was demolished, there was only one leader in the country who said that he had all praise for the person who demolished the structure. And this leader is none other than the Shiv Sena Supremo hon. Bala Sahebji Thackrey. When a church was demolished in Poland and a mosque was constructed thereon, it was redeemed from Russia and the mosque was demolished and a church was reconstructed there. Similarly, when Hitler was defeated in the first war, a pillar was erected a Paris in France as a monument of Germany's insult. But as soon as Hitler won the Second War he demolished that monument of insult. It is a matter of pride, self pride. So, I would like to submit that we support the statement of the Prime Minister. He has not said anything wrong. If one could not get justice even after so much of time in the court there is nothing wrong if he gets justice from opening the Ram temple in seven days. When the Prime Minister referred to seeing the court, he did not mean that he would levied any pressure, rather he meant that he would accept whatever verdict comes from the court. We also would accept that. But, will you too, accept him? I want to ask the Samajwadi Party, Shri Mulayam Singh ji is not present here, will he, too accept this? I also ask the same question from the Communist Party, the Congress Party and Bahujan Samaj Party if they also would accept this. On behalf of the Shiv Sena I would like to say that the temple should be constructed there. With this I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rashid Alvi will speak now.

Before you start your speech, I have to announce that there are about 20 Members to speak on this issue. Therefore, everybody should speak only for 10 minutes so that we can complete the debate at least by 10 o'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. The issue of Ayodhya for the first time is not being discussed. In this House during the thirteenth Lok Sabha there would hardly be any session when the issue of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhoomi was not discussed. But it is a sorry state of affairs that this house has not been able to achieve any result despite all these discussions.

I am in a fix to listen to such discussions. Earlier I was thinking to express my views in brief but after hearing the arguments I changed my mind and I thought that I must respond to certain points. If I begin my discussion on the lines of Vinay Katiyarji and deal with the history of the issue since, 1528, the time when Babri Masjid was built, it would require a lot of time. The Babri Masjid was built in 1528 and on 22nd December, 1949 the idol of Lord Rama was put there for the first time. My friend Swamiji has just gone. He had said that if Namaj has ever been performed in that Masjid, then on that basis he is ready to decide this issue. I will not start from 1528. I would rather go by the arguments given by Swamiji. In the Supreme Court judgement delivered by Justice Bharucha in 1994, it is mentioned at page 685, paragraph 105 that.

[English]

"the disputed structure was used by the Muslims for offering prayers until the night of 22-23 December, 1949."

[Translation]

Justice Bharucha has said that till 1949, namaj used to be performed for five times inside Babri Masjid. All the incidents have happened thereafter the paragraph 56 of his judgement has been presented here. If I read out that judgement, then feelings of many persons would be hurt. At page 671, Paragraph 56, it has been said that.

[English]

"For the demolition of the Mosque on 6th December, 1992, some miscreants who cannot be identified and

equated with the Hindu community and, therefore, the act of vandalism by the miscreants cannot be treated as an act of the entire Hindu community.

A strong reaction against and condemnation by the Hindus of the demolition of the structure in general bears testimony of this fact of reject of the Bhartiya Janata Party at the hustings in the subsequent election in Uttar Pradesh."

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the sorry state of affairs in it?

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Sir, I am reading out the judgement of 1994. It says.

[English]

"The miscreants who demolished the mosque had no religion, caste or creed, except the character of a criminal."

This is the judgement of 1994...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: They are now being tried by the Raebareli Court...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): From that point of view, I am also a criminal.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: If you are a criminal, then it is very good.

[English]

It is part of the record of this Lok Sabha that you are a criminal. When you yourself are admitting it, what can I do? I am sorry to say this...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You are a Member of this House, so how can you be a criminal?

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: What politicians are expected to do, that is being done by the Supreme Court now-a-days. In this judgement efforts have been made to remind that all the religions are the same. Politics of creating rift between the Hindus and the Muslims cannot be played. Ishwar, Allah Tero Nam" of Gandhiji has been quoted in it. If we discuss the question of Gurur Govind Singh ji which says whether you visit a temple, a Gurudwara, a

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mosque or a church, all the people make obeisance before the God and pray him. Today what politicians are required to do, is being done by the Supreme Court but despite that no result is coming out. Our friend Vinay Katiyarji had said that there were five Sahabi or friends in Arab. Their mosque was demolished and a road was constructed there. I would like to tell Vinay Katiyar ji, that fifteen days ago I was in Saudi Arabia. Honourable Minister Sahanawajji of this government had also visited that place. There the five mosques were not demolished to construct the road but these were demolished to construct a big mosque.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You had raised this issue at that time also. You have not listened to me attentively. I have said that Maulana Rasooif had constructed seven mosques. Out of them four were demolished and removed from their place of construction. Three mosques are still present. In that context I had said that if the mosque constructed by Maulana Sahib can be removed, then in Ayodhya where the dispute of temple and mosque is continuing there the muslim brothers should cooperate. Babar was also not a Hindustani, he was from the Tatar dynasty. Mangolions also did not live in this country. Therefore, I have said in that context. The other thing that you have said is...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you yielding?

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I am not yielding.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Katiyarji, unless you sit down how can he speak.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You go there for Haj. And that is proved, it is not like that. Mosques were removed from there and I referred to their names. Roads were broadened there. The mosques which were constructed by Rasul Sahab were removed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Are you going to follow any line of the Arabian countries?

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: What I want to say is that Vinay Katiyar should present the correct history. Prophet Mohammed Saheb got all those mosques constructed. It is mentioned in the history that when Prophet Mohammad Saheb went on a war which is called Jang-e-Aut...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: It is not like that since you are a Muslim so you know better and I am a Hindu so I am not aware of the facts. Maulana Saheb had seven friends. One of the mosques was made of hay sticks. There was a tussle on the issue of offering prayer there. Maulana Saheb was pained at it. He got seven mosques constructed separately and ordered namaj to be offered there. You should not misinterpret.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: The problem is that you know about Hinduism and you also Possess a very good knowledge of Muslim-history. When the war of Jang-E-Aut was being fought, then irti camps...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should submit without referring to anybody's name.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Small mosques were constructed there and people from all over the world used to come there to offer Namaj. Earlier, they used to offer Namaj in one mosque, later on they went to other mosques. One big mosque has been constructed there so that people can offer Namaj on one place together. The second thing is that, the Saudi Arab have nothing to do with the Muslims of India. There is Kingship and the people in charge of the govt. are free to do anything.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Babar was from the Tatar dynasty and he was an invader...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should not mention the name. Vinay Katiyarji is not doing so.

[English]

He is not saying that you have said it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: There is no democracy in Saudi Arab. There is monarchy. The Muslims of India go to Saudi Arab for Haj—that is the only relation of the Indian

Muslims with that country. The Indian Muslims have nothing to do with the system of that country. I would like to request you not to cite such examples in the Lok Sabha nor should you tell all those things to Muslims of this country. You should stop saying that Muslims have maximum protection during the tenure of your government.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said like that. Why are you saying so?

SHRI RASHID ALVI: This country belongs to Rashid Alvi as much as it belongs to Vinay Katiyar.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you quoting what he has not said?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: We have democracy in our country...(*Interruptions*) Indian Muslims are Indians first...(*Interruptions*) What he says will create violence. You should talk of Indians. Every Indian Muslim and their forefathers were born in India. None of them were born in Saudi Arab...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I have nothing to do with Saudi Arab. India is a democracy...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rashid Alvi, please take your seat. He is on a point of order.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I would ask only one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri E. Ahamed, you have to quote the rule under which you are raising your point of order.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, when the Prophet of Islam who is deeply respected by more than one billion people, has been misinterpreted by him and the hon. Member is making some wrong impression about him, would it be permissible in the House...(*Interruptions*) I am not speaking about an ordinary man...(*Interruptions*) He is speaking about the Prophet...(*Interruptions*)

I would only like to ask that when a Member is misleading the House on historical facts, would it be permissible? This is my question.

Firstly, a Member does not yield to my question; secondly he is bringing up the historical fact incorrectly; and he is misinterpreting it and misleading the House on

historical facts. Would it be permissible in the House?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The only remedy is this. Shri Rashid Alvi has been permitted and while speaking, he can reply to him. There is nothing wrong in it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not mentioned about Mohammad Saheb. By saying so what message he is giving to the nation...(*Interruptions*) I only mentioned about the mosque and the place of worship. There is nothing wrong in that. The place of worship must be provided there. Nobody should have any problem in that? Wrong message will go in this way...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: We will have to accept the historical facts...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any other hon. Member to disturb him till he concluded his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has achieved independence after great difficulties. We can not lose it by indulging into Mandir-Masjid conflicts. Our predecessors have sacrificed a lot to achieve independence in which Hindus and Muslims were both included. The Khuni Darwaja at Bahadurshah Jafar Marg is called so because elders were brought from Jama Masjid area and were hanged there. That was because they wanted independence. The trees behind the Qutub Tomb near Mehrauli in Delhi are testimony to the fact that people were hanged there. That was because they all wanted independence.

Our forefathers fought for the independence of the country. There is a long list of people like Maulvi Maulana Moinul Hasan and Maulana Hasan Ahmed Madni but Maulana Abdullah Sindhi, whom nobody knows as on date, started the tradition of 'Reshmi Rimal'. They wanted to see India independent. They lived the life of wonders in the forests of Afghanistan to expel the British colonisers. They did not know that after independence the country would divide into two and polarise on the question of Mandir and Masjid. I would like to remove the misunderstanding regarding Babar. The Muslims of India have nothing to do with Bihar. It is repeatedly being stated that they are the progeny of Babar. But Indian

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Muslims have nothing to do with Babar. Suppose Shri Katiyar ji gets mosque constructed with his money, then it would be revered in the same manner as Babri Masjid—Mosque will remain a mosque and since it was constructed during the period of Babar, it is called Babri Masjid. It does not make much difference whether a mosque is located in Delhi or Ayodhya or at any other place or whosoever might have built it. Muslims of India can be related to Babar upto this much extent that he and his progeny ruled over the country. Who thinks what about that.....vary from persons to person. The two Houses passed a unanimous resolution after the demolition of the Babri mosque. I may not have an occasion better than this to place a few lines before you.

[English]

"This House strongly and unequivocally condemns the demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya by and at the instigation of forces represented among others, by VHP, RSS and the Bajrang Dal, which has caused communal violence in the country. Such act of vandalism was carried not only in violation of the orders of the Supreme Court, but amounted to an attack on the secular foundations of our country."

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I was in jail at that time...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Sir, I am not yielding. It is not possible for me to yield like this...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I condemned it while I was in jail...(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Shri Katiyar, please allow me to continue for five minutes. Let me finish first, then you can speak...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was in jail at that time. This resolution was passed after putting us behind the bars. If I had been present here, I would have registered my protest against it in strong words...(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, V.H.P. and Bajrang Dal have been named therein and the charges on the basis of which

the Congress Government banned our organisations, Babri Commission exonerated VHP, RSS and Bajrang Dal of the charges...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Katiyar ji, you can do only by saying that you were in the jail, why are you giving lecture?

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, this resolution was passed by both of the Houses...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: We are opposing it...(Interruptions) If they name our organisation, deliberately, we will certainly protest.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This Resolution was passed by the Parliament when the present Prime Minister was in the House. He can ask him to amend that Resolution now...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Only you were in the jail but the remaining members of your party were present here and they were agreed to it at that time...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, a unanimous Resolution was passed in this House. Why is he opposing it now?...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If you want to amend the Resolution, you may ask the Prime Minister to bring an amendment. He was there in the House at that time...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: The court exonerated us of all the charges. Thereafter they, who were in power then, set up a commission, not we. You mentioned the name of Bajrang Dal and RSS. There is no meaning in quoting the names thereof when the Court has given the entire organisation a clean-chit. It is not proper to take cudgels against an organisation.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Your allotted time will be over in two minutes. Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Sir, this is the text of the Resolution which was unanimously passed by both the Houses...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What is improper in that. That was a unanimous resolution...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I oppose...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Your Prime Minister was agreed.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I was not a member of this House at that time and it depends on the House concerned as to how it takes the resolution passed by it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I watched the interview of the Minister of this Government, given to Shri Prabhu Chawla at the channel 'Aaj-Tak'. Katiyarji, he stated many good things. I appreciate Shri Shahnawaj a lot for he does a lot of good works. But I was shocked when I heard Shri Shahnawaj saying that he felt ashamed when V.H.P. came out with such statements about all members. He is a minister of Cabinet rank in this Government while giving interview, he was saying that he felt ashamed and that he is unable to even counter the type of allegations levelled by VHP against all Muslims. I can not quote the exact words, spoken by him, but what he wanted to convey was something like that. I would like to caution Shri Vinay Katiyar in connection with what he was saying here against dividing this country for small gains. Elections come and go. The rulers come and go. Those who are sitting in the opposition, ruled the country for forty years. But how they are sitting in the opposition on account of their own errors. The people of this country did not vote you that you would follow a separate course. You were supposed to do good to the country. Nobody can rule permanently. This is secular country and if we fail to make efforts to strengthen it, we will be betraying our Constitution. We can prove our faithfulness to the constitution of the country in true sense by treating Hindu and Muslims at par as Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru expressed his sentiments on the first rays of the sunrise of 15th August, 1947. There will be uniform law for every citizen

of this country. There are about 13-14 crore Muslims living in our country and we can not progress by sidelining such a large population.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has mentioned in the President Address that the decision of the court would be acceptable to it. It has been stated in the Presidential Address that the matter should be resolved either through mutual agreement or by following the Supreme Court order. All of those people who are not in favour of acquiring with the Supreme Court order, can not be counted among the friends of this country. What I would like to convey on behalf of my party, BSP that till the BSP rules over the U.P. it is committed to implement the court's order under any circumstances. Whosoever violate the court's order, will not be spared. I, Rashid Alvi, in my individual capacity want to give an advice that if you want to resolve this matter, a referendum can be held to cull the Muslims from the rest. If you would give the Muslims right to vote, then it will create a communal situation in the country. You can decide the issue by conducting referendum among Hindus. If they are in favour of constructing for Ram Mandir, then nobody will have objection to it...(Interruptions) I am not yielding. You, please take your seat. Your turn is after me.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: They have stated that the U.P. Government would implement the court order in letter and spirit. If the Supreme Court delivers the decision in favour of constructing temple, what action is supposed to be taken by their Government and in case the decision of the court goes against the construction of temple and BJP withdraw it's support from their Government, what they will do?

[*English*]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I am not yielding...(Interruptions) Actually, my friend is a very frustrated man. He always creates problem. He is unable to understand what I am saying

[*Translation*]

that we are bound to follow the decision of the Supreme Court. If this does not come to your mind, then I will say goodbye to you.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to say much more than that. I want to emphasise upon this point only that whatever may be the Supreme Court order, all of us complied with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is the turn of the Smt. Krishna Bose. Thereafter, Shri Devegowda will speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to take part in this debate with anguish in my heart. I have been listening to the allegations and counter allegations that went on for a long time. I have listened to the different historical interpretations from different sides, and also the legal squabbles that went on. It hurts when you have to sit through and listen to all this because instead of concentrating on the real problems of our country, we are discussing this. What are the problems? The problems are poverty, illiteracy, and disease. We are frittering away our time on, I do not know, some futile debate. What is the need of the hour now? The need of the hour is to have in our national life, peace, unity, and good sense. We should all see to it that this is prevailed now. However, before I go any further, I would like to reiterate my Party's stand on this. As part of the NDA, we are bound by the Common Minimum Agenda. Any deviation from that is not acceptable to us. I also reiterate that we renew our commitment to abide by the final verdict of the Court, whatever that verdict be and I can see that all of you are saying that. So, what is the quarrel about? All of you are saying that.

After having said that, I just wanted to raise one or two points. Is this all about a few acres of land and some bricks and mortar or are some real issues involved in it? There are some real issues involved in it. Nobody mentioned it but one real issue is democracy. In democracy, majoritarianism is not defined by religion or by any other thing. Religious majoritarianism is a dangerous thing for any country. Majorities have to be earned and have to be won by good programmes, good governance, and good projects. As a partner of the NDA, I would like to see NDA earn majority that way and not in any other way.

Sir, apart from that, I am a fiercely secular person in public life. But I am also a Hindu—a devout Hindu, I claim, than many other people who are now striding on the stage as Hindus. I have learnt my Hinduism from Swami Vivekananda and from Shri Aurobindo. I would like to remind the House of what they taught us. I am a Hindu and I want you to listen to that. I would quote just two lines from Swami Vivekananda and I would like my colleagues to listen to that carefully. As you know, he said that all religions are true. He spoke about universal

religion. He said: I shall go to the Mosque of the Mohammedan. I repeat—

"I shall go to the Mosque of the Mohammedan; I shall enter the Christian's church and kneel before the crucifix; I shall enter the Buddhist temple where I shall take refuge in Buddha and his law; and I shall go into the forest and sit down in meditation with the Hindu who is trying to see the light which enlightens the heart of everyone."

Sir, this is Hinduism. Hinduism is a very great philosophy. There is no place for hatred there. After reading the *Upanishada*, the great German philosopher, Schopenhaur said that the *Upanishadas* would be the solace of his life and it would also be the solace of his death. What a great thing to have been said after reading the *Upanishadas*! I would, therefore, like all of you to rise to the occasion and condemn any spread of hatred in the name of religion and Hinduism.

Sir, another point that I would like to make is that India has a composite culture. We have seen the rise and fall of many empires, namely the Hindu empire, the Mughal empire and the British empire. What did Shri Aurobindo—whom we all revere—say about this composite culture? I invite all of you to listen to his historical assessment of the Mughal empire. He said and I quote:

"The Mughal empire was a magnificent construction. An immense amount of political genius and talent was employed in its creation and maintenance. It was as splendid, powerful and beneficent and it may be added that in spite of the fanatical zeal of Aurangzeb, it was infinitely more liberal, tolerant in religion than any medieval or contemporary European kingdom or empire and India under the Mughal rule stood high in military and political strength, economic opulence and in the brilliance of its art and culture."

This quotation is from the "*Spirit and Form of Indian Polity*" by Shri Aurobindo. This is what he had said. He also wrote another book in defence of Indian art where he said that how wordly he appreciated the beauty and art of the mosques and tombs of India. I am not very sure that he would have been happy with what happened to a particular mosque in our country.

Sir, I am very much concerned that this is a blot to the good name of Hinduism and to good name of India. We should try somehow to stop this. Let us go back to our real task of fighting poverty, illiteracy and disease. Let us built hundreds of schools and hospitals. I may tell my colleagues on this side that these are the real temples

for Shri Rama. He will reside in these temples. He will bless us all. If an edifice is built, the foundation of which will be on bloodshed, on violence and on hatred, then Shri Rama will refuse to live in that temple. This is my view.

Sir, somebody just mentioned about India's struggle for Independence and reminded us to think about the *Satyagraha* under Mahatma Gandhi, to think about the Indian National Army under Netaji Subhas Bose. The Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians, all rose to an ideal to liberate India from the foreign rule and they all were fighting together shoulder to shoulder. Their sacrifice should not go in vain. We have inherited that Independence from them. We must remember that all of us—the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians—would have to live in India. There is no point in quarrelling on such a poisonous sort of a conflict all the time. I would like to call upon all of you in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and in the name of Netaji Subhas Bose to rise above this petty thing and think of India. India has a great potential. We would be one of the great economic powers soon. Let us rise above this and think of a greater and bigger vision for India. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have done.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA (Kanakpura): Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take much time of the House. You have fixed ten minutes for me and I will try to conclude my speech within the time allotted to me.

This issue arose because the hon. Law Minister approached the Supreme Court for vacation of the stay order on the undisputed land. Otherwise, this issue would not have been taken up for discussion in this House today. Time and again we are going on discussing the Ayodhya issue, several Members have mentioned. The only reason why this has come up today is because the Government itself has gone before the Supreme Court asking it to vacate the stay on the undisputed land and that is the bone of contention now.

I would like to go back to what the hon. Prime Minister himself said in this House sometime back. I have much respect for him; he is an elderly Parliamentarian; we have got high respect for him. The Prime Minister is the Prime Minister, whether you agree or not. He is the Prime Minister of the nation. In the very same House what he has said shows who is going to now betray or break the promise made to the nation through this House. He has said:

"Many issues have been raised. The Leader of the Opposition and other Members have levelled charges that the Ruling Party has some hidden agenda. I do not know what they want to say. Our agenda is open and clear. It is a national agenda and we are committed to it. We are not concerned with any other agenda. Till this Government is in power and I am the Prime Minister, I assure you that the Government will function according to the national agenda only."

I do not go beyond that. That is why I said that he is the Prime Minister of the nation.

I am not going to quarrel on political considerations. There is no dispute on that. When he has given an assurance through this House to the whole nation, he has to adhere to the promise that he has made. That is what I would like to press here now. What made him or his Government to approach the Supreme Court to vacate the stay order on the undisputed land?

There was the Gujarat incident. In fact, on 28th February last year when I came here in a by-election, on the very same day, this unhappy incident took place in Gujarat. Subsequently a number of statements have been made on several occasions both by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. I do not want to go on reading those statements. Today if anybody wants to go through the statements without mixing politics, it is not going to bring any credit to the Government—let me honestly speak this out. You may rule for another one and a half years because in NDA, some of our friends are helpless. I can understand their political compulsions and there is no question of disrespecting them. There are so many compulsions. You may rule, as I said, for another one and a half years. Do not be under the impression that every State has got Narendra Modis and every State has got Sabarmati-like train incidents. This is a great country and it would take all these things in its stride. I am not bothered about it.

The moot point is that today the Prime Minister is sandwiched between some of the organisations which my friends have mentioned. I do not want to take their names. We have elaborately discussed about them when the discussion on Gujarat situation took place. On the 21st and 22nd of this month, *Dharam Sansad* was scheduled to meet. Before that the Government of India approached the Supreme Court. We can understand its compulsion.

What are the utterances by the various leaders of the RSS, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Bajrang

[Shri H.D. Deve Gowda]

Dal after the Gujarat elections? Ultimately, the Prime Minister was forced to ask his Cabinet colleague to approach the Supreme Court. He did not do it without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. Is this going to be an issue which helps the Prime Minister? The credibility and respectability which he has earned as Mr. Vajpayee in the last 50 years and as the Leader of Opposition are torn into pieces today. This office is not permanent. I have highest regard for him, for his age and for his service to the nation as the Leader of Opposition. He has led several delegations on behalf of this country when Pandit Nehru and when Shrimati Indira Gandhi were there. I have got highest regard for him. But today, he wants to break his promise which he has given to the nation through this House. I am sorry of this. He may complete his full term of one-and-a-half years more or let him come to power for another term also. I am not a competitor. I know my strength. But this promise is made by the Prime Minister of the country.

What is the national agenda of the Government? You have declared it. Why do you want to break it? If you have urged the court for speedy disposal, we have no objection. Ultimately, we have to accept whatever decision will be given by the court. Nobody is going to dispute it. But why do you want to create this problem? Even after the assurance made by the other contending parties, we will accept whatever decision is given by the court. What made you people to go before the Supreme Court? It is because you have some political mileage in Gujarat. That made you to go before the Supreme Court.

19.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Do not be under the impression that this country is going to fall in line with Gujarat. Each State has got its own political set up. The popular votes which you have got with your NDA agenda come to about 23 per cent. The BJP has got only 23 per cent votes. Almost all our friends know this and there is nothing new about it. Today, if you want to take advantage of the political equations in various States and dump the NDA partners, a time will come when they will rise and revolt. They are ready to settle their politics. I have got firm belief in some of my friends who worked with me. I do not want to make a lengthy speech.

I request the hon. Prime Minister to think on this issue. Even today, I have got faith that the Prime Minister will realise the mistake they have committed and will

withdraw the application moved before the Supreme Court for the vacation of the undisputed land.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. I have been waiting since two O'clock...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker had told me that after Shri Deve Gowda ji was my turn. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have read what Mr. Speaker wrote.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ayodhya issue which is being discussed today.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This kind of a statement from your casts a reflection on my judgement. You should not talk like that. Had your name been there on the list I would have given floor to you? You must not talk like that.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If you start unleashing your anger on everything then I have no solution for this....(*Interruptions*) I have said what Mr. Speaker had said. What is there to feel angry about?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a question of getting angry.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If you get angry like this you will have to visit a doctor...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not right. You must not talk like that.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: This discussion was necessitated since our Government had requested the Supreme Court...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Even if you move according to Party's strength you will find that our number

has been missed. Samata Party has not been given any turn. After all some norms should be followed. If you can lose your temper then other Members can also get angry. Just see the strength of Members here and see how many members from Samata Party have been summoned. What is this? ..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was sitting here one and a half hours earlier and I have come just now.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If you cannot control your temper then members sitting can also lose their temper. What have I done?... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even if I have called his name is it becoming on your part to talk like that?

[English]

Is it not a reflection that I have discriminated against you?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: This discussion was necessitated since the Government had filed an application in the Supreme Court to end the *status quo* on the disputed land in Ayodhya. What was the need to file such petition? What were the conditions under which this request was made to the court? Till yesterday several friends were of the opinion that petition be filed to expedite the matter, then was it a sin to file a petition? Nobody can have any problem if the matter is disposed of soon and is followed immediate verdict. Even the Congress wants that an immediate hearing should be given by the Supreme Court and the High Court but when such things are quoted to mislead the country and facts regarding putting an end to the *status quo* on the disputed land were concealed and a tailored statement that the Government moved the Supreme Court with the request of an immediate hearing on the matter and to expedite this matter was given. Many of our friends have admitted that this discussion was necessitated because the Government claimed that the *status quo* in respect of the disputed land should end. Although I understand the pressure being exerted on the Government by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal and R.S.S. and the imminent danger of defeat in Himachal Pradesh. All these apprehensions compelled the Government to take an unconstitutional step of moving the Supreme Court.

Somnath Dada spoke vociferously on this matter, more particularly Jaipal Reddy Saheb who spoke entirely about constitutional aspects...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Then there is no need for you to speak...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: There is a need since Vinay Katiyar ji and even you people say such things like today, you raised it although you spoke very little today. Amongst a group of Hindu brethren you would put it very proudly that it does not happen in Saudi Arabia. It seems that Muslims of India have migrated from Saudi Arabia. Katiyar Saheb the Muslims of India and their ancestors were undoubtedly born in India and not in any other country. What is the purpose of discussing like this amongst Hindus that such and such thing take place in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Qatar or in such and such country? I would congratulate friend who has clarified everything...(Interruptions) If they back out you will lose power in Uttar Pradesh and so would be the situation here too. He must be sitting in some corner here. The kind of utterances, which are made to mislead the Hindus, must be clarified in some way or the other. It is unfortunate that the party in power is sympathetic towards such people. I would rather say that they are indulged in mock wrestling. The elections of 1999 had no connection with the Ayodhya issue. They never bothered for constructing or not constructing any temple there. But as soon as the elections to State Legislative Assembly in Uttar Pradesh began, the programme of *Shiladan* in Ayodhya started. We had never heard of such a programme. But our Vishwa Hindu Parishad colleagues and friends of Bhartiya Janata Party who cannot succumb to any allurements, participated in *Shiladan* programme. Although it was somehow deferred. Thereafter, when elections to Uttar Pradesh Legislative assembly were held the Bhartiya Janata Party felt that *Shiladan* could not yield them any votes so this issue would not work. Perhaps even they might have been aware that the kind of statements that poured in through the electronic media have not held Hindus head with pride, on the contrary humbled them with shame. Today when fingers are being raised towards Sadhus and Sants, you have objection. We also hold them in respect and all Hindus also do so.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: *Shiladan* was observed after elections.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: But when Sadhus and Saints give the statements through the electronic Media that they have nothing to do with Supreme Court and it cannot decide the case or if the verdict of Supreme Court goes in our favour only then we will obey it, otherwise not. This is what these great Sadhus-Saints have said. I have its video-tape.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: What did you do in Shahbano case. You also changed the Supreme Court's verdict.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I said about Vinay Katiyar ji. When he was submitting, I had asked him to stay back during my speech since I wanted to give reply to his queries. He has been Bajrang Dal Chief and today he is Chief of Bhagwa Brigade. That is why I had asked him to stay back.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Vinay Katiyarji has been brought up in Kanpur and he has studied there. He is a great friend of mine. When these kind of statements by Sadhu-Sants reached the corners of the country that who is Supreme Court to interfere in our matter and if the verdict of the Supreme Court would be in our favour we shall obey, if it would be on the contrary then we shall not. Now, Shri Vinay Katiyar ji should guide us that how much regard we should give to such Sadhu-Sants.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: It was the case of sants.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: It is not the question of being their case. You must now tell us how much regard we should pay to Sadhu-Sants. Now you are diverting the issue...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Now it is not possible for you to make us answerable for everything...(Interruptions)

When the Court's verdict came in regard to Shrimati Indira Gandhi...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except the speech of Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, nothing will go on record. Both cannot go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, are you yielding to him?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal's speech, nothing will go on record. Both cannot go on record. That is against the rules. First, he should yield. Are you yielding to him?

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down and let him speak.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, what can I do if he rises and starts giving other references. I am talking of the most liberal religion of the world, the Hindu dharma and he started talking of politicians...(Interruptions) when the Hon. Lal Krishna Advaniji had started his 'Rath Yatra' from Gujarat, all the political parties of the country warned that this was going to cast a very bad impression on the psyche of the countrymen, and disturb the communal harmony of the country. But Advaniji was adamant. The result was the entire north India came under a spell of communal disharmony, hundreds were killed, thousands were injured and property worth billions of rupees was damaged. All this benefited only the BJP whose seats rose from 3 to 180. When they start coming down from 180 to 3 seats, they resort to such agenda. Elections were due on the 26th in Himachal Pradesh and Dharma Sansad was organised on 23-24 in Delhi, because had this Dharma Sansad been organised in Ayodhya, its message would not have reached Himachal Pradesh. When they started losing election at tehsil level, taluka level and every level, they started searching for such an issue. Unfortunately, some barbarous anti-national elements committed the Godhara carnage in the meantime. And instead of suppressing the enmity grown out of this riots, continued for two months in the state under the leadership of the Chief Minister and thousands of people were killed. All this was done just to save their security from being forfeited and to grab power. This did make the BJP a winner there. The number of votes of BJP used to get in by-elections, equalled the number of votes they have secured during six months...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The election results of Gujarat prove that the Congress was quite ahead of the BJP in three parts of the State. Only in the Central

Gujarat where riots had taken place the Congress was defeated, they got only three seats there. At other places they got 28 seats. This proves that had the riots not taken place in Gujarat, the Congress would have won by a two third majority. Elections are due in other States after 6 to 8 months. Fortunately, these States are those in which the BJP has its presence. Be it Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh or Chhattisgarh. The making of the strategy for these elections has already been started and the message has been sent to the whole country that they have the will to construct the temple but their hands are tied by the court. The Supreme Court has not permitted them to construct the temple. With this end in view, an application was moved in the Supreme Court so that the whole country, the sadhus and sants of the country get the message that the Government is willing to construct the temple and free the disputed land also, but the Supreme Court did not allow this. So, what can they do?

Sir, I have two or three more things to say. The VHP people used to say till recently that if amendments can be made in the Constitution in the case of Shahbano, then why should we not make amendments in the Ayodhya case also? Today, my fast friend Shri Vinay Katiyar ji has said this in the House. You have put up his question in the House. If the former Prime Minister Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi can make amendments in the Constitution in the case of Shahbano, then why can this House not make amendments in the case of temple construction in Ayodhya...*(Interruptions)* This has been said by you or by some other hon. member comparing the Shahbano case with the Ayodhya issue amounts to misguiding the people of the country. Shahbano's case related to a particular community, it was a private issue and cent percent people of that community wanted an amendment in the Constitution and there was no question of any other religious sentiment being hurt by that, be it Hindus, the Sikhs or the Christians. They had nothing to do with this case, but the Ayodhya issue is directly related to our Muslim brothers. So the logic that the Constitution can be amended in the case of Ayodhya as it was done in the Shahbano case is not going to work. But these people believe in self praise and they say such things for the sake of praise...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

(Translation)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: This is not a case which has nothing to do with the people of other religion. This case is directly related to our Muslim brothers. Had the Shahbano case been related to some other religion the Constitutional amendment would not have been done at any cost. The other thing is that in the Shahbano case hundred percent Muslims were in favour of the amendment. Somebody said with regard to the Ayodhya case that without allowing the Muslims to cast their votes, we should secure a mandate. So 90 percent Hindu brothers would like to stick to the Supreme Court verdict and would not thrust upon their own will. So comparison between the Shahbano case and the Ayodhya case would only misguide the people of the country, and they have started talking of Saudi Arabia and Babar before the Hindus. This way you are confusing the Hindu brothers. There is one VHP leader who raises this issued too often. He will get befitting replies to all this questions when a real Hindu pandit engages him in a religion discourse. He addresses a crowd of thousands of Hindus and ask the crowd to clap. Then he leaves. The common Hindus fail to understand what he says. They think this much that if the constitution was amended in the Shahbano case, why should we not amend it in this case also? They are not explaining as to what the difference is between the two cases.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He knows it all, and we do not. How can he say so?...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Swain, you are a senior member, you know the rules. Unless he yields to you, how can you speak like this?

...*(Interruptions)*

(Translation)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: The Supreme Court verdict was not a religious one. He is misinterpreting the case. Their verdict was not based on religion. The verdict given by the Court in the Indira Gandhi case was reversed by them. Except Shri Buta Singhji, they have always been showing disrespect for the court...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I belong to UP and Ayodhya also is a case of UP. Ours is a big party and I am the only speaker from UP authorised by the party to speak.

[Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal]

He has repeatedly said during the elections in Gujarat that if the BJP wins in Gujarat, the people of the whole country would be happy and if the BJP loses the elections, the happy man would be only Mr. Musharraf, the President of Pakistan. What is the truth? Who is the enemy number one of the country, what are their intention? The enemy number one intends to break the opponent from within. This makes the enemy happy, the victory of BJP in Gujarat has made Mr. Musharraf so happy, that hardly anybody else is therein whole world who would be so happy. He wants India to be divided in the name of religion and the stage be set for a religious divide. The BJP leaders and Chief Minister used to say that the defeat of BJP will make Mr. Musharraf the happiest man their victory will spread happiness throughout the country. But the fact is just the opposite. We must accept this truth.

The election results of Himachal polls will be out in a couple of days. Then it will be revealed as to who is happy and who is not. Your charisma was worked once. You have engineered riots in Gujarat and the same has been tried in other parts of the country also. The people of India will give a befitting reply to this.

We believe in Maryada Purushotam Rama. He was born on this land. He was born in Ayodhya.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Do you accept this?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Of course, we accept this that you are a lawyer. We do believe that Ram was born in Ayodhya, but whether he was born on this site will be decided by the Supreme Court.

He was born somewhere within a 50 Km area and not within a 62 bigha land area. We believe that he was born in Ayodhya. If you want to construct a temple on any other land, you may call us for *kar seva*. We will contribute towards the construction. But until the Supreme Court gives its verdict in this regard, it is your duty to defer the issue in the name of Marayada Purushottam Rama who is said to be the greatest of men, who is an exemplary figure for the whole world and in whose regime democracy came into existence in Ayodhya thousands of years ago. We believe in that Lord Shri Ram. He is the real Shri Ram. If we cause blood shed in the name of Maryada Purushotam Shri Rama for the sake of remaining in power, then we are not the devotees of Lord Rama, we should rather be called his enemies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request these so called devotees of Lord Rama that they should not

cause blood-shed in the name of Lord Rama. If they are to struggle at all then they should work for taking the economy of the country on right track. If we throw a glance, we will find that crores of people are unemployed in the country today. There are several mills which are earning profits to the tune of crores of rupees, these very mills are being disinvested. There are several spinning mills in Uttar Pradesh and more than half of them are closed. The unemployment situation is so grim that if the problem of unemployment is not solved in Uttar Pradesh in 2-4 years, violence could erupt there at any time. If the problems of the country are to be solved, then solve the problems of the farmers first. Lord Rama has not created any problem but you people have created problem for Lord Rama, you kindly leave the Lord Rama alone, all the problems of the country will be solved by God's grace. He does not have any need of Sadhus and Saints...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The dignity of Lord Rama should be protected. Politics should not be made a wrestling ground in this country. Do not try to take political mileage in the name of Lord Rama and do not try to grab power in the name of Lord Rama. Do not sow the seeds of second division of India by inciting a fight between the Hindus and Muslims.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Members are informed that arrangement for food items has been made at Snack Bar in the Central Hall for Members, Media persons and staff connected with the business in the House. These items would be available from 8.30 p.m. onwards.

Now, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to clarify the stand of my DMK Party on this Ayodhya issue. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar had, time and again, stated that the decision of the Supreme

*Not recorded.

Court of India alone shall be final and binding on the people who are interested in this issue.

Sir, I reiterate the stand of our leader and state that the parties to the issue shall wait for the verdict of the Supreme Court and accept it totally, without any reservation.

The Union Government had petitioned the Supreme Court for an early disposal of the matter and the Supreme Court was pleased to hear the matter on 6th March, 2003.

At this juncture, I would only request the parties concerned, not to aggravate the situation by making provocative statements and speeches in public, which may lead to unnecessary and unwanted law and order problems.

Sir, this is a country which is run by a well established constitutional law, and not by the dictums of religion. The law of the land is supreme, and the Supreme Court of India is the competent body to decide law in any matter, including the one in question.

I, therefore, state that the order of the Supreme Court should be treated as final and binding, and shall be respected and accepted by all those who are parties to the issue and also by the Government of India. Any stand contrary to the order of the Supreme Court shall lead to a constitutional crisis, and it is the duty of the Government of India to ensure that the order of the Supreme Court is carried out strictly without any violation.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I want to say that the Ayodhya issue has been debated in this House not once but several times. I think that this is a very serious and sensitive issue. I am watching that the members of the both sides are talking about charges and counter-charges as to what had happened during their time or during their Government's time. But the fact of the matter is that how this problem would be solved, nobody has paid any attention to this thing. We quote things from history but in the present milieu the religion means faith, the faith one has towards one's religion. Religion is a mental manifestation of a person. And its outside manifestation could be seen in the acts of puja, archana, fasting, bathing etc. But a person resorts to meditation, sadhana faith, fasting etc. for the cleaning of the inner self. But the disputes which

are taking place now-a-days in the name of religion, that is not good. Moreover this matter is under *subjudice* of the Supreme Court, then how can we debate that matter. If we write a letter to the concerned ministers about anyone, then they reply that his or her case is pending in the court. So, they cannot consider their matter. I have been in this House for the last 11 years and in these 11 years, I have seen that every now and then the Ayodhya issue is raised in this House. But nobody says that there should be no dispute over this issue. Since the matter is under *subjudice*. Then what is important that why this issue is being raised repeatedly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister had said in Himachal Pradesh recently that some archaeological proofs were found there. In my view, a common man thinks that the Prime Minister of this country is saying so just to influence the court or judiciary. What does all this mean? The Prime Minister wants so, otherwise what is need of filing a petition in the court again for obtaining permission to offer puja at the disputed site. The opposition parties say here that they have one agenda only and they are following that agenda or say they are following a common minimum programme. But I do not know when will they understand as to what is the intention of the Government? If the intention of the Government is clear and the matter is pending in the court then what was the need to file a petition is due to the court again...*(Interruptions)* When the Vishwa Hindu Parishad threatened to launch a movement in case they do not get permission for temple construction till February 23, the Union Government filed this petition just to appease them. It is difficult to say whether Supreme Court will allow or not the construction of Rama temple at the disputed site but filing a petition they have acted to clear their intention that they want to construct a temple there. Besides the International General Secretary of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad Pravin Togadia has threatened to launch a fight to the finish on the Ayodhya issue by demanding that the disputed land should also be handed over to the Ram Janam Bhoomi Trust, he has just created a sort of confrontation. They talk about Dharam Sansad repeatedly whereas his Parliament is highest authority to decide on this case. Despite this fact, why are they talking of to organise a Dharam Sansad? The people in the Government, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad people, the Bajrang Dal and Dharam Sansad, they are all in collusion that's why they are saying such things, several hon. members of the opposition parties have already referred to this. Hon. Somnathji has very categorically told as to what they have in their mind. Other members have also mentioned the same thing. Their uttering have agitated

[Shrimati Kanti Singh]

people's feelings, there are apprehensions in their mind as to what will happen. As the matter is *sub judice*. I would like to quote a couplet in this regard.

"Pahan puje Hari mele, to mein puju pahar,
Tase to chakki bhali, pis khaye sansar."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell one thing that in 1990 Advaniji who is currently the Deputy Prime Minister, he undertook the Ram Rath Yatra. It passed through many states but no State Government dared to stop that but the hon. Laloo Prasad Yadavji who was heading the Bihar Government that time stopped that Rath Yatra. Today also they are hatching a conspiracy. After 1990, the Government of Laloo Yadav took over Bihar State based on social justice. I can say it with pride that since our Government came in power in Bihar, be it Laloo or it Rabriji, not even a single incident of communal riot occurred there.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: 90 such incidents took place there...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Today the situation in the country is that the people of Vishwa Hindu Parishad are engaged in all sources of anti-national activities every where in the country. Somewhere they deface mosque by writing something objectionable and at other places they throw a piece of flesh in temples just to flare up communal passions. And they are conspiring to incite communal riots in Bihar State. I would like to ask them:

"Todate ho kyaon ghar ki un daro diwaron ko jahan khuda rahte hein,

Agar himmat hai to mukta kar lo mansarovar ko jahan Shiv Shankar rahte hein.

With these words, I thank you and conclude.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today the debate is going on the issue of the Government moving the Supreme Court, should it move the Supreme Court or not. I am a member of this House not since long. But even when I was not a member of this House, I used to listen to the news about the House through media. This has become a common issue of debate in this House. It hardly matters whether this debate leads to any result or not. But we do discuss on some issues. When there are floods, we discuss on them and

sometimes we discuss on drought, unemployment and the problems faced by the farmers. And at times we discuss on disinvestment. When the 6th December approaches, we perform rituals as people observe anniversary in rural areas. We do accept that we belong to Hindu families. And when anyone dies among us, we observe his or her death anniversary. There will not be even a single Hindu family which might have written the names of its forefathers of 50 or 100 generations. When the father of a person dies, his son performs rituals once every year. What I want to say that this does not go beyond one generation. But every year when the 6th September approaches, an adjournment motion is brought in to observe the anniversary of demolition of Babri Mosque at Ayodhya. Members of the opposition shont that there will be no proceedings of Lok Sabha today and the members from the treasury benches shont the slogan of Jai Shree Ram.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the anniversary which we observe here and shont the slogan of Jai Shree Ram, what message do we want to send out, do one want to send the message that the feelings of Hindu and Muslims who are living with peace should be flared up once again just to incite communal tension among them? Should we continue to send out a message to the public every year from this August House, just to create an atmosphere of communal tension in this country. Somnath Dada is not sitting here right now. He was saying that there is political corruption and they indulge in vote bank politics. But we want to know that the opposition parties which observe anniversary on 6th December, does that not amount to politicking this issue. Those are the politicians who want to keep this issue alive. There is no difference of opinion among the people of this country particularly among Hindus and Muslims living in Ayodhya.

Sir, an article was published and I read that article in a paper. I do not remember the name of newspaper. I was asking Vinay Katiyarji, there was a great Urdu poet of a Muslim family. Excerpts from his biography were published. Once he was unable to pass urine during his childhood, he was feeling pain in his urinary track. Then a woman of a Hindu family told her mother that if he ate the food cooked in the Sita Rasoi, her son would be alright. The woman of a Muslim family asked her how could she go there? Then she said that she would cook food in the Sita Rasoi and she should give it to her son and he would be relieved of his illness. That Hindu woman then cooked food in that rasoi as if her son was her own son and served that food to him and he was cured of his illness. This has been given in his biography. There

is no dispute between Hindus and Muslims in Ayodhya. This dispute is the creation of our politicians.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Swamiji is not present here. He was speaking based on evidence. He was saying that Ram Temple should be constructed there as Rama was born there. Vinay Katiyar, ji is sitting here. He was quoting from history. He was submitting facts and figures before the House. Somnath Chatterjee is also a senior lawyer. He submitted pros and cons based upon the facts, but we know that if the lock had not been opened during the Congress regime, this dispute would not have snowballed. If foundation had not been laid there during the period of Rajeev Gandhiji, this dispute would not have gone thus far. Afterall, who played a role aggravating this dispute. What was the reason behind aggravating this dispute? That time also when they opened the lock and laid the foundation stone, vote bank politics was there behind their this move also.

Hon. Chandra Shekharji was delivering his speech. He had raised some questions. I would like the Law Minister also sitting here to address to those questions during his reply. The Hon. Prime Minister has also said several times that if the Chandra Shekhar Government had continued for some time, this issue would have been solved. Three names surfaced that time, as Chandra Shekarji told, one was hon. Bhairon Singh Sekhawat ji, the present Vice-President of India and Hon. Mulayam Singh ji, who is sitting here in the House and Sharad Pawar ji, who is not present here. I want to know whether this Government wants to solve this issue, whether it held talks with these people and if not, the reasons therefor. Whether file concerning to this issue is lying pending in any Ministry, and whether the Government had studied it? If not, the reasons therefor? We want that the Law Minister should categorically clear their stand on this issue. The second question as was raised by Hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav ji and other also relates to the speech delivered by Hon. Prime Minister in Himachal Pradesh. They say that was delivered to influence the court. I don't know as to how weak and strong the judiciary of India is? May be, it is influenced by the speech or not...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We want to construct the temple there but judiciary has stalled it. That was the reason behind making such a statement?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: We want to know that if Prime Minister makes a statement in Himachal Pradesh,

that influences the judiciary. But if the leader of the opposition and others speak on this issue, whether their speeches influence the judiciary or not? Chandra Shekhar ji has rightly said that if we want to solve this issue, we should stop making speeches on it. There should be no debate on this issue, if we want to maintain peace and harmony in this country, we should stop rhetoric and unnecessary debate on this issue, be it from the members of opposition parties or from the members of the treasury benches...(*Interruptions*)

I will not take more time. I will conclude within two-four minutes. I would like to tall here that sometimes judiciary also gets influenced as has been proved. For instance, Shri Jaganath Mishra was the Chief Minister of Bihar that time...(*Interruptions*). And if it is true then I will tell this thing in the House or where else should I tell this thing. I can't say tell it in a closed cell. If judiciary is wrong, then we have to tell its wrong doings in this House as this House is the supreme. No other institution is alone than this House. A three men bench has been constituted in their case. And one judge out of them who delivered the judgement was made the Rajya Sabha member after one week of the said judgement. I don't know what could be the other reason to influence. And this happened during the Congress regime and this has been happening during the Congress regime. Therefore, one fears that the people of judiciary could also be influenced. Therefore, we should consider over these questions seriously.

I would like to mention one more thing. The reason that the temple should be constructed at that very place, we do not agree to that. People of this country and all over the world say that Rama was born in Ayodhya. Our religious epic also says that Rama was born in Ayodhya. Vinay Katiyar ji points his finger out the place where Rama was born. They pin-point that place as if they were present there at the time Lord Rama was born. And this is also true that if Lord Rama was born in Ayodhya, then an amicable solution should be found to this issue without creating any controversy and the temple should be constructed there. If the Ram temple is not constructed at Ayodhya should it be constructed in Pakistan.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The point is where should it be constructed?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: It should be constructed at an undisputed place...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Prabhunath Singh speaks.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as for religion, we think that Hindu is not a religion. We will have to understand Hindutva in its totalling. Hindutva nowhere refers to spreading communal tension. Lord Krishna has stated very clearly in the 'Gita' that religion is based on one's act. Religion does not refer to any temple or mosque. He has classified that if an aged father of anyone is crying for a drop of water and his son is giving water to his father to save the life of his father and in his neighbourhood, if anybody rapes or kidnaps any hapless woman and she is crying for help, then that person should decide as to what is his duty at that point of time. Should he continue to put drops of water into his father's mouth or save the chastity of that woman raising a sword and that should be his karma and his that karma is his dharma.

I would like to say that religion is not related to any temple or any mosque. I would like to request that if any person irrespective of the party or association he or she is related with says something which flares up communal tension, strict action should be taken against him...*(Interruptions)* Statements made by Shri Togadia are splashed through media off and on. We know that this statements are in no way conducive to restoring communal harmony in the country. Everybody offers comments on his statements and criticise him. But at the same when Immam Bukhari refers us as agents of the I.S.I. then Mulayam Singhji no statement was made by leaders demanding action against him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are wrong here. I enjoy that status which nobody enjoys in India. I have had also criticised Immam Saheb, you might not have heard that. But many people know about it including Jaitley Saheb...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: We congratulate you for that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Whosoever is in power, he might be Hindu, Muslim or Christian, Mulayam Singh is against him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: We congratulate you. The public of this country also expects this of you. I want to say that the politicians of this country speak in double tongue that mean to say, on the one hand they object to the statements made by Togadia and they keep mum on the statement of Immam Bukhari, on the other. These both things cannot go together. Now I would like to conclude by making clear the stand of Samata Party in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We know what happens. The Government is yours, you have got the power. What you people have done so long? Why to level charges against us. They are responsible who are in the Government. What is members of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad say? They say that the Samajwadi Party and the Left Parties will cross swords with Muslims...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have yielded. I have not allowed him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I will take two minute at the most to conclude...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are several speakers. Likewise, we will have to sit till 11 or 12 o'clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I will finish in two minutes. Through you, I would like to urge the Government to take initiative in this matter in the Court if it cannot be resolved in the House so as to expedite the disposal of this case. Shri Jaipal Reddyji is sitting here. He made me laugh while he was making his submissions. He is our respected leader and has been a member of Janata Party and has now become spokesman of the Congress. He never speaks his mind, he always speaks what others say. I respect him a lot but the party to which he belongs now, when precepts of morality are talked about by that party then I feel that the very definition of it needs to be changed. It seems pretty ironical when Congress talks of morality that is why it would be better for the country if Congress reserves its comments in regard to morality. I would conclude with clarifying Samata Party's stand. Our party categorically specifies communal harmony in the country as its biggest goal and wants NDA government to strictly follow the agenda but if it deviates from its agenda even an inch it would result in communal tension in the country and in

that case we are not ready to accept that state of affairs...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): This is wrong. Your people enjoy no position. You are their lackeys and tolerating everything...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (Jahanabad): Three Muslims were killed recently in Mungher. Action has been taken on that incident as well...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Prabhunath Singh.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many Members are on the list. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If you want I will resume my seat since I have nothing important to speak at the moment. Thank you so much for providing me an opportunity.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: First of all, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this important subject. The discussion which has begun today should have concentrated mainly on three points...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All parties have exhausted their allotted time.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: One of the points was as to why did the Government move the court? Secondly, why Ayodhya was mentioned by His Excellency Mr. President during his address and thirdly, speech of Hon. Prime Minister delivered in Himachal Pradesh was also referred to. This led to disruption in the proceedings of the House several times since 18th till date by the opposition and when the Government agreed to discuss that issue the opposition simply stayed away. This itself is an indication of the role of opposition which wants to make this issue so complicated so as to serve their vested interests. Now

*Not recorded.

the question is why is the Ayodhya issue discussed everytime? Everybody knows that Ayodhya is the holy place of Hindus. Seven holy places are mentioned in our Shastras, they are: Ayodhya, Mathura, Kashi, Kanchi, Avantika, Puri and Dwaravati. All seven are salvation givers. There are seven holy places which can release a man from the recycle of birth and death and merely by visiting these places man can attain 'Moksha' salvation. This is our belief this has been our faith that merely by visiting these places man can attain 'Moksha'. Dharma, Artha, Karma and Moksha are attained from these and Ayodhya stands first among these holy places and Ayodhya is identified by the temple at the birthplace of Rama, upon which now question mark is being put. I have been sitting here and listening to this discussion since 2 o'clock when the discussion began...*(Interruptions)* Our colleague Shri Vinay Katiyar had named certain mosques of Mecca and the very mention of them had agitated certain members. Mere placing of facts in respect of those places should not have irritated anybody. Have the Hon. Members sitting here ever thought about this that sentiments of Hindus are repeatedly and constantly hurt when the Ayodhya and Ramjanambhoomi issues are vociferously discussed and debated here repeatedly. Today the comparison of Lord Ram is made with Babur, who was a foreign invader. Associations are made with the birthplace of Lord Ram. Even NASA had acknowledged the existence of the bridge, which was built by Shri Ram from Dhanushkoti near Rameshwaram upto Lanka to attack that country. It has been reported in the newspapers that Shri Ram had visited that place some 17 and a half lakh years ago. All the evidences of that time are with us. Be it Valmiki's Ramayan or literary evidences or Shashtra evidences thereafter have all been available with us. The geographical situation has been described by NASA in what it would have been seventeen and a half lakh years ago.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I would like to say for the sake of record that this is not true. NASA has contradicted it.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Not only this Maharishi Valmiki in Ramayan and thereafter various other poets of different languages in various translated versions of Ramayana from time to time have narrated the legend of Ram and references to Ayodhya, the birth place of Shri Ram. Thereafter, the first ever invasion on Ayodhya was in the

[Yogi Aditya Nath]

10th and 11th century A.D. by Salar Masud. Everybody knows that Salar Masud first of all demolished the historical temple of Lord Ram which was located in the birth place. Thereafter the Maharaja of Garhwar had got a temple constructed over there which was then demolished by Mir Baki an Army General (Sipahsalar) of Babur in 1528. The historical and archaeological evidences including the survey by GPR are all testimonies to these facts. Nobody can deny it. I would urge you to get the report laid on the Table of the House. These evidences have further raised the question of disputed and undisputed land. The Dharam Sansad which is being talked about here had demanded the restoration of that undisputed land which is 67 acres, since the other portion of land which has raised a platform of 60x40 which is the seat of Ram Lalla and where Hindus go for prayer and darshan, has been declared disputed by the court. I fail to understand when the issue of Ramjanambhoomi in Ayodhya comes up for discussion why do some Hon. members take Babur for their ideal. Can Babur be this country's role model? Babur was atrocious and a cruel invader. Any memorial of Babur will never be acceptable to us in India, what to talk of Ayodhya. What did Aurangzeb do, he did the same, he repeatedly demolished places of religious importance to Hindus. Somebody demolished Ramjanambhoomi temple, somebody Sri Krishnajanambhoom temple in Mathura and somebody demolished Kashi Vishwanath temple. The board put up on the Mosque near Qutub Minar which is under the protection of Department of Archaeology states that the Mosque was built from the debris of 27 Hindu and Jain temples that were demolished in that area. Who is not aware of that form of Islam which was donated a piece of land near Kerala by the Kings upon their arrival there. Another form of Islam was the one which demolished Somnath temple in 1026 A.D....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One minute, Aditya Nathji. He is on a point of order.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, we have allowed the standards to relax so much this evening, I am really surprised. He is making sweeping allegations against one religion altogether. How can such things be allowed to go on record?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Sir. It is very unfair.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will you kindly give instructions to expunge them from the records?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look into it. Whatever is not allowable, I will expunge.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, he should not be allowed to raise it...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look into the records and if there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I am not talking about any religion. I am stating the facts here...(Interruptions) I am not distorting historical facts. I am only keeping those fact here which are related to the mockery that was made of our culture, our sentiments...(Interruptions). One form of Islam for which the Hindu kings donated piece of land to the Muslims arriving on the coast of Kerala for building Mosques there is acceptable to us due to its constructive nature. Another form symbolizes destructive nature and this form was resurgent during the beginning of tenth century in the form of Gazanavi, Gauri, Khilji, Babur and Aurangzeb which is not even tolerable. We may accept or appreciate the earlier form which adopted and lived according to the conventions of this society after taking refuge here. But if the religious preachers, Vishwa Hindu Parishad Bajrang Dal or RSS speak against the latter then they are not wrong. They speak of nationalism. Sir, the Hindutva they talk about has been defined in our Shastras. "Aa Sindhu-Sindhu Paryanta, Yarya Bharat bhoomika, pirit-bhu punya bhushchev Sah ve Hindu riti smrit". That is the land stretching from river Indus down to the ocean which is considered motherland and holy by the citizens residing therein is Hindu. How bad is this definition. If the Muslims, Christians and even Hindus residing here, are citizens of this country by birth but have problems in calling it their own motherland do they have a right to live in this country? It is a question before us today. We have brought forth the question of Hindutva. When Hindu organisations raise this very issue are they wrong in doing so. Hindutva is not a religion, it is a culture. Innumerable sects and communities must have been there in it and are existing even now. But whosoever considers this land as his mother, and holy

has a right to be addressed a citizen...(*Interruptions*). If a resident of England is citizen in the true sense and strives to be secular then there is nothing wrong in it....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Hindus are in majority here, that is why this country is secular. Had Hindus been in minority here then the fate of this country would have been similar to that of Bangladesh and Pakistan. The way Hindus were driven out from Kashmir, Sikhs were massacred and now Buddhists are being hacked. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I have yet to place all facts before the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 15 more speakers on the list.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, it is not their monopoly. This is our country also...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told that if there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please do not disturb him. Let him continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, he is misinterpreting the historical facts....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Hindus are in majority here. That is why this country is secular. Had Hindus been fanatic, communal then the fundamentalists of Islam would have been driven out from this country...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Yogi Aditya Nath.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am on a point of order...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nath, you have to conclude now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not hearing me. He has raised a point of order.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not even listen to me. He has raised point of order.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: What is his point of order.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Point of order is that no member should make provocative speeches inciting riots...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Let me understand. Please tell me under what rule?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am asking him under what rule he is raising the point of order. You are not understanding it.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Proceedings should be gone through. He is challenging people of a particular community...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what rule you are raising it?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: How can he talk irrelevant? Is it dhama sansad of Bharatiya Sansad. The provocative speeches that he makes in Dharam Sansad are being repeated here...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you, I will expunge whatever is objectionable.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not listening to me even, I have said that I have ruled out the point of order.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever is objectionable, I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not listening to me. I am on my legs. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, what kind of words are being used...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: If he is Kalnaimi, I will have to act as Hanuman...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, Gaadhi tanya man chinta vyapi, hari Vishnu na nischar pati...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know how to control the House...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Such a serious debate is going on and you are laughing.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I am laughing on his statement...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Excluding small parties, the time allotted to all parties has finished. Nobody will get more than ten minutes. You will have to conclude now. You have been given fifteen minutes.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I am concluding...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nath, please conclude; otherwise, I will say that nothing will go on record; and I will call the next speaker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am on a point of order...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what rule?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is under rule 380. It says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please hear me? I will go through his speech and whatever objectionable is there, I will expunge that under Rule 380. I have already given the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Now, you please request the hon. Minister to give reply because I have to leave. I would like to hear the reply to be given by the Hon. Minister.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the year 1528 to 1934, Hindus struggled and fought for Ramjanambhoomi on 76 occasions. On 77th occasion i.e. on 6th December 1992, they succeeded in demolishing that symbol of slavery. More than 3.5 lakh Hindus sacrificed their lives. We will not let the sacrifice of the Hindus go waste. Let the hurdles be cleared off the passage in the construction of Ram Temple in Ayodhya...(Interruptions) Congress has politicalised the issue of Ram-Temple in Ayodhya and it is guilty of that. There were governments of Congress party at the centre and in U.P. respectively in 1986 and 1989. I would like to say a few words regarding what Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has stated here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak about the subject not about him.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: They became ardent well wisher of democracy. How do they become well wisher?...(*Interruptions*) *

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already expunged that.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: It has happened for the first time in the history of India...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever Yogi Aditya Nath is saying, will not go on record, now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will not make any speech because I want to exonerate myself from charges levelled against me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already expunged it all.

MR. MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I got the criminals beaten and not the Hindus....(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, discussions have been held on Ayodhya issue in this August house earlier also on several occasions. At present, Ayodhya issue is pending in the court and this is the central issue of discussion. I was listening to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Somnath 'Dada'. I hold high regard for them. They were doubting our loyalty. I would like to remove their apprehensions. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav even went to the extent of using the word lackey. He questioned as to why the alliance constituents serve like mouthpiece.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: That I said about my former colleagues and cautioned them as to why they were sitting with them.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Let me make my stand clear. The common programme of N.D.A. neither intention about temple nor about issues like Section 370 and Common Civil Code. We are not bound to acquiesce in such issues. We are not compelled to support them whether they are the members from the ruling party or Vinay Katiyar ji or Shri Aditya Nath of Bajrang Dal.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Some of the leaders of Sangh Pariwar met the Hon. Prime Minister and they were told to bother least about others and go ahead with their agenda since it is compulsion of allies to give us support. I as well as Somnath Dada put forward that point here. Advaniji openly stated that here they were presently sitting in the government because of their 'Rath Yatra' and Ayodhya movement and I request Shri Devendra to please tell us to what was his compulsion.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let us get a mandate on this issue. I am saying this because there is no mention of common civil code, section 370 and Mandir Masjid issue in the agreed agenda of NDA. Today's debate is not centered around this central issue. I would like to clarify that the centre should have taken into confidence the constituents of the alliance before filing petition, in Supreme Court our colleague, Shri Yerrannaidu made a reference to this effect that the Chief Minister of his state has not been taken into confidence, as has been reported in the newspapers. I therefore, would like to lodge my protest that constituent parties should have been taken into confidence before filing petition in the Supreme Court Hon. Minister of Law is a great scholar, but he is not present here right now. He is responsible for changing a thiest into an athiest and vice-versa. His words have great impact and force. This is reflective of his left command which we, the village farmers lack. We are straight forward while placing our view point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am saying this only because the government has not taken us into confidence. We are not with the Government on this issue as it is a sensitive issue involving the entire country. Thus the Government should have taken the allies into confidence. The way this have made out to be this and the government has filed a petition in the court without taking us into confidence, we are protesting against that. The

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

issue of Ayodhya has been more of the politically motivated than that of religion based. If the issue has been religion based, nobody would have reservations about it. Nobody is going to take it in the right earnest, still I would like to emphasise upon it that the people have politicised this issue. Why they are in a hurry, at least they should have waited for the court's judgement.

20.33 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

When they accept the supremacy of the Constitution and the Parliament why do they not accept the verdict of the Supreme Court? They should respect the judgement of the court. This is what I feel in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, such forces have emerged in the country which have termed as 'New forces'. My views may hurt Shri Katiyarji when the court is going to deliver some judgement on the sixth, then what was the need to make fuss. The move aimed at politicising or demanding Hindu nation by raising mandir-masjid issue in the country is suicidal. This will lead to polarisation of followers of other religion. As far as Hindutava is concerned, it is not a religion but considered to be a culture, nurtured as heritage over thousands of years. They are conducting postmortem of this culture. This will result in polarisation of other religions. This will lead to the disintegration of the nation. Do you want that an agency like ISI succeeds in dividing the nation on the basis of religion. They represent the psyche of ISI and they are out to ruin India and thus the purpose of ISI will be served without spending a single penny. But it could not succeed in its efforts. This communal politics will boost the morale of Pakistan as well as our enemies of our country. The more we strengthen the communal harmony in the country, the more it will weaken the enemies of the country and their morale. I am stating it in favour of national unity. All these things that I am saying is in the interest of national integration, sovereignty and democracy. That is why I asked about those forces which are creating disturbance here. Why it is that the Government can not pin point such forces. This is because the Government has taken this stand that one should abide by the verdict of the court. Hon. Prime Minister has also stated that the court's judgement would be respected. You are objecting to it because what he stated was incomplete. He revealed some facts also in his Shimla Speech. The Government will give clarification regarding these reports appearing in the newspapers. The

Government may throw light on some of the points which are not clear in this House. Why did he reveal the facts? The court's verdict may get affected therefrom. But half of the portion of what he has stated about court is in the right perspective. There should be no controversy over that. I, therefore, would like to state that there are such forces which organise Dharam Sansad. What has been passed by the Dharam Sansad—it has passed the proposal of a Hindu nation. A resolution in the Dharam Sansad has been passed saying that if in the case of the Union Government do not accept our demand then it will have to quit the power. They have passed saying that if in the case the Union Government do not accept our demand then it will have to quit the power. They have passed the resolution to eradicate secularism and launch fight against the progressive forces, our socialist forces are active in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, I have just now started speaking you are quick to ring the bell. One point on which I would like to emphasise the fact that if the sentiments of the majority is flared up and if they are turned violent no force, nor any police would be able to save the country from the doom as was the situation witnessed in Gujarat. How can the majority become violent. The day, it will turn violent, the system of the whole country will crumble.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you are in favour of holding a special debate on Ayodhya issue, which is being debate in the House, then it should be in its entirety. The forces which are working behind the majority to make them aggressive in the country, should be made to realise this fact. This is of utmost importance, in the interests of democracy and for preserving the principle of secularism and sovereign nature of the country. In my opinion, we are in haste, on the matter of Ayodhya undoubtedly, if we will create so much internal disturbance, arouse the sentiments of the people, terrorism is likely to engulf the entire country. We have to fight terrorism and the entire house and the entire country in unanimous on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend was taking about Hindu culture on a high volume while speaking on Hindu culture upon thousands of saints to stage a march upto Parliament Street. I know what were the things stated there. What we have studied in schools, you also must have been taught the same thing. We were taught:

"Sinhan ki nahin Lehdi,
Hanson ki nahin pant,
Lalan ki nahin boriyan
Sadhu na chale jamat".

I failed to understand as to where from this crowd of saints gathered here. What does the word 'Sadhu' mean. I think "sa-means, 'Santh' (good auspicious) and 'dhu' "dhruvikaran" i.e. the task of uniting the society. Disintegrating on delivering provocative speeches are not the type of things supposed to be done by the saint. Thus, I would like to say this about Hindu-culture...(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this context it has been said:

"Sadhu Kahawan Kathin hai Lamba ped Khajur,
Chadhe to Chakhe prem ras, Gire to Chaknachur".

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Whenever we find reference of 'culture' in the scriptures of Hindu-culture, it deals on spreading sense of brotherhood, compassion, love, affection, fraternity, generosity and humanity. Swami Chinmayanand was saying that our culture is based on the principle of 'Sarvadharam Sambhava' which means that we do not have any ill will towards anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has also been stated:

"Siyaram maya Sab jag jani"

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Not only that, the walls of our Parliament also carries this inscription."

"Ayam nijah, paroveti gannah Laghuchetsam"
Udarcharitanam to Vasudehaiv Kutumbkum".

Has the philosophy of Hindutva changed? Has it been replaced by Nazism. Those who want to debate on Hindu-philosophy, I would like to ask them this question...(*Interruptions*)

Adityanathji is not present in the House at present. He was referring to the cultural seats (Peeth) of the Hindus in the country, the Dwarkapeeth, the Puripeeth and the Kanchipeeth. But what these people have said? They have said that this issue should be resolved by a dialogue between the two communities and not by violence and agitation. This has been said by the Shankaracharya—may he be the Shankaracharya of Dwarkapeeth, Puri or Kanchi. Is their organisation higher than the Shanakarachaya. They are talking of the Hindus.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, time is running out, otherwise I would have explained in detail as to how they are vitiating the atmosphere congenial for holding talks. If the atmosphere of dialogue is vitiated, how can a solution emerged?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a student of science, so I will discuss it scientifically. Science, too, has put mankind of all religious faiths in four categories—blood groups 'A', 'B', 'AB' and 'O'. It has not viewed them separately or compartmentalised them. Why this hurry? We read in physics about the good and bad conductors. An iron rod is a good conductor. If we heat one end of it, the other one also gets heated. But a dry log of wood is a bad conductor. If it is heated at one end, the heat will not travel to the other end. This dry log of wood, the bad conductor is like poverty, corruption, the economic condition of the country, water crisis, housing blues, educational facilities, roads, power situation, floods, droughts, farmers' plight and the poor village conditions. They do not spread in the country by discussions but the issues such as caste, religion and faith are contagious like good conductors. So my colleague is raising this issue for short cut politics. He does not intend to resolve the issue. I appeal to those friends to shun short cut politics. They become leaders of a community overnight and corner their votes. Is this issue a vote machine? Only one per cent hardliners—be they Hindus or Muslims—have disturbed the equipoise of the minds of the remaining 99 per cent people who believe in secularism, peace and harmony and democracy. We condemn such forces. Such forces must be uprooted from the country and the court should be relied upon in this regard and we must wait for the court's verdict.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a long list of speakers and the way the discussion is progressing, it is going to last the whole night. This is my humble submission to you that till now my colleagues have discussed quite meaningfully. The Minister of Law and Justice is present here. Let him reply now. It is not proper to make any further delay in it. To linger the discussion is not at all justified. The Minister of Law and Justice is here. You kindly direct him to try to make his reply. Otherwise we will be compelled to raise the issue of quorum...(*Interruptions*)

20.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, this is an attempt to scuttle the debate. Everyone of us will have to be heard.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I humbly urge you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR; Suman Ji, some of the hon. Members from our side are yet to speak. Perhaps, there are two persons left, we have just deleted one name. So, you don't make such a hurry...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We must be heard, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this case, the debate is not going to conclude in the whole night...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that some people want to speak, but a lot of meaningful discussion has already taken place on this issue. The Minister of Law and Justice is sitting here, we humbly request the Government through you to make their reply otherwise the whole night will be spent on the discussion only...*(Interruptions)* we will have to raise the issue of quorum...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Suman ji, arrangements for dinner have been made here. A number of hon. Members belong to small parties. Shri Prasanna Kumarji is yet to make his speech.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Let Banatwalla ji be heard, and the Minister may speak after that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are only seven more Members to speak. Please do not waste the time of the House. You may take five minutes each. Mr. Prabodh Panda may speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, you have arranged the dinner, but where are the diners?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please go and have your dinner.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have arranged the dinner, thank you very much for that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you hon. Member, please be seated. There are seven more hon. Members to speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When three hon. Members spoke in a row, why didn't you speak then? What is this? You should have stood when three Members of the same side spoke in a row.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: After him' it was my turn.

[English]

It is the decision of the chair. But we would like to participate in the discussion...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: We will have to raise the question of quorum...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not raise question of the quorum. Otherwise, it will create problems.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are seven more hon. Members yet to speak.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you fix a time limit...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is our duty to listen to his reply, but we would also say that when three hon. Members spoke from their side in a row, then nobody rose from his seat...*(Interruptions)*. His turn must have come...*(Interruptions)* .

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, a time limit must be fixed. I think the discussion should further continue for half an hour at most, and then the Minister should reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ten minutes have already been wasted in all this.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I thank you as you have allowed me to speak and continue the House till the discussion is over. The hon. Speaker has already told that each and every Member will be allowed to speak...(Interruptions) I raised my hand at that time...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that we are thankful to you for the dinner but at present the House has not even 50 people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't raise the matter.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: This is not the first time that we are discussing this particular issue. The issue of Ayodhya has come in this House again and again. But the doubt in my mind is as to how far the Government has realised the situation; as to what would be the fate of this discussion; and how this discussion would be useful to the Government.

Many things have been said about Hindu religion. Let me start my deliberation quoting what Swami Vivekananda said about Hinduism. He said:

"The word 'Hindu' requires a little explanation in connection with what I mean by Vedantism. This word 'Hindu' was the name that the ancient Persians used to apply to the river Sindhu. Now this word 'Hindu' as applied to the inhabitants of the other side of the Indus, whatever might have been its meaning in ancient times, has lost all its force in modern times; for all the people that live on this side of the Indus no longer belong to one religion. There are the Hindus proper, the Mohammedans, the Parsees, the Christians, the Buddhists, and Jains. This word 'Hindu' in its literal sense ought to include all these; but as signifying the religion. It is very hard, therefore, to find any common name for our religion."

This is the version of the great Swami Vivekananda.

My point is this. We are talking about *Hindutva*. It is different from Hinduism. Hinduism is not *Hindutva*. We are going to discuss here about the present situation in regard to Ayodhya. This Government has demonstrated an unwanted haste in moving in the petition before the Supreme Court seeking recall of the Supreme Court's March, 2002 Order. It appeared in the Press that in the application, the words 'continuing state of uncertainty' have been mentioned. Who is responsible for this 'uncertainty'? Nobody is responsible other than the Government itself, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and members of the *Sangh Parivar*. Hon. Members have raised many points here.

After the discussion, the hon. Law Minister will try to convince us being his argument on some technicalities and based on some legal points. But my point is that this is not just the question of legality and this is not just the question of technicality. This is the question of secularism, secular fabric of our country and secular structure of our country. So, this is very much concerned with that.

In regard to Ayodhya issue, today we are facing problems related to land, related to divisive and communal outfits and, above all, related to secular fabric of our national structure. Our country is not a theocratic country. Our State is not a theocratic State. Many things have been said about Pakistan and Arabian countries. We are not in a position to toe the line of Arabian countries and Pakistan. We are a secular country. So, we are not here just to alternate it or just to follow the line which has been pursued by the theocratic States.

About Ayodhya, it is argued that Ayodhya is the birthplace of *Purushotham Rama*. Yes, Sir, it has already been mentioned in the *Ramayana*. The important point is that the *Ramayana* is not a history but it is a great epic. In spite of that, a large section of the people in the country believes that Ayodhya is the birthplace of *Purushotham Rama*. There are so many gods and deities in the *Hindu Puranas*. I think there are 33 crore gods and deities in the *Hindu Puranas*. Do we believe that theory? The Law Minister or the Home Minister may be knowing the birth places of all the 33 crore gods and deities mentioned in our *Puranas*. So, my point is that the *Ramayana* should be considered as a great epic. It is not a history.

So many things were told about religion. I am not going into religion now. I am not a religious person. It is told:

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

"Sarvatra Sukhino Santu
Sarve Santu Niramaya."

My friends, what do you mean by Sarvatra? Why do you like to confine them within a particular community? It is told about Rama that. He is supposed to be the Almighty God; He is Omnipotent, Omniscient and an all-pervading person. That being so, why should you try to confine Him to a particular place? It has already been invented that the *Garbhagriha* of Ramlala is there; Sita's *Rasoi* is there. I am not going into the details of it now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next speaker is Shri J.S. Brar.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, is he the last speaker? I would request that Shri Brar should be the last speaker...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of the House. Shri Panda, please try to conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: My point is that a solution should come out of this. We should try to have a consensus. There should not be any hurry. Nothing should be done hurriedly. The petition, which has been moved in the Supreme Court, should be withdrawn. We should admit that the Prime Minister spoke like a spokesman of the Sangh Parivar. He did not speak like a Prime Minister. That is why, I just cannot uphold the comments he made during the election campaign in Himachal Pradesh. As I said earlier, my point is that the petition should be withdrawn.

I make my last point now. It has already been said about so many rulers in the past, so many past happenings. Are we in a position to review all the good deeds and misdeeds committed by them since the inception of the Indian civilization? Are we in a position to review what other rulers have done, what the other religious people have done? Are we in a position to review everything since the inception of the Indian civilization? So, you have got to accept a particular date. The date is the date of Independence. The date is the date when the Constitution has come into being. That should be the basis. Based on that, we should try to solve everything with regard to this problem which is before us.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am very thankful to you, for hon. Shri Mulayam Singh ji was getting

angry with me in a very friendly way in fact...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I was not getting angry. Four speakers spoke in a row from the other side. I merely said that if you wanted to speak, you should have risen from your seat. I thought there was none to speak, so I referred to the quorum. He said that there was no quorum...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the swamis have left the House...*(Interruptions)* I would like to comment on the remarks made by two speakers from the ruling side—one Swami Chinmayanand and the other Adityanath. Both have left the House. Now, in the last leg of debate when there are no listeners, I am speaking.

21.00 hrs.

With your kind permission I will stick to the main points and I will conclude within the time you have allotted for me. I would just like to repeat in brief to the ruling BJP, VHP, Bajrang Dal, RSS and the Sangh Parivar at this critical juncture the saying of someone else and which fully applies to them:

"Dekho, O deewano, tum ye kaam naa karo,
Ram kaa naam badnaam naa karo."

We must repeat Maryada Purushottam Shri Ram but we are not going to fall prey to the trap. Because, the dharma of Ram is one thing and the politicization of Ram is another thing. Now I would first like to cite an excerpt from the sensational document with regard to the divide and rule policy which was central to British empire.

[English]

"It is noteworthy that when the Hindus and the Muslims of Ayodhya led by Raja Debi Baksh Singh, Amir Ali and Ram Charan Das worked out an agreement settling the dispute and a land in the open yard of the Masjid was handed over for erecting a platform known as Ram Chabutra, the British were dismayed and deeply worried by this demonstration of unity between the two communities. The Sultanabad Gazetter records this anguish in the comments of Col. Martin who observed, "We, the British, had been deeply worried by the decision, that is, the settlement of dispute between Hindus and Muslims. We had apprehended that the British Raj in India will come to an end."

[Translation]

Now this is the policy of BJP after lapse of 56 years since then I was a member of the 10th Lok Sabha. From the Opposition benches I heard the speeches of hon. Shri L.K. Advani ji and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and also the remarks they have made here today. What I am going to say and what Justice S.P. Bharucha said in 1994 would be a fodder for thought for Shri Jaitley.

[English]

"Ayodhya is a storm that will pass. The dignity and honour of the Supreme Court cannot be compromised."

[Translation]

He said this in a decent form against majority judgements, there cannot be any more important thing than our opposition to the efforts being made to compromise with the dignity of the Supreme Court. What I am going to say has not come up earlier. I have not said this, our hon. leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi has not said this, and Shri Shivraj Patil Sahab and my senior colleague Shri Jaipal Reddy ji who have not said this. But 95 year old Ramchandra Paramhans announced that the construction of the temple will be started on 25th March and Sadhvi Ritambhara has just said this about Ramchandra Paramhans in the recently concluded Dharma Sansad:

"Jin par yah guman tha ki ve hans hai, ve baghule nikale,
Hamko bhi Kanwon se bagule banane aate hain."

Raj Dharma, dharma Nishtha and Nyaya Nishtha are the essence of the life of Maryada Purushottam Ram which teach the lessons of love and fellow feeling. So we can easily imagine the magnitude of damage caused to the name of such a holy man. I must like to say this thing as Togadia Sahab is said to have made the statement:—

[English]

"If we do not act, Hindus will be unsafe. There will be 10 Pakistans in India. We will have to light a new Mahabharat."

[Translation]

Jaitley Sahab, your leader and our hon'ble Prime Minister has penned 51 poems on the Mahabharata, and in one of them he says:

"Kaurav Kaun, Kaun Pandav, Tedha Sawal hai,
Dono oar Shakunion ka phaila koot jal hai."

I want to come to another point. We are party to it. Because we are microscopic minority. The RSS Chief (Sarsanghchalak) Sudarshan Saheb visited Amritsar. 55 years have elapsed since the struggle had been waged by the people there and even Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore has mentioned it as a fight put up by the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and dalits in unisons. They go there to say that they are going there to honour the people of their society. Whether secularism becomes strong from it and whether it is conducive to religious faith. Guru Govind Sahib sacrificed everything for this country and his father Guru Tegh Bahadur had made the greatest and unique sacrifice. He has said 'Hindu-Turk Kou, rafji Immamasafi, Manas Ki Jaat Sab Ek Hi Pahachanbo.'" He has talked about whole of mankind (Manas Ki Jaat) while these people talk about a single community and a single religion. In this way creating rift and hatred in Punjab will prove to be extremely harmful to the country. This is what I want to tell the leaders of this party. If Shrimati Sonia Gandhi; who is leader of this country and whose family has made so many sacrifices, goes to the temple then people belonging to Bhartiya Janta Party say why she goes to the temple. If she goes to the Raghunath temple to bow before the God then people belonging to Vishwa Hindu Parishad say why she goes there. If she goes to the Ackshardham temple where the terrorist attack resulted in such a big tragedy for her and to give her comments as a part of her own jehad before anyone else could do so, then eyebrows are raised why she went there. If she goes to Srinagar, being a leader of the opposition to deliver a speech, that also becomes a subject of adverse comments.

I want to place a more sensational report on the table of the House. Mulayam Singh Ji, you are leader of the country, we have got much regard for you.

[English]

"Police Constable Mata Prasad filed the report on 23rd December, 1949 at the Police Station that Ramadas, Ram Shakal Das, with 50-60 persons, defiled the masjid by putting idols inside it. It is false to say that these idols were there from time immemorial."

[Translation]

Truly speaking the idol of Maryada Purshotam Lord Rama had not appeared there automatically on 23rd

[Shri J.S. Brar]

December, 1949. It has been reported in an F.I.R. how the idol was placed there. In spite of that the whole country want that temple of Maryada Purshotam Lord Rama be constructed there and there are no two opinion on it but truly speaking, I am recollecting an incident that the queen Mandodari during the regime of King Rawana said something which I would like to certainly share with you just a minute. My sister Sushma Swaraj ji is not present here. Had she also remained here, that would have been better. If we criticise Babur, first of all.

[English]

"Guru Nanak stood against the might of Babur in Punjab."

[Translation]

He was lodged in jail in Amnabad. He was forced to work at the grinder. Nanak, who was a common figure for the Hindus and Musliims, was arrested there. I was talking of Mandodari. She started to make her husband Rawana understand. She spoke very soft and beautiful words. She kept her head on the feet of Rawana and spread her anchal. This is what Tulsi Das ji has written in the Ramcharit Manas. She told Rawana that enmity would be harboured only against persons who can be conquered with might and wisdom. Mandodari says that as there is a big difference between the Sun and the firefly, likewise there is a difference between Maryada Purshotam Rama and you. This country believes in tolerance for which I would like to request the Government. Now as it has been said that Nav-Mahabharat would take place. What will be the result thereof? This country is counted among the first six advanced nations of the world and whether in the twenty first century, the sacrifice of Kalpana Chawla in Columbia Space Shuttle in enlogised by virtue of her religion or because of her being an Indian. This is what I want to tell the Government.

I have read honourable Golvarkar Sahib's writings/speeches and I have got copies thereof. He says.

[English]

"All those not belonging to the national, that is, Hindu Race, religion, culture and language, naturally fall out of pale of real national life...Those only are nationalist patriots, who, with the aspiration to glorify the Hindu race and nation next to their heart, are prompted into activity and strive to achieve that goal. All others are either traitors and even enemy to the national cause or to take a charitable view idiots."

[Translation]

You have enjoyed the power for five years. But if you will not stop the wrong policies of Togadia Sahib and Bajrang Dal then.

[English]

how can you justify a struggle?

[Translation]

The people of Punjab have fought against terrorism for twelve years. Action under TADA, POTO and some other acts was taken against them. If there is equal enforcement of law in the country and if Shri L.K. Advani Saheb has got the courage then on 9th September, 1997.

[English]

"Special Judge orders framing of charges against all accused including Advani."

[Translation]

What is the power based on which he is sitting here. I had seen Advani Sahib writing a note in front of honourable Atal Bihari Sahib. He has said that as long as there are charged against him, he will not come to the House. He will not go to the House till he is absolved of the charges. All this action to divide the country to break and to weaken the country.

[English]

or there is a serious thinking even in their allies in Punjab, in Akali Party.

[Translation]

They are saying that if policies of BJP are meant to mitigate the minorities like this, then sitting with BJP people, sharing of government with them and it's likely affects are rightly being discussed throughout the world. Sir, I want to say these three points more.

[English]

"VHP honours Dara mother, chief guest says who's she?"

VHP's Vishnu Hari Dalmia today honoured Raj Rani, the mother of Graham Staines murder accused Dara Singh, and Dharamrakshak Shri Dara Sena president

Mukesh Jain at a function organised to celebrate the birthday of former BJP MP B.L. Sharma 'Prem'.

[Translation]

Graham Stains had got two Children. Pictures of sacrifice made by four children of Guru Govind Singh Ji Maharaj are available in every house. What was their fault? Two children were of seven and nine years age, what was their fault? They used to serve the people suffering from leprosy disease but they were burnt alive they are honoured in Delhi by the VIP which is their part and parcel. It is a matter of shame.

Lastly I want to submit one thing as I do not want to take much time of the house. We should have tolerance. If the arguments given by the opposition have got some substance, then we must have the courage and patience to listen to that. It was Punjab that waged a fight against Babar first of all. I want to place on more thing on record.

[English]

Who can deny that Tuzk Babri translated in Persian as Babar Nama (1589) and in English (1921-22) is a world classic.

[Translation]

No comments can be passed on the erudition of Babar. He perpetrated atrocities, there were brutal killings, Punjab was destroyed on fifteen occasions and Harminder Sahib Ji was also not spared. Heads of cows were slaughtered and there was a lot of bloodshed.

[English]

He was not only a poet of great gifts, he was equally great prose writer of style.

[Translation]

I mean to say that if the people of the opposition protest and if there are 90 demerits in them, there would certainly be 10 merits in them, then slogans are shouted against the offspring of Babar. Jaitley ji power can be achieved but your face is a face of the future of the country. The present generation is your co-traveller. But the hidden agenda must be abandoned by you.

With these words I conclude my speech.
....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If the minister of Law may allow me, I would like to leave the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You seek permission from me, why are you asking his permission.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is shocking that the Government has deemed it fit to approach the Supreme Court to vacate the stay order relating to any religious activity or transfer of any portion of the acquired land in Ayodhya. It is deplorable that the Government has deemed it fit to espouse the cause of the *Vishwa Hindu Parishad* and the *Sangh Pariwar* and to jettison the principle of neutrality.

Sir it is imperative of secular polity that the Government must be neutral in religious matters and the Government must refrain from promotion of any particular religion. But here, in violation of all these principles we find the Government moving forward with its petition to the Supreme Court. The Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee describes construction of temple on the Babri Masjid site as a national sentiment.

Later, during his speech in Himachal Pradesh, he even goes to the extent of saying that there is conclusive evidence of an earlier temple at the site of Babri Masjid. Sir, this is trying to influence the Courts.

The Deputy Prime Minister describes the attempt to have a temple at the site of Masjid as a symbol of cultural nationalism. He has even gone to the length of declaring preparedness to bring legislation to hand over the entire acquired land, both the disputed Babri Masjid land and the so-called undisputed land, through legislation, for construction of *mandir*, though he may have added a political rider that this would be done if the Congress Party agreed. Sir, I must say that it is abundantly clear that the Parliament cannot pass a legislation in a matter which is before the Supreme Court, before the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court, and in a matter which is a dispute on property rights. Through legislation, we cannot settle a property right dispute. That will be usurping the functions of the Judiciary upsetting, usurping and wrecking the respective constitutional functions of the Judiciary and the Legislature.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let it be clearly understood that the Government's attitude on Ayodhya issue is subversive of all sound principles of constitutional

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

governance, brazen violation of the basic features of the Constitution, destructive of secular polity, sabotage of the democratic foundations of the country, and an unabashed attempt to raise a fascist communal raj. All this is highly dangerous for the entire nation.

Sir, there is a continuous misleading propaganda that what the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas* and the *Dharma Sansad* want is only the undisputed land, which is their own. And it is from there that they want to start and commence the construction of the temple.

Sir, this is misleading the nation. In the first place, it must be understood that the blueprint on which the construction of the temple is to start includes also the disputed Babri Masjid and, therefore, lacks in legal validity totally.

Sir, it must also be clearly understood that what is called the undisputed land includes considerable wakf land. These wakf land in the undisputed land cover 23 *Nazul* plots spreading over 12 revenue plots.

They include four mosques on plots No. 580, 590, 593 and 595....(Interruptions) Sir, I do not yield. I have no time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not yielded.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: They include four other mosques on plots No. 580, 590, 593 and 595....(Interruptions) They include 13 Muslim graveyards....(Interruptions) Sir, you call the House to order. I have not yielded. My time is being usurped here.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what he has said is....(Interruptions)

....(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you are speaking will not go on record. You should raise any issue under the rules. How can I allow like this?

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they include 13 graveyards on plots No. 580, 581, 582, 588, 590, 593, 594, 595, 606, 607, 619,

620....(Interruptions) They include a famous Dargah known as *Khawaja Hatti ki Mazar* on plot No. 625....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record because he is not yielding. That is all I can say.

....(Interruptions) *

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There are other plots also owned by the Wakf Board, namely, *Wakf Ahade Shahi* on plot No. 588, on which *Shilanyas* was also performed....(Interruptions) The land may be undisputed but it does not belong to the Hindus or to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. It does not belong to the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas*....(Interruptions) Sir, there is also the undisputed land which belongs to various Hindu Temple Trusts....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Do you not allow the Members to speak even in the House? What do you mean by this?

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told that when the hon. Member is not yielding, whatever he has uttered is not going on record.

....(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the undisputed land includes plots of Temple Trusts....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He is disturbing. This is what we are objecting to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vinay Katiyar, please do not disturb now. You hear him.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It may be undisputed land but it does not belong to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or to the *Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas*. The land belongs to several Temple Trusts but not to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record except the speech of Shri Banatwalla.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the proper way.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I should be given protection...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Katiyar Ji, for raising any issue, certain rules have to be followed. If you have any objection, then some procedure has to be followed. As per rules, the honourable member will have to yield first. When he is not yielding, then how can I allow you to raise a point of order, whether any unparliamentary words have been uttered. I cannot allow you to stand up and start speaking whenever you like.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is misleading the house...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: No, Sir, I have not yielded. I should be given my fair chance.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your remedy can be taken care of but as per rules I am not allowing you.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, the undisputed land includes several temple trust properties, which may be undisputed but which do not belong to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the *Ram Janambhoomi Nyas*. Those temple trusts fiercely and strongly contest any intervention or any interference by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. For example, there is the *Panch Ramanand Nimohi Akhada* at Ayodhya, which, by a suit in the court, has challenged the interference of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. I have a list of eight such temple trusts which have their property in the undisputed land. Those undisputed properties belong to them but not to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the *Ram Janambhoomi Nyas*. Those temple trusts contest the interference of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the *Ram Janambhoomi Nyas*. There are a lot of other properties there...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Sir, It has become a forum to abuse us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it happens to be so, I shall expunge it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri G.M. Banatwalla, please conclude now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: How can I conclude now? All my time was taken up by him. Please give me a few minutes to conclude.

Even after the final determination of the suit, no land could be transferred to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the *Ram Janambhoomi Nyas* in terms of sub-section (1) of section 6(a) of the Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Act, 1993. It says that after final adjudication and after final determination of all the title suits, the surplus land could be given to a trust or a body founded after the commencement of the Act. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the *Ram Janambhoomi Nyas* were founded before the Government enacted this legislation....(Interruptions)

They are only defiling the atmosphere of the nation. They hold no *locus standi*. Even the temple trusts on the undisputed and challenge their interference.

The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and those of the *Ram Janambhoomi* movement do not accept the authority of the court. It is abhorring that the Government has chosen to stand in the Supreme Court as a proxy for the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. It is abhorring that the Government is hand in glove with those who have a dark record, with questionable motives and methods and with a woeful lack of credibility. Since the Government is hand in glove with them, these forces are repeatedly violating even the written undertaking given the Supreme Court. ... (Interruptions) The Government is hand in glove with those accused of the heinous crime of the demolition of the Babri Masjid, with those who are guilty of contempt of the court, with those who have no respect for the rule of law or to the Judiciary and those who continuously violate the apex court's order...(Interruptions)

Today, there is a conspiracy to start construction and so surround the Babri Masjid's disputed area that later on it would become impossible to implement the court verdict.

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

I have no misgivings whatsoever that better counsel would prevail upon this Government. I have no such misgivings but the need is for the Government to withdraw its petition.

That is the need of the hour and that need needs to be fulfilled. The need is to take a firm and stream action against those challenging the entire system or else the enlightened people of India will certainly give a befitting reply to those who are ruling at present.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Rhubaneswar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity, at this late hour, to participate in the discussion.

Sir, those who are presently involved in politics are moving within the political arena being barricaded by *goondas*, by hooligans, by police and Black Cats and we are accepting them. Then, what is the difficult to accept BJP, who are moving with *sanyasis*, *sadhus* and *sants*? That is why, I honour BJP Party also.

Let me prove what the secularism is. My Lord Jagannath, the Lord of the Universe, is also a secular God. He is weaving *lungi* and his face is *half-Moon* and laughing. Muslims are also wearing lungis and are worshipping the half-Moon. So, my lord is Musalman. Likewise, Lord Jagannath goes in a rath at the time of Rath Yatra in a great way being worshipped by lakhs and lakhs of people. He is crowned with a Tahia, i.e. "flower crown" and that is bound around the waist through rope. It appears like a cross. So, we can say that the Lord is converted into Jesus Christ. The cross symbolises Christianity. So, our Lord Jagannath is a secular Lord like Lord Hanuman. As I worship Lord Hanuman, Muslims are worshipping the vacuum state and that is called 'Pawan', the 'wind'.

According to quantum physics, the state of least excitation, that is the zero entropy where mind goes to attain zero state of consciousness, the transcendental consciousness, is called vacuum. So, that vacuum state is the field of all the possibilities and the home of all knowledge. We can attain and *Shunya*, *Mahashunya*, that is cosmos, and the cosmos can be transferred into cosmic one while somebody is enchanting the holy *mantras*. So, Muslims are enchanting to the vacuum state and that vacuum state is also pawan, unseen, that is, to be realised within. Pawan is the Father of Lord Hanuman. The Lord Hanuman, that is, *Pawanputra* is Sultan,

Rehman and *Musalman*. The same Lord Hanuman crucified his own body to exhibit his own Guru Rama by piercing the heart, to exhibit his Gurudev, the great 'Rama'. Similarly, the God is worshipped as Christian. So, *Hanuman* is a secular God; is a God for Hindus, for Muslims and for *Christians*.

Now, I want to say something about trishul, that is, crystal. If you put on the side of the crystal the rod and add above the trishul half-moon (ardh chandra and a dot), it is known in Urdu as 'Allah'. So, trishul is a symbol of secularism. It is worshipped by every religion

[Translation]

That becomes Allah. Trishul also becomes Allah, Trishul also becomes Christian.

[English]

Likewise, on the one hand, our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is a leader of secularism because he knows the art as to how to honour the Opposition Leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and on the other hand, he knows the art as to how to honour our President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. So, our hon. Prime Minister is a leader of secularism. In the secular country India, *Bharat* (*Bha*) means Alok, where one who is engaged to get that enlightenment, one who is engaged in *sadhna*, one who is engaged in *tapasya*; and one who is engaged in *dhyana*, and all these equal to Bharat. Bharat means *Bhaat* and *Bhaat* means rice, which is culturing the art of love and the art of agriculture.

Where there is no war, we can name it Ayodhya, 'A' means anadi, 'A' means anant, 'A' means akhand, unbounded, unfathomable, unlimited and most of eternal. 'J' means janani, my motherland, 'J' means yuddh, war. Where there is Ayodhya, there is no war. 'J' means jyotiramy. One can attain enlightenment. 'dhya' means dhyanam, meditation.

[Translation]

Where there is a love, there is no war.

[English]

Where there is union with the absolute, where the knowledge is structuring consciousness, within that stage of consciousness, the impulse of creative intelligence may reside. That inside is called Ayodhya. Ayodhya is the heart of the country.

[*Translation*]

"dh" means dhyana and where there is dhyana. That is called Ayodha. Where there is constant yoga that is called Ayodhya and where there is war for spiritualism, that is called Ayodhya.

[*English*]

Hindu is one who knows the art of tolerance. He is the best Hindu who knows the art of honouring the Muslims. He is the best Hindu who knows the art of honouring the Christians, who knows the art of honouring all the castes and creeds. The same Hindu is the shwas of the humanity. The heart of Ayodhya is Ram. Ram is suraj. 'M' means motherland and 'Bh' means Bharat, 'Bh' means

[*Translation*]

"Hi" which means Himalaya and Indu means 'Kumarika' who is engaged in Alok Khand, engaged in Sadhana, that is called Bharat, that is called Ayodhya.

[*English*]

Now, I come to the enchanting of Ram mantra. The mantra that somebody is enchanting, that name, the Ram Mantra is containing a pocketful of cosmic vibrations. So, this is the vibration for a temple and for the temple to be located in Ayodhya.

[*Translation*]

If temple would not be there in Ayodhya than would it be in London or in Pakistan.

[*English*]

Shri Narasimha Rao failed to check up the demolition. Shri Narasimha Rao failed to protect the temple. They are trying to construct the temple. When the demolition could not be checked up, how can construction be checked up? It is the law of nature and it happened according to the law of the nature. Whatever be the law of nature, one should abide by it. There is a law of nature and if you try to break it, you will be meeting natural calamities. Everyday, a person releases strain, stress and fatigue and it is absorbed in the cosmos. This cosmos is playing like a blotting paper. Likewise, if the laws of nature are broken, it may result in famine, flood and war. To check up war, let us plunge into a war for religion so that there should be a temple. Nearby that temple, you can construct a church. Nearby that temple,

you can construct a mosque—there is no problem—to protect humanity. Let us protect humanity. Let us save our country. Let us wait for the verdict of the court. I will honour it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurdwars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ayodhya issue is a very sensitive issue. This issue has already been discussed here a number of times and today again we are discussing this sensitive issue.

Sir, I am sorry to say that on this sensitive issue of Ayodhya dispute, whatever efforts the government have made by submitting an application to the honourable supreme court, I condemn that thing first of all. The allied parties of the government that means various constituents of the government have also tried to express their view point. I was expecting that the role of the allied had to play for the ruling party, that role the allied parties are trying to play but out of the various speakers who have tried to express their views on behalf of their parties, some of the speakers have clearly tried to tell that their opinion differs from the intension of the ruling party. I would like to request those ruling constituents which have such ideology that they should express their views more seriously and in a more frank manner so that we may criticise the government which have the intension to divide the country in the name of religion.

There are no two opinions amongst us that this issue should be decided through the Supreme Court. This is what I want to suggest. But it appears to me that the issue of religion is a very sensitive issue. As such there is possibility that this issue can have spontaneous and telling effects on the general public and, as such, the ruling party especially the BJP Government under the leadership of Vajpayee ji want to play a cheap politics in the name of religion. I condemn it. I do not know under what circumstances they are doing so. Perhaps under the pressure of R.S.S., Bajrang Dal or Vishwa Hindu Parishad, whatever honourable Prime Minister has said in his statement in the Himachal Pradesh, that deserves to be condemned. He should not have made such a statement. Our country has got a secular character and we are proud of our country because of its secular character. We feel hurt when people of the ruling party try to use it as a tool to play cheap politics. I think it is a very condemnable act. We should act as deterrents in it. We must oppose it.

[Shri Joachim Baxla]

Does our country has not got other problems i.e. the problems of the poor people, the problems of the farmers and the problems of labourers? Have we succeeded in arranging drinking water in the villages? I have doubt over the intention of the government as to how seriously it is taking these problems. Therefore, I would like to warn this government that we should take care of these things so that our country should not head towards the economic slavery. The economic policy this government is talking about and the sort of economic policy it is trying to formulate it appears to me that this government is doing so under same duress. So far as religion and Sects are concerned, we have been living harmoniously for ages. Our country is like a garden bearing variety of flowers which adds to the beauty of that garden. Similarly our diversity is our strength which we should understand. Ours is a great country. People of different castes, sects and religions live in this country. But I am pained to note the way in which some members of the treasury benches put forth their views here and advocated a particular religion. I condemn it. There is a need to rise above such mentality. We shall not be able to put the country on the path of development unless we shun this sort of mindset, and divisive activities will go on in the country. Therefore, we should unitedly ponder over the issues before this country seriously instead of wasting our time and energy on the unnecessary debate in the name of religion as to where a temple or a church should be constructed. It should be left to Supreme Court to decide and we should abide by the judgement of the Supreme Court.

With these words I thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please ask the minister to reply to the debate today...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA: Please ask the Minister to reply right now...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (Anantnag): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as Jammu and Kashmir National Conference is concerned, we are supporting the NDA Government on the basis of the Common Agenda. If this government takes any decision which is not as per the common agenda then the National Conference cannot endorse that decision...*(Interruptions)*. Decision has not been taken. The question which is being debated at

present is whether the government should have approached the Supreme Court about disputed land or not. This is the basic issue. This is not the question of Indian Muslims or Arabian Muslims.

The basic point is, I am against what the Government has done. I am against that. That is the basic point. The Government should have consulted its alliance partners before going to the Supreme Court. It is so important a matter that the Government should not only have consulted the alliance partners but also have taken into confidence the leaders of all opposition parties.

[Translation]

It this issue is to be solved at all through the Supreme Court then the senior leaders of the opposition parties should also be taken into confidence.

Now the question is not as to how the Babari Masjid was demolished and who is responsible for that. At that time Congress party was in power in the Centre and B.J.P. in the State. Discredit of this goes to both Congress and B.J.P. but at present this is not the question. Now the question is that now this issue can be solved. So far as basic principle of Islam is concerned.

[English]

The basic principle of Islam is, once a mosque always a mosque.

[Translation]

If any muslim uses his mosque for any other purpose it will be against the religion...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, I think that there are only two ways to find out a solution to this problem...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

There should be a discussion between Muslims and Hindus and whatever emerges out of that should be acceptable to both the parties. Or else, this matter should be referred to the Supreme Court. We must wait for the judgement of the Supreme court. That should be final.

[Translation]

The people who are misleading the people of the country in the name of religion and who say they will not abide by the judgement of the Supreme Court, I think that.

[English]

there is no difference between those people who use that language and the militants. Those who say that they would not abide by the judgement of the Supreme Court should be arrested under POTA....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I request that the discussion be postponed till Monday. I think there is no quorum in the House. How can we proceed? We can adjourn the discussion till Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not yielding.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Sir, with these words, I would say that the matter should be resolved either through a consensus among all parties, or all the parties must wait for final judgement of the hon. Supreme Court and other courts. Till then, nothing should be done.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, now can the Minister reply to the discussion in an empty House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are only two more members to speak. Let us complete this tonight.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am of the view that since this is a very serious and sensitive issue, the Minister should reply to a full House. I think there is not even quorum in the House now. It would be in the fitness of things if the hon'ble Deputy Speaker adjourns the discussion till Monday.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please ask the Minister to kindly reply to the debate on Monday....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we are sitting here since 10 a.m....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: It doesn't matter if you are sitting alone....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sometimes it so happens that only two-to three members remain present in the House and even the Ministers is asked to reply....(*Interruptions*) why are you raising this issue today.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: It is a serious issue. The Minister should reply to this when most of members are present and there is quorum in the House. The

Government itself is not serious on this issue. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request you to kindly ask the minister to reply to this on Monday.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not raise this.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: There is nothing to be replied in the House on Monday therefore you can ask the Minister to give his reply on Monday. The entire House would be able to listen to his reply rapidly on Monday. Though the Government are not serious in this matter. Therefore, I request that the House should be adjourned for want of quorum and the reply should come on Monday.

[English]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: There is nothing to be replied in the House on Monday. Therefore you can ask the Minister to give his reply on Monday. The entire House would be able to listen to his reply raptly on Monday. Though the Government are not serious in this matter. Therefore, I request that the House should be adjourned for want of quorum and the reply should come on Monday.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the reply can be given on Monday....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Next week is very hectic. There is no time....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Still there are two Members to speak. One is yourself and other is Shri Ramdas Athawale.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA: The reply should come on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have fixed it for today.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA: How it can be completed, there is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us have some consensus.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as we are concerned, we are willing to hear the hon. Minister even today. But Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has left. Maybe he wanted to hear the Minister. So, if we have the reply of the hon. Minister in the afternoon of Monday for about 15 minutes or half-an-hour, it will help. If the Minister is free on Monday, the reply can be given on Monday. Otherwise, whatever you decide, we will abide by it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, two more speakers are there. After they finish, I can reply. Within 10 minutes, I will finish my reply...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Or let us hear the hon. Minister straightaway.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Choochbehar): No, Sir. You have already called my name, and I am here. So, I should speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, let us have the reply on Monday...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, we may allow both the remaining speakers to speak by giving them two minutes each. Then, the hon. Minister can reply to the debate.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: The government itself is not serious in this matter. Had they been serious in this matter at all most of their members would have been present in the House besides there is no quorum in the House. This is a serious issue so the reply by the Minister be given on Monday.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Government are very serious in this matter. Please finish this today itself.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: The hon'ble Members who have given notice for this debate and started the debate they should have been present in the

House during the course of entire debate on it but they had left the House. It was decided in the meeting of the business advisory committee that Ministers reply should also be given today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Amar Roy Pradhan to speak.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today our country is facing a serious threat. Twenty crore people are living below the poverty line.

22.00 hrs.

Ten crores youths are jobless. Poor people are dying starvation death. Poor and unemployed persons are compelled to go to hospitals to sell their blood to satisfy their hunger. But you people have only one issue to discuss i.e. construction of Ram Temple. You have no other issue except the issue of Ram Temple.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today the language Sadhus are using and the sort of agitation they are staging under the leadership of V.H.P. activities, and the provocative speech being delivered by them, it seems to me that the situation we witnessed in 1947 might take place in the country again. Shri Vinay Katiyar ji delivered his speech on Indian Civilisation, culture and history. What do you know about the Indian civilisation, culture and history? We can talk about the Indian civilisation and culture because we are the original Non-Aryan natives of the ancient India. You claim to be Aryans but it is not so you have come from outside World to settle down here. If you talk about history I would say that you have been expelled from this country along with the Mughals and Pathans. You have ruined the history to a good extent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, a number of temple and mosques were demolished at the time of division of the country. A number of mosques were demolished in Bihar, Bengal and Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* ...Do you want to repeat the history? Do you want destruction again? It appears to me that your intension is to divide the country further. The Hindus say that Muslim League was responsible for the division of the Country not we the Hindus. Mr. Jaitley ji please say something about history. In June 1947 Vir Saverkar and Mukherjee Saheb were with Doctor Munje and those people decide that there was no other way out to opt for partition of the country. Congress, R.S.S. and Muslim League all supported this view. Do you want that the country be divided once again?

Fifteen crore muslims are living in this country. Are you aware that Christian population of this country is two crore and a large number of people of other faiths also living in this country. Imagine what would be the situation if those people also start demanding a separate nation state for themselves. You are not maintaining good relationship with America and Britain. It is very painful. You have delivered lecture on Hindu Civilisation and we have assumed that ours is a secular country. We should protect our nation from head and heart. During the elections in Himachal Pradesh hon'ble Prime Minister had delivered a speech before leaving for Singapore. His speech gave the impression that a member of V.H.P. is delivering his speech. The controversy about the disputed and undisputed land and it is being said that we will abide by the judgement of the court in this regard on the other had V.H.P. has given a call to construct the temple as early as possible and the government have filed a petition in the Supreme Court. In this connection such a situation may lead to division of the country. The way in which B.J.P. and its allies are functioning it will ultimately result in division of the country. It is not what I feel rather it is the common perception of the people of the country. This what the hundred crore people of the country are feeling. We should move unitedly and our country should remain secular. With these words I sum up my speech.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

Hindu aur Musalmano ko apas mein ladakar Atalji aap kya paoge,

Mandir aur Masjid ka masla hal karne ke liye, aap Ayodhya kab jaoege;

VHP, Bajrang Dal aur Sangh Pariwar ko secular raste par kab laoge;

Nahin to aane vale chanav mein aap satta se bahar jaoege.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are delivering upon a very serious issue and this discussion has been going on for several years. Our colleagues Shri Vinay Katiyar ji and Mohan Rawale ji have made submissions in regard to Ramjanambhoomi. I wish to submit that the place which has become bone of contention, is not Ramjanambhoom. You have faith in Ram, so we had. If you have any proof of it being the birthplace of Shri Ram then I am ready to tender my resignation. If Ram were born at that place as told by you, then you people were asleep at that time. Babur came and the process of demolishing

the Ram Temple began. At that time you gave full support now you are raising objections. During the Mughal era, Hindus gave their support and they continued to rule. The country became independent on 15th August 1947 and on 26 January 1950 the constitution of India came into force which was framed under the leadership of Baba Saheb Ambedkar. If Ram Mandir existed at that point of time we would support it and if mosque existed there instead then according to the Indian Constitution the right of demolishing the structure shall not be granted. If the Muslims of the country would talk of demolishing temple then we shall not support it even. We oppose the proposal if demolishing the mosque and raising a temple there.

Baba Saheb Ambedkar had opposed the partition of India and Pakistan. We should live together and in unison. Hindus may disturb the followers of other religions and will not accept Muslims. This was Ambedkarji's proposal.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Dr. Ambedkarji had said that in case of partition Pakistan shall be a Muslim country. Hindus should reside in India and the muslims of India should reside in Pakistan...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Ambedkar ji did not mean this. He had said that Hindus being in majority may disturb the Muslim residing here. We can understand your sentiments here but you should also try to understand other people's sentiments. If you have to rule and strengthen the country then there is a need to understand the Muslims of this country. Muslims of this country were Hindus, we were also Hindus, all were Hindus. Some people left Hinduism and converted their religion. People belonging to Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, RSS, Shiv Sena call themselves Hindus but originally they were not Hindus. Today's Hindu religion is based on Manu Smriti which propagates disparity, incites people to fight with each other. It is not the correct form of Hinduism. Therefore, you are not real Hindus. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I would like to mention volume 15 of Ambedkarji's book.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Athawale ji, are you yielding?

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: He discussed Baba Ambedkar and repeatedly mentioned Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, that is why I would like to read out a line written by Bhimrao Ambedkarji on page 89 'the thing which is important to be kept in mind is that despite all its differences and conflicts the degeneration of Hindu religion was motivated by a common intent'...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Ambedkarji may have accepted Buddhism but Hindus were in support to strengthen the country. The Constitution of India provides for equality of justice to persons of every religion. We understand your sentiments. But you must learn to take care of sentiments of other people. That is why my proposal is that you must not try to build Ram Mandir at that place. Katiyarji, we are with you if you wish to construct Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, but if you want to construct it at that place where you have demolished Babri Masjid...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a continuous conflict since 1528, there was no mosque. Hon. Member is making wrong statement...*(Interruptions)* Dr. Ambedkar also said that Babur demolished that Ram Temple...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Katiyar, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: If Babur demolished Ram Mandir then devotees of Ram have demolished Buddhist temple. When you go back to history you will find that Buddhist temples have been demolished by Hindus in Tirupati and Pandharpur. Do we claim this?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: The images of Buddha were broken in Afghanistan, were Hindus behind it? It was done by Taliban...*(Interruptions)* All these things are happening there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: When images of Buddha were broken in Afghanistan, then Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government was in power. I had drawn the attention of the Government towards this issue and had urged them to take some action and teach them a lesson. Unless you would teach them a lesson, Taliban would continue breaking idols. You were in power but were you not supposed react to this incident, it was imperative on

your part to send your army to protect the statue of Buddha but the Government did not take any step. It means Babur did demolish Ram Mandir but when the country became independent there was a mosque and on the night of 1949, idols of Ram were quietly placed inside the mosque. Since then a case is being proceeded in the court. You want an immediate judgement from the court. I would simultaneously urge upon you that you will have to abide by the decision of the court whatever be its verdict, if you wish to remain in power. Hon. Minister of Law is sitting here, he will have to make efforts to interpret law. Whether VHP or Sadhu Sant will help you rule, you must teach them law. Rule of law will prevail here. That is why I would urge upon everybody to abide by the decision of the court. Katiyarji, are you prepared? But Hon. Prime Minister should admit as to whether the verdict of the court would be acceptable to him. The claim about the existence of Ram Mandir that he had made in his speech in Himachal Pradesh should be proved by him in the court. He is not required to make any claims here. You will have to accept the court's verdict. If Muslims respect the sentiments of Hindus then Hindus must reciprocate. If we shall continue to oppose...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: 90 per cent Hindus understand it but who among these understand it? We wish to strengthen secularism in the country. If there is a dispute on constructing a temple in place of a mosque then Buddhist Vihar should be constructed there. It would further strengthen secular India. That is why I propose not to construct a temple there otherwise we will intervene. You have demolished a mosque over there. Therefore, we shall go there and construct a mosque in place of a temple there.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today I would like to make this submission that whenever the issue of Ayodhya has been deliberated upon either inside or outside the Parliament personal references have been made about me and about the then government. The ruling party has been making various interpretations and have been alleging the Congress for whatever happened there. I would like to

place the facts in front of the House so that it may be decided once and for all that whatever happened was all on account of the situation and not due to the hegemony of Congress. I will not take much time, I would only submit the extent of which efforts have been made by the ruling party to mislead the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of Ayodhya is not very recent. Shri Ramdas Athawale and many hon. Members have spoken vociferously about its background and its history. Babur invaded in 1526. He had invaded this country on earlier occasions are well but with this invasion he had settled in India. One would have to look into the then times as to who had offered Ayodhya on a platter to Babur, the Mughal Emperor. I do not say that he was a Hindu. But feudal lords in order to save their lives to offer everything they had and so Ayodhya was offered at that time. His name has never been mentioned. Being a student of history Shri Arun ji might be knowing that how after an agreement on Ayodhya Babur's officers and came and all this happened. I will not go into that history now, may be some other time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this dispute begins in 1946. In 1946 the district and session judge gave this verdict that the land belonged to the mosque and Shias and Sunnis, both the communities had joint ownership of this land. A speaker just before me had said that this dispute began after the judgement of 1946 and then one night very quietly some culprits stealthily placed Lord Rama's idol inside the monument. After this incident in 1949 the Government took everything under its control in 1950 since the dispute on this issue was deepening thereafter in 1950 the WAKF Board filed a petition in the court in which the request to restore the mosque to the community in which the idol was placed was made. The application was moved in 1961. It lead to controversy. By the end of 1984 this campaign began under the hegemony of VHP. The dispute between both the sides deepened and in 1985 a Hindu priest filed an application in the court of a sub-judge Faizabad requesting the removal of mosque and construction of a temple there, while this land was disputed as per the District and Session Judge and there was no third party in this case except WAKF Board and another party. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad on its own formed a trust and forcibly tried to form a party, when the matter took a controversial turn then Babri Masjid Action Committee was set up. That Babri Masjid Action Committee announced that people would go in contingents from all corners of the country to take possession of the mosque and to match it the Vishwa Hindu Parishad launched similar campaign and the entire country was

under communal fire. Intense rioting took place in several parts of the country. The controversy grew to such an extent that the District and Session judge ordered to open the property which had been locked in 1986. So, how far the Congress is responsible. Whoever speaks here that Congress did all this. Whatever happened till 1986 was on the orders of the court. The situation which arose in 1986 we acted upon it in all seriousness in 1988. A decision was taken in the then cabinet that this matter shall be resolved after negotiation with cooperation from everyone. Not one, but dozen meetings were held. All the leaders of this House were summoned and two or three meetings were held. A series of meetings began by convening Members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, Sants, Mahants, Peer, Fakirs, Muvallies from throughout the country and no ray of hope could be seen, that matters could be solved through negotiation. Following this trend when I was meeting with the people then the then Chief of RSS* and the VHP people met in that very series of meetings. Meetings were held with all the Shankarcharyas and I would like to quote him what he said then.

I told them that I was glad we could find out some solution to this problem through negotiations. Ali Mian and several big shots were there. Balasaheb said that he even believed that we would take out a solution of this problem but the issue raised by them is not of Ram Mandir and its construction. Rather they would like to demolish the mosque which is there and set up Hindu Rashtira in this country and this would become the means through which they would capture the politics of this country and temple is that means. These are personal things. I have got documentary evidence because we have kept the proceedings of all the meetings.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shahjahanpur): Please lay that proof on the table of the House...(*Interruptions*). Sir, the person he is alleging is not present in the House to defend himself.

(*English*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not mention the name of one who is not here, one who cannot defend himself.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will expunge anything objectionable.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: When the elections announced in 1989, a meeting was held at the time of election that this case of disputed land should be expedited in courts and a decision should be taken with the consensus of all the parties. And the cases which were lying pending with the district sessions judge were shifted to the Allahabad High Court by consolidation them through an application moved by the Uttar Pradesh Government to this effect and special bench was constituted and when this case came up for hearing before the said bench then a decision was taken about the disputed areas which come under the above land. The lay-out submitted by the Sunni Wakf Board was in the two rectangular shapes-A, B, C, D, F, G, H. How it was adjudged as disputed area. Later they told that it was a disputed area citing the Khasra number from the revenue records.

People in large numbers went to Ayodhya from all over the country after the Shila puja. The propaganda which accompanied there Shilas was very serious and communal in nature. On the other hand, the Lok Sabha elections had been announced. The entire central forces had been deployed for election only. There was not even a single constable to control the crowd. A meeting was held about Ayodhya at the residence of the Hon. Chief Minister. Everyone was called for attending the said meeting. An agreement was reached to defuse the explosive situation and all the office-bearers of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad signed that agreement wherein two things had been agreed to. One was that all the Shilas reaching there would be handed over to district authority by collecting them for keeping at one place and the second thing was that Shila puja would not be conducted at the disputed land. A clarificatory order was issued by the Allahabad High Court on the 7th instant as to which is the disputed area and which is not the disputed area. These bricks had been kept at the place where the Mahant of Nimohi akhara was staying and their flag was put up. These bricks were meant for laying foundation. A meeting was held there in which Chief Secretary Uttar Pradesh, Revenue Secretary Uttar Pradesh, Registrar of Allahabad High Court and Advocate General, U.P. participated and I also attended it. These decisions were taken at the meeting. As a result of it, they mentioned about two plots which were disputed at that time and the place where the flag had been hoisted, that place was declared undisputed in the presence of the representative of the High Court. After two days, Lok Sabha elections were to be held and the entire central forces had been deployed

all over the country. We had no security personnel to save it. And it was decided by the representatives of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad that they would do nothing else except placing five or seven bricks at the undisputed place and it would all depend on the court's order whether a temple would be constructed there or not. The story which I have told here is based on the facts at that point of time. After they departed from there keeping five Shilas there, they prevailed upon an Additional District Magistrate who was of the RSS background by writing an application before him that permission would not be given for the construction of the temple, and this was published all over the world. Begum Benazir Bhutto was in London at that time. She misinformed there that Minarets of the mosque had been demolished but the fact is there were no minarets, only domes existed there. There started a misinformation campaign, one by Pakistan and the other by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad that they did not get permission for constructing a temple there. Posters were pasted all around for publicising this thing and now the result is before you.

The position remains the same even today. The order of the Supreme Court and the agreement signed by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad that day is binding for the entire nation till the court gives its verdict. Meanwhile the 1994's judgement is also very important, it is a milestone. The explanation which Justice Verma has given in that judgement leaves no scope for any intervention neither by this government nor by this organisation in the Supreme Court's judgement, there should be no intervention in the factual position which has been continuing there for the last 55 years. The manner in which the government has tried to change the above position, that is very serious. We want that the Government should withdraw its said wrong move. The Government speaks something and does quite opposite of what it speaks. The Hon. Prime Minister, whom we expect that he speak the truth. Sometimes speaks the other way. The speech which he made in Himachal Pradesh is important in its context. He has something else in his mind and he shows something else in his action. They have tried to create a new controversy by filing an application in the Supreme Court and this move of theirs is quite disastrous for the country. I would like to submit that I have not come across even a single muslim till today who has said that he opposes construction of Ram Temple. The dispute is that they want to construct a temple there by demolishing a puja sthal. A grand temple was going to be constructed there without demolishing the mosque but the Vishwa Hindu Parishad people and their supporters did not believe in

that. Therefore, they have hatched a political conspiracy by moving the Supreme Court on this issue.

With bowed hands, I would like to request the House that only way out to save this country from disaster is the Supreme Court. Deputy Speaker, Sir the inscription inscribed over your chair "Satyameva Jayte, Dharam Chakra Pravartanaya", kindly maintain its sanctity, otherwise what they have spoken and referred to in Baba Saheb's name, I feel ashamed about it. Nobody used as much abusive language against Baba Saheb Ambedkar as the Hon'ble Minister has used. One of your Hon'ble Ministers has written a 800 page book to abuse Baba Saheb. You are talking about that Baba Saheb today and quoting his name out of context. I don't want to go into the background as to what Baba Saheb said and what he did not say. The whole world knows it. Therefore, I would like to submit that whatever Congress has done in all these 56 years, it followed the court's judgements. Congress never had any political consideration in this regard. They have gone on record to the extent that Rajiv Gandhi offered prayers at the disputed place. There can be no bigger lie than this. An elephant can be white but you have told such a white lie that even an elephant is ashamed of that.

What I want to submit that a Hindu temple should be constructed there but it should be with the consent of the all concerned parties or by virtue of the Court verdict which should be acceptable to all. They are not the only devotees of Ram, we have also the faith in Lord Rama. They are using his name as a tool to misguide the people and divide the society. This should come to an end and they should engage themselves in nation building in real sense.

[English]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Hon. Member, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, who initiated the discussion... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Hon'ble Minister, Sir, all Members have spoken in English, you know Hindi well. So, at least you should speak in Hindi.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since this motion was moved by Shri Suman ji and he has also made a request, I therefore, submit my views in Hindi at his instance.

The content of this entire Debate and discussion centered around the specific situation that has arisen in Ayodhya. The Central Government had filed an application in the Supreme Court on 4th February, this application came up for hearing on 21st February. After completing hearing on that application, the Supreme Court gave the ruling that the case which was filed in the Supreme Court last year on 7th March, hearing would start on that from the 6th March and if for some reasons, hearing does not start on the 6th March, then the interim order which the Supreme Court passed in March, 2002 a discussion would be held in this regard. The main objective behind filing the petition by the Union Government was that the hearing of the case should be expedited and an order has been passed on that and after passing of the order, the hearing date of the main petition has also been fixed. And we are discussing on that application in this House, on which an order has also been passed. The case was not filed by the Union Government. It was filed by a private individual. They made the Government a party to that case and the Government had said that the hearing of this case should be expedited and when this case came up for hearing last year, the Supreme Court had said in its 13th March order the "Rule returnable after 10 weeks". It was also ordered that a five judge Bench should hear this case. When this case did not come up for hearing, the Supreme Court said in its order on the petition of the Union Government, I quote two paragraphs of that order.

[English]

"The petition was filed for different reliefs on March 13, 2002. The Bench of three judges, while entertaining the petition, issued notice to the respondents and passed an interim order, which was modified on March 14, 2002. Subsequently, some more parties were impleaded. And on September 24, 2002. Rule nisi was issued.

"...It was directed that the case be disposed of by a Bench of five judges. In October 2002, the Union of India filed its counter affidavit. For some reasons the case was not listed for hearing. On 4th February, 2003, the Union of India filed an application, inter alia, praying for vacation of the Interim Order passed on 13th, 14th March, 2002 and praying for fixing of an early date of hearing of the petition".

In the counter affidavit filed by the petitioner, it has opposed the vacation of Interim Order, but has agreed on early hearing. It says:

"In the facts and circumstances of the case, we feel it is just and expedient that the case is listed for "

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

hearing before a five-judge Bench on 6th March, 2003. In case, the petition is adjourned on that day, the Bench will consider the issue of vacation of the Interim Order”.

[Translation]

The application which was filed by the Government, an order has already been passed on that. Today, we are discussing in the House as to way the Government filed that petition. Some members also suggested that this petition should be withdrawn. It has been very clearly mentioned in the N.D.A. agenda for the first time that the Ayodhya issue will be settled either through a dialogue or through the court. And if any party moves the court and says that the Government is a party in that case and requests for speedy hearing of the case and the court says....(Interruptions)

[English]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Sarkar is not a party.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How is the Government an aggrieved party?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will certainly deal with this question because there are rights and liabilities of the Govt. which have been created by the 1994 judgement. Shri Reddy should bear with me since he has raised this. Let me now read to him when I move a little further as to what the 1994 judgement has to say.

“So also the Govt. who is party respondent in the case, does not take the position in its own hands. It goes to the court and prays for a relief that through the judicial process you please clarify what the rights are”.

Sir, it is a two-page application, which the Govt. filed. The Govt. says:

“On 13th March 2002, the Supreme Court said, ‘we will hear the case in ten weeks. It has not been listed. Because of this an uncertainty with regard to certain positions has been created, so please hear the case early or alternatively vacate the Interim order so that the judgement of 1994 can be implemented”.

This is the first time in the Ayodhya case when the NDA agenda says and that is the agenda which has been referred to that we will resolve this issue either by negotiations or by judicial process. Moving the court is a shocking exercise, moving the court is a treacherous

matter, moving the court is deplorable, moving the court is an act of moral corruption.

[Translation]

It has been said that moving the court for an early hearing of the case is a moral corruption, deplorable, treacherous and shocking, what other way is there which is in line with the N.D.A. agenda or the commitment of the Government to find a way out to this problem other than moving the court and praying for a relief. Since the Supreme Court has passed an order on the petition of the Government, therefore, the focus of the debate is as to why the Government filed that petition. Perhaps facts quoted from history were also distorted during this discussion. As it appeared very strange to me when an Hon'ble member stood and said that late Bala Saheb Deoras told him a story as to what was their motive and he had a written document with him. I don't know exactly whether he was the Home Minister at that time. Whether the Home ministry has a written document with it or not relating to that discussion but the Hon'ble Member says that he has such a document with him...(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: That is placed in the meeting, you should have knowledge of...(Interruptions).

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: When he said such type of things, it appears to me that the course of discussion has changed. I do not want to go into details of the Ayodhya issue but today two issues relating to the prime issue are going on—one is in Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court which relates to the disputed site where a structure stood. I do not want to go into details of its area. Several Members have made different statements. There is a question of locus standi of both the parties. That case is pending in Lucknow bench of High Court. I was quite surprised when it was asked as to why the Government filed application in the Supreme Court. The Central Government is not a party in the case before Lucknow bench. We are a party in the case before the Supreme Court. Since the matter relating to the disputed site has been lying pending in the Lucknow bench for over several years rather we should say for decades, all parties in the all party meeting held last year requested the Government to approach the Court to expedite the hearing of the case. Although it was not a party to it. Although the Central Government is not a party to the title suit, still the Government filed a petition in the Court on the request of all parties as per the decision taken in the all-party meeting. It was stated therein that the case has been lying pending for over a

long time which gives rise to several questions and creates tension. Therefore, it is in the interest of society to get the case expedited and hearing in this regard be held on day to day basis. High Court had rejected such petitions of other parties also on earlier occasion on the ground that it is a time consuming process and they have no time. A bench of three judges hear the case. The High Court admitted the petition of the Government and at that time all political parties demanded a day to day hearing of the case. The High Court assured for holding day-to-day hearing and said that its evidences will be recorded. As far as I know since that day till date 42 witnesses have been questioned, examined and their statements have been cross examined whenever the Court does not hear any case for such reasons or observes holiday, it delegates power to the Commission to record evidence and in this manner it has been trying to speed up the hearing and everybody has appreciated it after a gap of several years, the Court has started its day-to-day hearing. This case relates to the lesser land of title suit which is known as disputed area. Let me inform you about another portion of land. I remember and Shri Jaipal ji might also be knowing that when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh ji was the Prime Minister of the country, at that time also the matter came up as to what would be the solution to this problem. The then Government enacted a legislation namely, Rama Janma Bhoomi—Babri Masjid Acquisition of Area) Act, 1990 through an ordinance for a few days, perhaps for two or three days. The Ordinance was promulgated and withdrawn after two days. Under the Ordinance, the scheduled area was acquired and the Government kept the land in its possession. There was no dispute over the superfluous land. The area of the acquired land was about 2.77 acres. That 2.77 acre area of land which has been mentioned repeatedly, is the creation of this ordinance. The Ordinance was withdrawn. In 1993 when Shri Narsimha Rao was the Prime Minister, almost verbatim law was re-enacted. Almost all the clauses and sections were same. Under that law also, the Government acquired an area of land. But the scheduled area acquired this time was not 2.77 acres as was required in 1990 but it measured 71.361 acres. The Government has also acquired the 71 acres and around the disputed side citing the reason that the party which wins the case, some area of this land will be acquired for security or use and beneficial engagement of that property by the winning party. The Ordinance was challenged and several Organisations including Ram-Janam-Bhoomi Nyas claimed that a major portion of the land acquired belonged to it and other parties. I do not want to go into this controversy as to whom does this land belong to. Banatwalla Saheb has stated that some

portion of the land belongs to Wakf Board. The opinion of the person to which this land belonged match with the judgement of the Supreme court delivered in 1994. This case was filed in the Supreme Court in 1994 and a bench of five judges heard this case. I would like to read 4-5 lines from the view expressed by majority of judges. This is a matter of discussion before the court today as to what can be the correct interpretation of this judgement. As has been told by Hon'ble Jaipal ji and Hon'ble Somnath ji, their point of view may be different from that of mine. But what is the right interpretation of judgement delivered regarding the case filed in 2002?

[English]

What is the real interpretation of this judgement?

[Translation]

Para 49 of the Supreme court judgement says:

[English]

"A narration of the facts indicates that acquisition of properties this Act affects the rights of both communities and not merely those of the Muslim community. The interest claimed by the Muslim community is only over the disputed site..."

[Translation]

Banatwalla Saheb, that does not conform with that. But I do agree and there may be substance in what you say.

[English]

It says:

"The interest claimed by Muslims is only with regard to the disputed site, where the mosque stood prior to its demolition. The objection of Hindus to this claim has to be adjudicated. The remaining entire property acquired under this Act is such over which title is claimed by Muslims. A large part thereof of comprises of properties of Hindus of which, title is not even in dispute."

[Translation]

Para 49 of the Supreme Court judgement says that area likely 'Manas-Bhavan' and 'Sita-Rasoi' are not the property of the muslim community. Those belong to Hindu community. Some remarks have been made in this regard, but I do not want to go into them.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You want to skip over what is not convenient to you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Shri Jaipal Reddy, I can read the entire judgement. Subsequently, let me just say...*(Interruptions)* Sir, paragraph 49 says...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: May I ask a question? Is there any reference in judgement to the fact that undisputed land belong to Vishwa Hindu Parishad?...*(Interruptions)* Does it mean that it belongs to Hindu community?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am not saying to whom it belongs to...*(Interruptions)* Subsequently—Shri Jaipal Reddy is right—Paragraph 49 says...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The property belongs to some other party. But for the sake of claiming possession. Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Ram-Janam-Bhoomi Nyas are mentioned. Does it not sound strange?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is not a matter of discussion as to whom this property belongs to. What I would like to argue is that why the Government filed that petition. Again it has been mentioned in para 49 that the superfluous property was acquired so that rights of the winning party are to impinged.

[English]

He must be able to beneficially enjoy the property security passage—all these must be available.

[Translation]

Para 50 says that there was no need to acquire the property of the people who are now claiming that their property has been acquired. This is an important para; thus, I would like to read out 4-5 lines out of it.

[English]

It say:

"Whoever at a later stage, when the exact area acquired which is needed for achieving the professed purpose of acquisition can be determined, it would not merely be permissible but also desirable that the superfluous area is released from acquisition and reverted to its owners."

[Translation]

So, at a latter stage, when will this stage come.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is linked to the final adjudication of the judgement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have not come to that I will show it to you that you are not even right on that. Please permit me to read.

Paragraph 50 says:

"At a latter stage, whatever is the area required to protect the disputed area will be given to whoever wins the litigation so that the fruits of litigation can be enjoyed. The balance land which is superfluous land is to be returned to its rightful owners."

If the Nyas feels they are the owners, some land will go back to them. This is what paragraph 50 says. Paragraph 50 also says that in this acquired land, nobody, except the Central Government, has the right to decide this. Shri Jaipal Reddy, which is the later stage? That is the only issue today. Will the later stage come when the title dispute of the property in Lucknow is decided and thereafter you start deciding how much property is required? Or, can you, in anticipation, today also decide a mosque or a temple to be built here? The structure on which it is to be built, which is a disputed area, is known. Who will own the disputed area is only in dispute. How much land is required for its access, protection and enjoyment? You can carve out today and give the balance back. Or, should you have to wait till the suit is decided? That is the only question.

Shri Jaipal Reddy, since you have the benefit of having the judgement, you turn to the last five lines of paragraph 56. If necessary, it may have to repeatedly read it. Now some part of this land has to be returned. The rightful owners are asking the Government, please return our land to us. What does the Government do? The Government can say, 'I will flout the 1994 judgement', or the Government will say, 'I will comply with the 1994 judgement'. Now I am just reading the last five lines of paragraph 56.

"The embargo on transfer till adjudication and in terms thereof to be read in section 6(1) relates only to the disputed area while transfer of any part of excess area, retention of which till adjudication of the dispute

relating to the disputed area may not be necessary, is not inhibited till then. Since the acquisition of excess area is absolute subject to the duty to restore it to the owner, its retention is found to be unnecessary as indicated."

Therefore, paragraph 56 says, when it is to be returned. The embargo on transfer to the winner of the title case, till adjudication, is restricted to the disputed area and the transfer of the surplus area, which is to be returned back, is not inhibited till the title suit is decided.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will you kindly read paragraph 57?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I can read it. Please permit me. I may be wrong. After all, Shri Jaipal Reddy is an authority on English language. The meaning of it is very clear. In my view, paragraph 56 clearly lays down—and this was also the Attorney-General's view—that the transfer of superfluous land does not have to wait till adjudication. Let me concede to you the right. Somebody else may think that the contrary view is correct. Now, what is the interpretation of this 1994 judgement? Will you have to wait till adjudication for returning? After all, it is also a serious matter. I say it is a serious matter because there may be a view that somebody may come up and say like this later. Let me assume that VHP and Nyas have nothing to do with it, but there is a Sita *rasoi* in this land. The owner of that property may come up and say.

[Translation]

The property which belongs to me should be reverted to me. Nobody knows in whose favour the decision of the dispute over 50 acres of land will go. Manas Bhawan is a place for performing my religious activities. That should be returned to me. I can not wait till the adjudication on fifty acres of land. The Government have some responsibility under the 1994 judgement. What we are interpreting today, its second version may also come tomorrow. This case is pending in the Supreme Court. The petition was filed in 2002. Amount running in lakhs and crores of rupees has been spent on the said land. Therefore, we have to protect it. We are the receiver, thus the administrative powers of that land lies with us. It was for this reason that the Supreme court admitted this petition in 2002.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I cannot allow it to go unchallenged. I think the interpretation of the Minister is biased and motivated.

23.00 hrs.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, having stuck its nose out in such a position, your party has no option but to say that my interpretation is bad, but this is not the forum for that. My objection is, this is precisely the issue on which the Supreme Court would decide, on the 6th March, whether your interpretation is correct or the contrary is correct. How can you pre-empt that decision by saying that it is treacherous for the Central Government to tell the Court to please decide it expeditiously? Is it shocking for anybody to move the Court to decide any matter expeditiously? Is that the Court must not move and this dispute must go on?

If you would excuse me for saying so, some people have repeatedly made an accusation against the Government and my party that we have a vested interest in prolonging this dispute. My submission is, you have a vested interest in prolonging this dispute. Those who oppose this judicial expedition have a vested interest that this dispute must prolong. The Government is interested in expeditious disposal of the process and that is why we moved the Court...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You have yourself agreed that all the parties are due to see that the process of settlement at the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court was expedited.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Oh, I see! I did not know, you have double standards with regard to expedition. So, the expedition in Lucknow must take place but in Delhi the delay is all right!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: There is no issue pending in the Supreme Court.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Shri Jaipal Reddy, I am afraid, I cannot add to your ignorance. There is a writ petition pending in the Supreme Court...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is not a writ petition filed against you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is a writ petition filed against the Union of India that the Union of India must not act against the 1994 judgement. That is the writ petition. The Union of India is a respondent. The order is against the Union of India. The Union of India is impressed by one party to implement the judgement. The other party says, 'Do not implement the Judgement.' The Union of India does what is the most honourable thing

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

under the circumstances and so requests the Judiciary to clarify it by an expeditious disposal and explain what the legal situation is...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am not yielding to Shri Ahamed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: When the parties are at liberty to go to the Court for claiming their property, why did the Government move as a proxy for another party?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is apparently my inability to explain.

The parties to the title suit are only in Lucknow. The Delhi writ petition is a writ against the State. That is against the Union of India where the Union of India, the State of Uttar Pradesh and some private parties are respondents. The relief is claimed against the Union of India. The relief is claimed against the Union of India, which has told the Court that this issue is continuing and people are making claims. In fact, our application to the Court says precisely this: 'March last year, you said, you would hear it after ten weeks. Ten weeks have passed and so please fix up a date for hearing this matter.' After all, what the Union of India has done is to go to a higher judicial forum and ask for adjudication. Today, why did the Government ask for this?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You sought a relief.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We sought a relief because under the 1994 judgement there are certain obligations imposed upon the Union of India to act in a particular manner.

The Union of India is very clear on this. The Union of India would comply only with the court order in this matter. Whatever the Court decides in the Lucknow matter with regard to the disputed area, the Government would follow. Whatever the Court decides in Delhi in the Supreme Court with regard to the residual matters, the Government of India would enforce those directions.

I repeat, as far as the Union Government is concerned, our commitment is as per the NDA agenda that it has to be either by negotiations or by a judicial

settlement. There are currently no negotiations that are on. Therefore, as for a judicial settlement, we are endeavouring, pursuant to an all-party decision, to get the case in Lucknow expedited. We have made an attempt, in our own humility to get the petition in Delhi expedited. We shall comply only with the Court orders as and when they are passed, irrespective of what the Court orders are, and really the Court has already passed an order on our application and said: 'We are prepared to have a hearing on this matter on the 6th March.' So, I would like to know from the people who have brought up this discussion before this House, what is the relevance of this discussion now. Is there any relevance when the Court has already passed an order on the application of the Union of India? Therefore, may I inform hon. Members that it is a genuine and *bona fide* effort by the Government for expedition and request that nothing more to our desire to have this dispute expeditiously settled through a judicial process must be read into?

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, let me put on record that we are not totally satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply. We, therefore, stage a walk out from the House...*(Interruptions)*

23.05 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Shivraj V. Patil and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow 11.00 a.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 28, 2003/Phalguna 9, 1924 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Tenth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
