

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazettes & Debates Unit
Parliament Library Building
Room No. PB-025
Block 'G'

Acc. No..... 8.....

Dated..... 4/2/05.....

(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Anand B. Kulkarni
Joint Secretary

Sharda Prasad
Principal Chief Editor

Kiran Sahni
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

Sarita Nagpal
Editor

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Fourteenth Series, Vol. III, Second Session, 2004/1926 (Saka)]

No. 17, Tuesday, August 17, 2004/Sravana 26, 1926 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question No. 303	6-7
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 302, 304—321	7-40
Unstarred Question Nos. 2682—2907	40-457
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	455-459
ASSENT TO BILLS	459-460
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
First to Fourth Reports	460
STATEMENTS BY MINISTER	
(i) Law and Order situation in Manipur	
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	460-461
(ii) Incident of bomb blast at Dehmaji district, Assam	
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	464-467
ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES	467-468
(i) All India Council for Technical Education	467
(ii) Council of Indian Institutes of Technology	467-468
(iii) Central Advisory Board of Education	468
SUBMISSION BY MEMBER	
Re : Remarks reportedly made by the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas against Veer Savarkar	469-475
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
Reported reduction in interest rate of Employees Provident Fund from 9.5 percent to 8.5 percent and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto	475-496
Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	475, 476-484
Shri Sish Ram Ola	475-476, 473-496
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	484-487

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Rupchand Pal	487-488
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	488-489
Shri Shailendra Kumar	489-490
Shri Kharabela Swain	490-491
Shri Sushil Kumar Modi	491-496
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	500-504
(i) Need to construct a new bridge near Peranai Regulator to provide connectivity of Nilokkottai and Usilampatti taluks of Madurai and Dindigul districts in Tamil Nadu	
Shri N.S.V. Chitthan	501
(ii) Need to release special funds under the Indira Awas Yojana for re-constructing the damaged houses in Ganjam district of Orissa	
Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu	501
(iii) Need to link the Phulera-Jodhpur railway section with Auto Signal System	
Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi	501-502
(iv) Need to telecast the programmes of Doordarshan-2 in Katihar district, Bihar	
Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary	
(v) Need to reduce the excise duty on beedi products and announce Special Welfare Schemes for beedi workers in Kerala	
Shri P. Karunakaran	502
(vi) Need to set up an All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Patna, Bihar and make it functional at the earliest	
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	502-503
(vii) Need for doubling and electrification of Jhansi-Banda, Banda-Manikpur and Banda-Kanpur railway routes	
Shri Mahendra Prasad Nishad	503
(viii) Need to enhance the honorarium payable to Community Health Guide Workers	
Shri Bir Singh Mahato	503-504
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Situation arising out of shortage of power in the country	504-531
Shri Prabodh Panda	504-508
Kunwar Manvendra Singh	508-514
Shri Lakshman Singh	514-526
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	526-527
Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav	527-531
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	576-579

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ii) Flood and drought situation in the country	532-576
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	532-571, 574-576
Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav	572-574
ANNEXURE I	
Member-wise index to Starred list of questions 631-632	581-582
Member-wise index to Unstarred list of questions 633-639	582-588
ANNEXURE II	
Ministry-wise index to Starred list of questions	589-590
Ministry-wise index to Unstarred list of questions	589-590

OFFICERS OF THE LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER

Shri Chamjit Singh Atwal

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

Shri Girdhar Gamang

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Ajay Maken

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan

Shri Arjun Sethi

Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra Shah

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

SECRETARY GENERAL

G.C. Malhotra

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 17, 2004/Sravana 26, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour. During his visit to the Cellular jail in Port Blair on 9th of August, Union Minister Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer inflicted insults on freedom fighter late Shri Veer Savarkar ji, national hero. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can raise it after the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow you during 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: This has been done by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer, who is a Minister in this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): He should tender apology for it. He has inflicted insult on the revolutionaries of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you time during 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: On 15th August we have celebrated the anniversary of Independence day

and the Government inflicting insult on the freedom fighters who brought freedom to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I assure you that I will give you time in 'Zero Hour' and not before Question Hour is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Question Number 302.

Shri Nikhil Kumar—Not present.

Shri Kailash Baitha.

[Translation]

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: An Union Minister has inflicted insult on Sawarkar ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am on my legs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you are saying will not be recorded.

[English]

Please sit down when I am on my legs.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I assure you that in the Question Hour, I will give you time in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. Please listen to me for two minutes only. *...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That has been disallowed.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Adjournment Motion that you had given.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me first.

[Translation]

Nothing is going on record now.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Geete ji,

[English]

Please listen to me first.

[Translation]

You can speak for two minutes.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Has he given any notice? *...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Who are you to decide, you please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You are insulting Gandhiji. *...(Interruptions)*SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I have given a notice. *...(Interruptions)**[English]*SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: How has he been given permission? *...(Interruptions)*Sir, you please start the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me conduct the proceedings. Shri Madhusudan Mistry, please sit down.

*[Translation]*SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)*SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he disturbs the Question Hour every time. *...(Interruptions)*SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is challenging your decision here... *...(Interruptions)* He is challenging the Chair. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Geete ji you please confine yourself to what you want to say.

*...(Interruptions)*SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given you a notice to suspend the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Geete, that has been disallowed.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: On 9th August on the occasion of the Kranti Diwas, the Minister of Petroleum Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer inaugurated Swatantra Jyoti in the Cellular Jail of Andaman and Nicobar...
...(*Interruptions*) The former Minister of Petroleum Shri Ram Naik ji had decided to construct Swatantra Jyoti in the Cellular Jail. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: In any case, he should not be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*) You are setting a wrong precedent in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would not do like this.
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Geete ji you have made your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: It was decided to write the words of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Swatantrya Veer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Shri Madan Lal Dhingra, Shahid Bhagat Singh on the Swatantra Jyoti: when Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer went there to inaugurate the Swatantra Jyoti, unfortunately he ordered to remove the words of Savarkar ji from there. ...(*Interruptions*) He has asked to remove the words of Veer Savarkar ji from the Swatantra Jyoti. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Geete, you have made your point. Please sit down now.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first you listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*) Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer made a statement there that name of Veer Savarkar should be dissociated from the Port Blair Airport. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 15th August, we have celebrated the 57th anniversary of Independence.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Veer Savarkarji had tendered a written apology to the Britishers. ...(*Interruptions*) You are talking about the person who had tendered apology to the Britishers. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government cannot be allowed to insult the freedom fighters. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer should tender an apology in this case. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kailash Baitha.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Question No. 303—
Shri Ananta Nayak.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.07 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in Primitive Tribes

*303. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the number of certain primitive tribes due to unnatural deaths;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to save these primitive tribes; and

(d) the schemes prepared for the upliftment of the primitive tribes, State-wise and Tribe-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The total population of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) during 1981 to 1991 has increased from 20,42,767 to 24,12,664. The population figures of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as per 2001 Census has not yet been published. Comparative study of population of PTGs as per 1981

and 1991 Census reveals that the population of Great Andamanese in Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands and Jenu Korbas in Karnataka has declined slightly; and the population figures of Sentinelese in A&N Islands is not available. There are numerous reasons for the decline.

(c) and (d) Various Schemes/Programmes in the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale and cottage industry, education, health and drinking water etc. are being implemented for the upliftment of all 75 Primitive Tribal Groups in 18 States/UTs under the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy since Fifth Five Year Plan.

Besides, the Ministry has been implementing a Special Centre Sector Scheme of 'Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)' since 1998-99 for the benefit of PTG exclusively. Under the scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs and Non-Governmental Organisations for undertaking various activities for the socio-economic, educational development and health-care of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the Home Minister of India is present here. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I compel him?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.09 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Mohan Rawale and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your notice of Adjournment Motion has been disallowed, but even then I have given time to your leader to speak. Now, kindly go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given time to your leader.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fire Safety Measures in Schools/Colleges

*302. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI KAILASH BAITHA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country are not equipped with fire fighting equipment;

(b) if so, whether in view of recent fire and tragedy in one of the schools at Kumbakonam in Tamil Nadu, the Government propose to ensure availability of fire safety measures in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas all over the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directives to the State Governments for taking proper fire safety measures in all the schools/colleges of the country without any delay;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) A preliminary assessment was carried out by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Samiti to find out whether the Vidyalayas under them have fire fighting equipment. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has

reported that most of their Schools would require either installation of the equipment or maintenance. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has reported that fire fighting equipment is installed and operational in 238 out of 508 Navodaya Vidyalayas. The KVS & NVS have been directed to ensure that all their buildings meet the requisite fire safety standard within 3 months.

The recent tragedy in an Aided Private School at Kumbakonam in Tamil Nadu has highlighted the need for providing fire-fighting measures. The Minister of Human Resource Development has written to all the Chief Ministers and UT Administrators in this connection (copy enclosed as statement).

Statement

D.O. No. 6-14/2004-EE.5(MDM)
Minister of Human Resource Development
India
New Delhi-110 001

Dear

The Kumbakonam tragedy of 16th July, has shaken the conscience of the nation.

2. Realisation of our goal of universal elementary education would remain a distant dream if we cannot ensure safety and well-being of the children in our schools. It is incumbent on us to make a national resolve to ensure health and safety of our school children so that such a tragedy is never allowed to be repeated. Needless to say, while adequate arrangements in this behalf are needed in all educational institutions, special care needs to be taken with regard to elementary schools where children are generally too young to properly look after themselves.

3. While health and safety of school-children require steps across a wide spectrum of areas, three areas, viz. Teacher orientation, School Buildings and Mid-day-Meals require special attention. Some of the major points requiring action in these areas are:

Teachers:

All teachers need to be sensitised to their responsibility for the safety and well-being of their students during school hours, and curricular/co-curricular activities. They also need to be equipped with adequate knowledge and wherewithal to protect their students in the events of emergencies.

School Buildings:

- (i) They should be free from inflammable and toxic materials. If storage of some inflammable material (e.g. fuel for cooking mid-day meal) is inevitable, they should be stored safely.
- (ii) The school should have adequate emergency exits.
- (iii) There should be adequate supply of water and sand for fire fighting purposes.
- (iv) School should have adequate supply of potable drinking water, with appropriate chlorination wherever necessary.

Mid-day Meal:

- (i) Storage of food grains, and cooking and serving of meals should be done with strict regard to hygiene.
- (ii) Cooked meal should be tested by adults sufficiently prior to being served to children so that contamination, if any is detected in time.

4. Above aspects would be adequately and regularly taken care of, only if there is a clear directive from the highest level in State Government followed up by regular monitoring which would translate into regular inspections and corrective steps at the field level. Wherever making arrangements of the above kind involved some expenditure, they can, in most cases, be met from the funds available under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for Civil Works and annual recurring school grants.

5. Where would be most grateful if you could provide personal leadership and direction in ensuring health and safety of school-children in your State. It would also be a good idea to observe 16th July, every year, as "School Health and Safety Day" and to organise safety drills and various other activities on that day to inculcate appropriate health and safety culture among teachers and students.

6. We would appreciate being apprised of the action taken in your State in the light of this letter.

Yours sincerely,
(Arjun Singh)

The Chief Ministers of all States
Chief Ministers of UTs of Delhi and Pondicherry.

Disaster Management Policy

*304. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to frame Disaster Management Policies;

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

(c) whether any conference of Home Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of State and Union Territories was held on this issue in New Delhi recently;

(d) if so, the details of the discussion held and the outcome thereof;

(e) the manner in which the Home Ministry have proposed to help State Governments to frame disaster management policies;

(f) the funds allocated by the Union Government for rehabilitation and relief of the flood affected States during the last two years, till date, State-wise;

(g) whether the Government consider the above amount as sufficient for the affected States; and

(h) if not, the amount of additional funds likely to be provided for their relief and rehabilitation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of India have emphasized to the States that as Disaster Management is a multi-disciplinary activity involving a number of Departments/agencies, it is essential for them to have a policy in place. The Disaster Management policy of a State is expected to serve as a framework for action by all the relevant Departments/agencies. It has been indicated to the States that the broad objective of the Policy should be to minimize loss of lives and social, private and community assets and to contribute to sustainable development.

(c) A Conference of the Secretaries (Disaster Management) and Relief Commissioners of States was held in New Delhi on 3rd July, 2004 to discuss and review various aspects relating to disaster mitigation, preparedness and response.

(d) The Conference discussed the action initiated/ progress made by the States and Union Territories on the recommendations made by the Union Government for institutional/policy changes; mitigation strategies for earthquake, landslides and cyclone; preparedness measures for the flood season; training and capacity building for multi-hazard mitigation; setting up of Emergency Operation Centres; drawing up of Disaster Management and Emergency Support Function Plans; operationalising Incident Command System; setting up of Search and Rescue teams; uploading and updating of information for the on-line national inventory of disaster response resources; and issues relating to operation/ utilization of Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity Contingency Fund.

(e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has emphasized to the States that a change in orientation be brought from a relief-centric approach to a holistic approach encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation. Recommendations/ guidelines have been issued by the Ministry to the State Governments from time to time in regard to specific initiatives/measures to be taken by the State Governments in pursuance of this approach. It is expected that the State Governments will frame their disaster management policies keeping in view the approach recommended, and their own specific needs and vulnerabilities.

(f) A Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State, to which the Union Government contributes 75%. The size of the Fund for each State has been determined on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. These funds are used by the States to meet the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of various natural calamities, including floods. In case of a calamity of a severe nature and where the funds available in the CRF do not prove to be sufficient for meeting the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation, additional financial assistance is provided to the States from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). A statement showing details of the funds released by the Union Government to the flood affected States during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 (till 13.8.2004) is enclosed.

(g) and (h) The funds allocated to the States for their Calamity Relief Funds, based on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, are considered adequate. Where this amount was not found to be sufficient in case of a severe calamity, additional assistance was provided from NCCF after following the laid down procedure.

Statement*Funds Released by the Union Government to Flood Affected States*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (As on 13.8.2004)	
		CRF	NCCF	CRF	NCCF	CRF	NCCF
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163.77	—	171.96	—	180.56	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.94	12.78	10.44	29.79	10.96	—
3.	Assam	83.92	—	88.12	—	95.52	55.00
4.	Bihar	55.37	—	58.14	—	61.05	55.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.72	—	23.85	—	25.03*	—
6.	Gujarat	133.46	—	140.13	20.08	147.14	—
7.	Haryana	67.23	—	70.59	—	74.12	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35.96	—	37.75	—	39.64	—
9.	Karnataka	61.66	—	64.74	7.54	67.98	—
10.	Kerala	55.60	—	58.38	—	61.30	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	51.78	—	54.39	12.84	57.10	—
12.	Maharashtra	129.99	—	136.49	—	143.31	—
13.	Manipur	2.37	7.07	2.49	—	2.62*	—
14.	Meghalaya	3.26	—	3.42	—	3.59	—
15.	Mizoram	2.46	—	2.58	—	2.71*	—
16.	Orissa	90.52	—	95.04	104.43	99.79	—
17.	Punjab	101.47	—	106.55	—	111.87	—
18.	Rajasthan	171.16	—	179.72	—	188.71	—
19.	Tripura	4.30	—	4.51	—	4.74*	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	120.95	—	127.00	40.89	133.36	—
21.	Uttaranchal	26.76	—	28.10	—	29.50	—
22.	West Bengal	83.60	—	887.78	—	92.17	—

*The 1st installment (50% of the amount indicated above) of Centre's share of CRF for 2004-05, due for release on 1.05.2004, has not been released to these States for non-submission of utilization certificates.

Performance of Fertilizer Plants

*305. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of Public Sector Fertilizer Plants in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loss suffered and profit earned by these plants during the said period, plant-wise;

(d) the reasons for their losses; and

(e) the steps to be taken by the Government to convert these loss making units into profit making units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The performance of the fertilizer public sector undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers is reviewed regularly on monthly, quarterly and yearly basis as well as through the meetings of their respective Board of Directors.

(c) and (d) A statement indicating the loss suffered and the profit earned and the reasons thereof by the fertilizer PSUs is enclosed.

(e) The sick fertilizer PSUs viz. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) comprising of Barauni, Durgapur, Haldia units and FP&ARD Division; Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) comprising of Sindri, Gorakhpur, Ramagundam and Talcher units excepting Jodhpur Mining Organisation (JMO) which has been demerged into a new company under the name of 'FCI Aravalli Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd.' (FAGMIL); and Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL) have been closed as these were not found techno-economically viable. Another sick PSU i.e. Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL) has been revived after closing its unviable units/divisions and the

company has posted an estimated profit of Rs. 8.05 crore during the year 2003-04.

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) is incurring losses mainly on account of delay in implementation of its revamp project. The production and financial performance of BVFCL would improve after completion of the revamp project or which GOI has been providing budgetary support.

With a view to improve the financial performance of Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), the Government has provided budgetary support to the company for undertaking renewals/replacements of trouble making equipments in the plants. Besides, GOI in July 2002 had written off interest of Rs. 65 crore on Government loans as on 31.3.2002. Again in July 2003, the Government waived interest and penal interest of Rs. 89.23 crore on GOI loans as on 31.3.2003 and reduced rate of interest on the loans to 7% per annum with effect from 1.4.2003. The Government has also initiated the process for finalizing a third and long term financial restructuring package for revival of MFL.

With a view to improve the financial performance of Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), the Government in March 2002 had waived outstanding interest of Rs. 226.88 crore along with penal interest of Rs. 13.59 crore as on 31.3.2002 on the Government loans availed by the company. Again in October 2003, the Government waived outstanding interest of Rs. 87.80 crore alongwith penal interest of Rs. 0.58 crore on the Government loans as on 31.3.2003, reduced the rate of interest on the loans to 7% with effect from 1.4.2003 along with moratorium on principal and interest repayments upto 31.3.2004 and also extended a non-plan loan of Rs. 60 crore in 2003-04 for implementing voluntary retirement scheme through which about 940 surplus employees have been reduced from the rolls of the company to improve its financial condition. The Government has also initiated the process for finalising a third and long term financial restructuring package for revival of FACT. The Union Government has also been pursuing with the Government of Kerala certain concessions for reduction of State levies/taxes sought by FACT, which would improve its financial condition.

Statement*The Profit Earned/Loss Incurred by Fertilizer PSUs during 2001-02 to 2003-04 and the reasons for loss*

Name of the PSU	Profit/Loss (-) (Rs. Crore)			Reasons for Loss
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 (Prov.)	
HFC	-799.66	-1059.56	-1058.90	Technological, design and equipment deficiencies, frequent equipment breakdowns, increase in the cost of liquid petroleum products, power shortages, industrial relations problems, and surplus manpower and resource constraints.
FCI	-1104.11	-1166.31	-1113.70	Technological, design and equipment deficiencies, frequent equipment breakdowns, increase in the cost of liquid petroleum products, power shortages, industrial relations problems, and surplus manpower and resource constraints.
PPCL	-114.20	-143.15	-130.00	Withdrawal of the imports substitution incentives, intrinsic cost disadvantage of pyrites based sulphuric acid production, increase in operating costs of pyrites mining at Amjhore, increased costs of deep underground mining at Dehradun as well as increased transportation costs to far-flung marketing zones.
PDIL	-36.66	-37.59	8.05	Unviable operations of Catalyst Division and Engineering & Consultancy Division at Sindri along with non-commercial nature of R&D Division at Sindri.
NFL	40.61	286.27	59.84	—
RCF	4.21	-48.07	167.79	—
FACT	0.57	-199.93	-167.25	High cost of ammonia production, high interest and loan repayment liabilities, reduced profits from Caprolactum and Ammonium sulphate due to inadequate price realization, inadequate compensation for Factom fos under price concession scheme, surplus manpower, inflationary trends of naphtha prices and high incidence of Sale Tax and Entry Tax.
MFL	-66.10	4.12	-60.02	Lower production due to extended shutdown of plans for revamp hook-up & longer period of stabilisation, frequent equipment problems, unprecedented drought in Southern States leading to low sales, shortage of water, under recovery in respect of complex fertilizer due to increase in prices of inputs and depreciation of the Rupee, reduction in adhoc concession on DAP and Complex fertilizers, delay in disbursement of ad-hoc concession.
BVFCL*	—	32.06	-2.47	Revamp under implementation.
FAGMIL**	—	—	4.12	

*Formed w.e.f. 1.4.2002 after demerged from HFC.

**Formed w.e.f. 1.4.2003 after demerger from FCI.

[Translation]

Indian Council for Historical Research

*306. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the grant worth lacs of rupees provided by the Indian Council of Historical Research for promotion of high level research in Indian history has been bungled due to flaw in the policy of the institution as reported in some national dailies;

(b) if so, whether ICHR has disbursed funds amounting to Rs. 21.77 lakh to 41 researchers during 1995-96 and 2000-2001 for the said purpose but neither they have submitted their research report nor refunded the amount upto August 2003;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) the action taken by the Government against erring officials; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to recover the said amount till date?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e) Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has denied misuse of grants on the grounds that these grants had been extended as per the Research Funding Rules of the Council. The Council had disbursed grants totalling Rs. 21.77 lakhs to 41 researchers through their 'institutes of affiliation' during the period between 1995-96 and 2000-2001. According to the ICHR, three fellows have completed their research work, and reports are awaited from the others. The Council has reported that it has

issued reminders, and further action is being taken through the 'institutes of affiliation' relating to the grantees. Ministry of Human Resource Development has asked the Council to take necessary remedial steps including the fixing of responsibility for lapses.

Naxalite Violence

*307. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of naxalite violence in the country has increased during the recent past;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) the details of casualties of civilians, security personnel and property damaged in such incidents during the said period;

(d) the details of the naxalite organisations banned by the Government;

(e) whether some of the States have lifted ban on the Naxalite organisations;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to check the activities of naxalite organisations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) There has been an increase in Naxalite violence by 8.6% during the year 2003 as compared to the year 2002. The State-wise number of incidents involving naxalite violence and the resultant deaths during the last three years are as under:

Name of State	2001		2002		2003		2004 (as on 31.7.04)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	461	180	346	96	575	139	257	72
Bihar	169	111	239	117	249	128	211	97
Chhattisgarh	105	37	304	55	255	74	248	52
Jharkhand	355	200	353	157	342	117	248	119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	21	2	17	3	13	1	5	1
Maharashtra	34	7	83	29	74	31	49	9
Orissa	30	11	68	11	49	15	28	7
Uttar Pradesh	22	12	20	6	13	8	4	5
West Bengal	9	4	17	7	6	1	4	8
Other States	2	—	18	1	16	—	2	1
Total	1208	564	1465	482	1592	514	1056	371

(c) The details of casualties of civilians, security personnel and property damaged in the last three years are as under:

Nature of Incidents	2001	2002	2003	2004 (as on 31.7.04)
Number of civilians killed	439	382	410	305
Number of Security Personnel Killed	125	100	104	66
Value of Property damaged (Rs. in lakhs)	25.44	29.24	14.18	49.9

(d) CPI-(ML)-PW and MCC and their all formations and front organizations have been declared as terrorist organizations under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 by the Central Government.

[English]

Uniform Policy for Decontrolled Fertilizer Industry

*308. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decontrolled segment of the fertilizer industry is governed by different policy in regard to concession/subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce single uniform policy for all the NPK phosphoric fertilizers manufacturers; and

(d) if not, the details therefor?

(e) and (f) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had banned the CPML-PW and its front bodies under the Andhra Pradesh Public Security Act, 1992. The ban expired on 22nd July, 2004 and the State Government has not extended it further.

(g) The Central Government has adopted a three pronged strategy to tackle the problem of naxalism-(a) modernization and strengthening of the State Police Forces, long term deployment of Para Military Forces, intensified intelligence based well-coordinated anti-naxalite operations, (b) focussed attention on integrated development of the affected areas and (c) removal of socio-cultural alienation of people, gearing up of public grievances redressal system and creation of Local Resistance Groups.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Government is paying subsidy/concession on decontrolled phosphatic & potassic fertilizers under the Concession Scheme. DAP, MOP, SSP and eleven different grades of complex fertilizers (NPK) are covered under this Scheme. The concession/subsidy is paid to the manufactures/importers on the sales of these fertilizers for direct agricultural use.

(c) No sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tripartite Agreement for Rural Electrification

*309. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a Rural Electrification Policy for speedy rural electrification in the country as reported in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated July 16, 2004;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Rural Electrification Corporation, Power Grid Corporation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation have signed a MoU in order to boost rural electrification in the country;

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(e) the number of villages likely to be benefited there from, State-wise;

(f) the total investment involved therein; and

(g) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to achieve the objective of the National Common Minimum Programme of completing rural household electrification in five years, a new strategy has been drawn up, which envisages:

- (i) Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) substations, with at least one such substation in each block appropriately networked and linked to the State transmission system.

(ii) Creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) by providing Distribution Transformer(s) with at least one such transformer in every village.

(iii) Rural Households Electrification of unelectrified households from village distribution transformer(s).

(iv) Decentralized distributed generation system for such villages where grid conductivity is either not feasible or not cost effective.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has signed MoUs with Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in order to make their services available to states for executing projects of rural electrification. In accordance with the MoUs concluded, these CPSUs have agreed to render their services in the formulation and implementation of rural electrification projects to assist various State Governments/State Power Utilities. It is for the State Govt./Utilities to take a decision regarding the extent to which they would like to utilize the services of these CPSUs.

(e) to (g) West Bengal have already prepared an action plan for electrification of 1791 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 140.8 crores in the first phase for funding by REC. The work in these villages is likely to commence by the end of this year.

In Bihar, PGCI have already been entrusted the work of electrification of about 2400 villages in Vaishali and Muzzaffarpur districts by the State Government out of funds from PMGY/MNP/State Plan. The electrification works for 1200 villages are scheduled to be completed progressively from Sept., 2004 to May 2005 while for the balance of 1200 villages the award is likely to be placed by Sept. 2004.

Jharkhand has indicated its intention of seeking the services of various CPSUs for execution of new projects to be financed by REC.

UP has also indicated its intention of seeking the services of CPSUs for execution of some rural electrification projects.

Peace Talks with NSCN (IM)

*310. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether peace and ceasefire dialogue was held between the NSCN (Isac-Muivah) and the Indian Government's Interlocutor recently in Amsterdam;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether the Prime Minister also met the NSCN leaders in Bangkok during his recent visit;

(d) if so, the details of the discussion held; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Representatives of Government of India and NSCN (IM) leaders met at Chiang-Mai in Thailand on 29-30 July, 2004. It was agreed that the talks should continue in order to find a lasting and peaceful solution to the Naga issue. After discussions, it was mutually agreed to extend the ceasefire for one more year up to 31st July 2005.

(c) The Prime Minister did not meet NSCN(IM) leaders during his recent visit to Bangkok.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Review of VIP Security

*311. SHRI JUAL ORAM:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been conducting a review of security cover provided to some VIPs with a view to economizing on the expenditure;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the time by which the same will be completed;

(c) the total number of persons in the country who have been provided with SPG and Black Cat Protection and the norms for providing of such protection;

(d) the annual expenditure being incurred; and

(e) the total number of persons, whose applications for getting this protection are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):(a) and (b) The review of security of VIPs and other protectees is a continuous process and is undertaken periodically depending on the existing threat perception.

(c) The total number of persons who have been provided with SPG cover and NSG Mobile protection are 9 and 14 respectively. SPG cover has been provided under the SPG Act NSG Mobile protection has been provided on the basis of heightened threat perception to the concerned protectees.

(d) The quantum of expenditure being incurred on VVIP security is difficult to determine precisely, as it involves expenditure on security staff, communication, transport vehicles, intelligence gathering and overall supervision etc. in respect of various security agencies involved in security duties of protectees.

(e) The requests for security cover keep on changing from time to time. Ministry of Home Affairs provided security to the persons residing at Delhi on the basis of laid down policy. It includes positional security to Union Ministers, Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, High Courts and other senior functionaries of the Government. Security cover on the basis of threat is provided when such threat emanates primarily from terrorists, militants or criminal Mafia. The security to threatened persons and dignitaries outside Delhi is provided by the concerned State/UT where such persons may happen to be.

National Electricity Policy

*312. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revamped the National Electricity Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the draft National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy are likely to be implemented; and

(d) the extent to which the gap between demand and supply of power in the country is likely to be reduced by introducing the revised policy?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
 (a) to (d) Section 3(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 which came into force with effect from 10.6.2003 provides that the Central Government shall, from time to time, prepare the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy, in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Electricity Authority for development of the power system based on optimal utilization of resources such as coal, natural gas, nuclear substances or materials, hydro and renewable sources of energy.

Based on comments received on the previous draft and the objectives of the National Common Minimum Programme a revised Draft National Electricity Policy has now been formulated. The views received from stakeholders have also been taken into account.

Draft National Electricity Policy aims at achieving the objectives of providing access to electricity to all households in next five years, fully meeting the demand of electricity, making available supply of reliable and quality power at reasonable rates and increasing per capita consumption to over 1000 units by year 2012. It addresses the issues of rural electrification, generation, transmission, distribution, technology development, financing, private sector participation, energy conservation, promotion of renewable and non-conventional sources of energy, protection of consumers' interests etc.

Consultations have been done with the State Governments on the revised draft National Electricity Policy which is being finalized. Thereafter, tariff policy, based on National Electricity Policy, would be taken up for finalization after consultation with State Governments.

The draft National Electricity Policy aims at fully meeting the demand of power by 2012 with a spinning reserve of at least 5%.

Disbursement of Money to Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

*313. SHRI K.S. RAO:
 SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has announced compensation to Bhopal Gas victims after a gap of 20 years;

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

(c) the number of victims likely to be benefited therefrom;

(d) the criteria fixed for disbursement of money by the Government;

(e) the amount of compensation paid to each beneficiary;

(f) whether any request/demand has been received from various quarters for enhancement of compensation amount;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) In its judgement dated 14th/15th February, 1989, the Supreme Court directed the Union Carbide to deposit US \$ 470 million as a settlement of all past, present and future claims. As a result of Supreme Court Order, Union Carbide Company deposited US\$470 million (420 million in US dollar and approximately Rs. 69 crore in Indian rupees) in March 1989. The process of giving compensation started in 1922. 10,29,515 cases were registered for compensation. All the cases have since been settled. Compensation has been awarded in 5,72,173 cases by the Welfare Commissioner who is a sitting judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. An amount of Rs. 1536.27 crores has been disbursed as compensation till 31.7.2004. After deciding all the cases, except appeals and revision petitions, some amount remained unutilized. For this amount, the Supreme Court now, in its judgement dated 19.7.2004, has directed the Welfare Commissioner to disburse the unspent amount to the persons whose claims have been settled, on pro-rata basis having due regard to the number of claims settled, unsettled and pending.

(c) to (h) Government had been receiving representations for enhancement of compensation amount and payment of interest on the compensation amount from various quarters. According to information received from the office of the Welfare Commissioner, 5,72,173 victims, as on 31.7.2004 will be benefited by the Supreme Court judgement dated 19.7.2004. The criterion for disbursement of money will be decided by the Welfare Commissioner in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court dated 19.7.2004.

[*Translation*]

Admission in Management and Engineering Courses

*314. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students seeking admission in management/engineering/diploma and degree courses have to apply for 8 to 10 entrance examinations;

(b) if so, whether the students have to spend a lot of money for appearing in all these entrance examinations;

(c) whether the Government is taking any concrete steps such as common entrance examination to minimize the expenditure being incurred by students on this account;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e) From the year 2002 onwards an All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) is being conducted for admissions to various undergraduate professional courses in engineering, Pharmacy and Architecture for Central Technical Institutions (other than IITs), Deemed Universities and States who have shown an inclination to participate in this system of examination. A fee of Rs. 300/- is charged by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for conduct of the examination.

From the year 2004-05 for Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) programmes in Management institutions, Government of India took a decision that admission for All India seats has to be done based on one of the five National level entrance tests for management viz. Common Admission Test (CAT), Management Admission Test (MAG), Joint Management Entrance Test (JMET), XLRI Aptitude Test (XAT) and AIMS Test for Management Admission (ATMA).

Power Generation Capacity

*315. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target to generate 50 thousand megawatts of power in the country by increasing the share of Hydel Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to exploit the installed power generation capacity of Hydel Power Projects in the country, particularly in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) to (c) Our country is endowed with large exploitable hydro-electric potential. With the objective of executing the feasible hydro power projects in the country in a systematic manner, the Central Electricity Authority undertook Ranking Studies of all the undeveloped hydro sites in the country. On the basis of these Ranking Studies, a 50,000 MW Hydro-electric Initiative was launched in May, 2003 under which Pre-Feasibility Reports of 162 schemes have been prepared. In the first instance, 73 attractive hydro-electric schemes having indicative first year tariffs upto Rs. 2.50 per Kwh, with aggregate installed capacity of about 33,000 MW are proposed to be taken up for detailed survey & investigation and preparation of Detailed Project Reports. Benefits of these schemes would accrue during Xith Plan period and beyond.

Besides the above, the Ministry of Power has taken the following steps to exploit the hydro power generation capacity in the country:

(i) Set up the following Corporations to develop hydro projects, viz. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) and its joint venture with Government of Madhya Pradesh—Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation (NHDC), North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) (A joint venture of Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC). Besides, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is also taking up development of hydro projects.

(ii) A Hydro Policy was announced in August, 1998 laying emphasis on basin-wise development, evolving consensus on inter state issues, mitigation of geological risks, simplifying procedure for transfer of clearances, promoting joint venture arrangements etc.

- (iii) To reduce time and cost overruns, the Government has also approved a three stage clearance procedure for hydel projects to be executed by CPSUs. Under Stage-I, the CPSUs will undertake survey, investigation and preparation of permissibility report. Under Stage-II, the CPSUs will undertake activities relating to detailed investigation, preparation of Detailed Project Report, pre-construction activities and infrastructure development including land acquisition. Under Stage-III, the investment decision will be accorded after obtaining the approval of Public Investment Board/Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

As regards the State of Himachal Pradesh, the hydro-electric potential capacity has been assessed at 18,820 MW. A capacity of 5,768 MW (30.7%) has already been developed and further capacity of 3,154 MW (16.8%) is under various stages of development. Under the 50,000 MW Hydro-electric Initiative, 15 schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 3358 MW are located in Himachal Pradesh. Of these, 10 schemes aggregating to 2,790 MW are proposed to be considered for detailed survey & investigation and preparation of Detailed Project Reports.

[English]

Generic Drugs

*316. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether any policy decision for altering the norms of value ceiling for monitoring the prices of medicines in the country has been taken;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Operation Research Group (ORG) does not monitor sale of generic drugs;
- (d) whether some big generic drugs companies from the western countries are likely to start manufacturing these brands in India;
- (e) if so, the impact thereof on Indian Pharmaceutical Companies manufacturing the same formulation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) The Government, *vide* a resolution dated 29.8.1997, have constituted the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), an independent body of experts with powers, *inter-alia*, to fix prices and notify the changes therein, if any, of bulk drugs and formulations, from time to time under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). According to the resolution, the NPPA shall have the power to regulate its own procedure for performing the functions entrusted to it. The procedures and systems for monitoring of the prices of non-Scheduled formulations have been decided in the Authority from time to time. These guidelines are uniformly followed for monitoring the whole Pharma market as per monthly Retail Audit Reports of ORG-IMS Research Pvt. Ltd. Quite a few generic products are covered in the monthly audit. This Ministry has no specific information regarding any big generic drug company from western countries likely to start manufacturing in India.

[Translation]

Activities of ISI/AL-QAEDA

*317. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news regarding the links of ISI and Al-Qaeda with various terrorist outfits of North-East appearing in *The Tribune* dated the July 12, 2004;
- (b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of ISI and Al-Qaeda in various parts of the country;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to bring a white paper on activities of ISI in the country;
- (e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has no report regarding links of Al-Qaeda with Indian Insurgent Groups of North East India. However, available reports indicate that Pak ISI is providing assistance to some of the Indian Insurgent Groups.

(c) The Government has pursued a well-coordinated multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weaponry and equipments for security forces both at the Centre and in the States, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups/anti-national elements/ISI agents by well coordinated intelligence based operations. As a result of the coordinated action by the Central and State intelligence and security agencies, a number of Pak backed terrorist/espionage modules have been detected/neutralized in various parts of the country including in North East.

(d) to (f) Whilst ISI activities in the country are under watch keeping in view the overall national interest, it is felt that at this juncture, a White Paper on such activities cannot be made public.

[English]

Norms for Natural Calamities Assistance

*318. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to revise natural calamities assistance norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has since given its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government has identified the natural calamities-prone areas in the country;

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

(g) the steps taken by the Government to tackle calamities in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government of India had set up a Committee on 20th July 2004 to review the norms of expenditure from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The Committee comprised of Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, as Chairperson and Secretaries of the Department of Expenditure, Rural Development, Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs and Relief Commissioners of the States of Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, as members.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement enclosed. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted with the modification that in areas where other schemes/projects are not in operation, relief wage employment may be provided to one person from every rural household for 15 days in a month subject to the stipulation of assessment of the actual requirement on a case by case basis as recommended by the Committee.

(e) and (f) India is vulnerable to various natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, drought, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been recurrent phenomena. About 60% of the landmass is prone to seismic activities of various intensities, over 40 million hectares is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought.

(g) The State Governments are primarily responsible for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments, wherever necessary, by extending financial and logistic support.

The Government of India have initiated various programmes covering preparedness and mitigation, which includes institutional mechanism, public awareness and community participation, early warning system, Human Resource Development, Emergency Operations Centers, Specialized teams for emergency response and mitigation measures.

Statement

Recommendation of the Committee to further review norms of expenditure from CRF/NCCF

Input Subsidy to Larger Farmers: Input Subsidy to farmers other than Small & Marginal Farmers in case of severe natural calamity occurring for second consecutive

year (or subsequent year) subject to the condition that the subsidy may be payable @ Rs. 1000 per hectare subject to a limit of 2 hectare per farmer.

Liberalising Norms of Relief Employment: Only to meet calamities related additional requirement after taking into account funds available under various plan schemes with elements of employment generation. Daily wages to be at par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers prescribed by the State Government concerned. Contribution from Relief Funds to be restricted to foodgrains @ 5 Kg. per person per day (SGRY-Special

Component) and Rs. 15 per person per day (CRF/NCCF) for 10 days a month. The balance, if any, between the minimum wages and this support may be borne by the State Government concerned. Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural house-hold in the affected areas subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case-to-case basis.

Animal Husbandry—assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers/Agricultural Labourers: In order to remove ambiguity in the existing items and norms of expenditure relating to cattle care, the Committee recommended the following:

Item		Recommended Norms	
(i)	Replacement of draught/milch Animals or animals actually used for haulage.	(i)	As per the rates prescribed under appropriate schemes of Ministry of Rural Development
(ii)	Provision of fodder in cattle camps.	(ii)	Large Animals—Rs. 12 per day other Animals—Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii)	Water supply in Cattle Camps.	(iii)	As per assessment on a case-to-case basis.
(iv)	Additional Cost of medicines and vaccine (calamity, related requirements).	(iv)	As per assessment on a case-to-case basis.
(v)	Supply of fodder outside Cattle camps.	(v)	Additional expenditure on transport to neutralize calamity related Price rise to be determined on case-to-case basis.
(vi)	Movement of useful cattle to other areas.	(vi)	On expert assessment of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying on a scheme being submitted in this behalf by the State Government Concerned.

Assistance to Power Projects in Nepal

*319. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has been assisting some hydro power projects in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms and conditions;

(c) the present status of each project;

(d) whether any project report has been prepared in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the benefits in terms of sharing of power likely to be accrued there from; and

(g) the details of investment made/proposed to be made in these projects by Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government of India has been assisting Nepal in development of its hydro power potential. Four Hydro electric schemes, having total installed capacity of

51.1 MW, have been implemented with Indian assistance. The details are given in the statement-I enclosed.

Four major water resources projects having hydro electric component namely, Karnali, Pancheshwar, Sapta Koshi and Burhi Gandaki Projects are under discussion at various levels. Besides, the possibility of development of Upper Karnali Project in Nepal by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) as an independent power project is also under consideration. The details of these projects are given in the statement II enclosed.

(f) As per Mahakali Treaty, energy generated from Pancheshwar Project is to be shared equally by the two countries viz. India and Nepal. However, no agreements have so far been reached between the two countries as regards sharing of power from other projects.

(g) No decision regarding investment in the various projects under consideration has been taken so far.

Statement I

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No. Hydroelectric Project	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Year of Commissioning	Grant by MEA (GOI)
1.	Pokhara	1 MW	1968	0.44
2.	Trishuli	21 MW	1969	15.19
3.	Western Gandak	15 MW	1979	8.00
4.	Devighat	14.1 MW	1983	42.18

Statement II

Details of Hydro Power Projects under consideration for Implementation in Nepal

(i) *Karnali Multi-Purpose Project (10,800 MW)*

This project is proposed to be located on Karnali River in Nepal. Feasibility report of the project was got prepared by His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG) from foreign consultants M/s Himalayan Power Consultants (HPC) in 1989. Discussions have been held between GOI and HMG Nepal and various key parameters are yet to be finalized.

(ii) *Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project (5600 MW)*

Pancheshwar Multipurpose project is proposed on river Mahakali and is covered under Mahakali Treaty

signed between HMG, Nepal and India in Feb, 1996. Efforts are being made to resolve the outstanding issues with Nepal and prepare a mutually acceptable DPR.

(iii) *Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project (3300 MW) and Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Scheme*

Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Scheme is proposed to be located on Kosi river near Kurule in Nepal. The project would provide irrigation and flood control benefits in Bihar and power generation of which major portion would be available to India. As mutually agreed, a Joint Project Office in Nepal is being set up and field investigations and preparation of DPR are proposed to be completed in 30 months after opening of this office.

(iv) *Burhi Gandaki HE Project (600 MW)*

Burhi Gandaki H.E. Project is proposed to be located in mid-western Nepal near Benighat on Burhi Gandaki river, a tributary of Gandak. The project is being considered for development with Indian cooperation. Ministry of Water Resources proposes to entrust the work of field investigations/preparation of Detailed Project Report to WAPCOS.

(v) *Upper Karnali HE Project (300 MW)*

The Upper Karnali HE Project is a run-of-the river project proposed to be located on river Karnali in Western part of Nepal. Feasibility Study Report for Upper Karnali Hydro-Electric Project was prepared by Canadian International Water and Energy Consultants (CIWEC). The possibility of development of this project through NHPC as an Independent Power Producer (IPP) is presently under consideration.

Private Participation in Power Sector

*320. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow private sector participation for modernization and technology upgradation of the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role of Private and Public Sector envisaged in power generation and the quantum of funds required for the purpose in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India issued guidelines for private sector participation in the field of Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of old power plants in October, 1995. The policy envisages various options for private sector participation such as (i) lease, rehabilitate, operate and transfer (LROT); (ii) sale of plant; and (iii) joint venture between State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and private companies. These options are, however, only illustrative. The choice and initiative clearly lies with the States and power utilities owning the plants. Further, guidelines have also been issued in January, 2004 for undertaking R&M and life extension works in respect of thermal power plants.

(c) A capacity addition of 5951 MW in the thermal and 1170 MW in the Hydro has been envisaged through private sector during the Tenth Plan. Similarly, a capacity addition of 19,466 MW in thermal and 13223 MW in Hydro is envisaged through public sector (Central & State during the same period. The quantum of funds required for the purpose in next five years (viz. 2004-05 to 2008-09) is of the order of Rs. 242000 crores including the requirement of 11th Plan projects which are also being taken up in this period.

Joint Patrolling on Bangladesh Border

*321. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government has not agreed to India proposal to have joint patrolling along with the border even as two countries have agreed to work together to contain smuggling of drugs, arms and human trafficking;

(b) whether India had proposed coordinated patrolling at the DG level meeting of BSF and BDR in Dhaka in March last year;

(c) if so, the reasons for rejection of joint patrol offer; and

(d) the efforts being made to check smuggling of drugs arms and human trafficking on Bangladesh border?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) BSF proposed to Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) for co-ordinated/Joint patrolling along the Indo-Bangladesh border to curb border crimes. The draft modalities after approval by the Government of India were forwarded to BDR in June, 2003. This issue was again discussed during the DG Level meeting between BSF and BDR held on 28th April—3rd May, 2004. The DG, BDR replied that the matter of simultaneous coordinated patrolling was under active consideration of Government of Bangladesh.

(d) Following steps are being taken to check smuggling of drugs, arms and human trafficking on Indo-Bangladesh border:—

- (i) round the clock surveillance of the border by patrolling;
- (ii) conduct of special operations;
- (iii) up-gradation of intelligence net-work;
- (iv) augmentation of strength for patrolling/naka duties;
- (v) erection border fencing and construction of border roads; and
- (vi) modernization of BSF and other police force.

Unauthorised Constructions

2682. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised constructions have taken place in the official residences of certain ministers and offices of political parties in Delhi;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken to cancel such allotments as is being done in the case of Government employees constructing a room or so in their Government accommodation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to treat the ministers and Government servants at par in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) A statement showing the details is enclosed. illegal constructions has been kept in abeyance pending consideration of representations received from various quarters. A policy on the whole issue is under formulation.
- (c) to (e) Action proposed to be taken for removal of

Statement*Unauthorised construction in the Bungalows of Hon'ble Ministers/Political Parties*

Sl. No.	Address of Premises	Nature of unauthorised construction (in Sq. m.)
1	2	3
1.	30, Prithviraj Road	3 Sheds-27.30; Verandah enclosed 23.40
2.	9, Talkatora Road	3, Sheds—170.00
3.	4, Lodhi Estate	Two roomed office—50.00
4.	2, Tuglaq Road	Toilet block—4.00 c/o F. glass sheet shed-38.00 Making one room—42.00
5.	23, Tuglaq Road	C/o Ac sheet shade in front of kitchen-20.00
6.	15, Lodhi Estate	One room-22.73; one room-31.85 PVC Structure-7.13; Meeting Hall-75.00 C/o of fountain Enlargement of kitchen
7.	16, Teen Murti Lane	AC sheet shed—7.00
8.	7, S.J. Road	3 rooms—26.51 Wooden shed in left side of bungalow-2.00 Enlargement of toilet in left side of bungalow 5.70
9.	12, Janpath	2 Halls-60.00; 3 Sheds—50.00 Bathroom-6.00; pakka hall—140.00 C/o one room at the place of AC shed behind the office—36.00
10.	9, Teen Murti Marg	Shed—108.00; Renovation of 2 toilet block
11.	4, Kushak Road	Guest Room—37.16; 2 Rooms—40.00 Shed 41.81; Toilet & 3 Toilets—99.00 Passage of fibre glass sheet—17.00 Constn. of fibre glass sheet shed in back side—28.00 Constn. of two small ACs shed in back side of bungalow (right side)— 3 AC Sheet shed in kitchen garden—14.00 Constn. of shed in lawn—10.00

1	2	3
12.	12, P.P. Marg	Toilet-5.04
13.	8, S.J. Lane	3, Rooms-68.00
14.	20, Copernicus Lane	Visitors room-50.00; Shed-10.00
15.	AB-87, Sahajahan Rd.	Shed-28.00
16.	30, Aurangzeb Road	2 Rooms & toilets in Servant Qtr.-18.00
17.	7, Tuglak Road	Constn. of room behind S.Qr.-10.00 Constn. of two shed-30.00 Covering of courtyard by AC sheet in 2 rooms Room with toilets-32.00; Shed-66.00 Toilets-6.05; Toilet near office-6.00 Constn. of 1 shed-8.00 AC Sheet shed in right side of bungalow-50.00
18.	36, Aurangzeb Road	1 Room near office-20.00
19.	9, Ashoka Road	AC sheet shed-8.62 Closing of verandah Covering of courtyard with fibre sheet shed-24.00
20.	3, Sunheri Bagh Road	Cosntrn. of 3 small rooms behind office-15.00
21.	28, Mahadev Road	(i) Two toilets in lawn in front of bungalow-7.50; Constn. of shed-24.00 (ii) One room and toilet with brick masonry work with sand stone roofing of size 4.50 x 4.00 m (iii) One room with brick work and stone roofing of size 6.6 m x 4.00 m (iv) One room of size 4.00 x 6.6 m
22.	I-B, Maulana Azad Rd.	Constn. of kitchen in front of verandah-25.00
23.	1, B.D. Marg	Constn. of 1 toilet near servant Qtr.-3.75 Constn. of AC Sheet shed in front of office block Area = 28.00 Constn. of a shed at back side of the Office block Area = 8.50 Sqm.
24.	10, Talkatora Road	Shed in lawn-30.00
25.	3-B.D. Marg	Constn. of 3 AC Sheet Shed in front-51.15 back side of bungalow-38.73

1	2	3
		In right side of bungalow-45.89 Constn. of two roomed in front of office-45.00; Constn. of toilets-4.00 Constn. of toilet block near servant Qtr.-6.00
26.	21-Willington Crescent	Constn. of two sheds-30
27.	3-MLN Marg	Constn. of two rooms & 1 toilet block in back side of bungalow-45.00
28.	21-Canning Lane	Enlargement of existing Shed-20.00
29.	AB-97, Shahjahan Rd.	Constn. of one room near Servant Qr.-50.00 C/o of small bathroom in open area of bungalow area = 7 x 8 feet
30.	22-Akbar Road	Constn. of two structure at right side near the main gate Area = 84.50 sqm.
31.	7-T.M. Marg	Area = 150 sqm.
32.	8-G.R. Road	C/o. shed Area = 15.00 sqm. C/o. ac sheet shed area = 9.00 sqm.
33.	7-Mahadev Road	Temporary structure of size area = 10.00 x 4.50 mt.
34.	30-Mahadev Road	C/o shed in front of bungalow area = 8.50 x 3.50 mt.
35.	6-Mahadev Road	Room with brick wall & red sand stone roofing Area = 3.3 m x 5 m
36.	24, Akbar Road	Additional office and extension of bungalow(1050 sqm.)
37.	11, Ashoka Road	A-Partition for office block (815 sqm.) B-Construction of WC bath, canteen, shop & Tem. office block C-C/o permanent structure (8x5.85 mtr.) D-G.I. Sheet shade of 43 x 5.5 mtr. and 18 x 50 mtr.
38.	14, P.P. Marg	1-office accommodation with B/W in walls and red sand roof (1) (20 x 9.65) m (b) (7.5 x 6.70) m 2-Toilet block with B/W in walls (5.5 x 3.00) m 3-Tem. shade with GI sheet roofing (2.50 x 2.35) m 4-One room with B/W in walls & red sand stone in roofing in progress (4.88 x 4.50) m

Rail Project Affected by Militancy

(b) if so, the details thereof;

2683. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorist attack has brought the ambitious Jammu-Baramulla rail project back into focus;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after 23 years and spending around Rs. 13.00 crores even the first stage of 53 kilometre between Jammu and Udhampur is not completed; and

(d) if so, the details regarding difficulties are being faced and the details of measures or precautions taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) engineer and his brother were kidnapped and later killed in Pulwama district on 23.6.2004 by terrorists.

(c) The new rail line project from Jammu-Udhampur (53 km) has been completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 515 crore. Work on Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla section is in progress as per schedule. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 5000 crore. Upto June 30, 2004 funds of Rs. 1572.57 crore has been utilized.

(d) A Security Plan has been put in place by the State Government in consultation with the Railway authority. The plan takes into consideration personal security, area domination, vulnerable areas, communication needs etc. The force levels have also been augmented to implement the plan.

Utilization of Funds under NSLRS

2684. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government utilized only a sum of Rs. 9.20 crores out of a budget provision of Rs. 74 crores during the year 2001-2002 under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In 2001-02, the budgetary position under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents (NSLRS) was as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Amount released
74.00	8.21	9.20

(b) Some of the reasons are:

(i) Unspent balances lying with the State Schedule Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs)/State Govts. i.e. implementing authorities.

(ii) Lack of new schemes/proposals from the SCDCs/States.

(iii) Non-submission of utilization certificates by the States.

(c) The State Governments have been impressed upon by the Ministry to utilize the amount released in the earlier years under the NSLRS and expedite sending the utilization certificates.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations/ NGOs

2685. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial assistance has been granted to some voluntary organizations and NGOs which are running education centers for tribal women in different parts of the country particularly in Arunachal Pradesh during the last three years, till date;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance has been extended to various NGOs for setting up and running of Educational Complexes for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas. The State-wise list of organizations funded and amount released during the last three years, till date is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

STATE NAME: ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl.No.	Name	Address	Location	Assistance Extended during years			
				2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chaitanya Rural Development Association	3/881, Y.M.R. Colony, Proddatur, Cuddapah District, PIN: 516361 (Andhra Pradesh)	Praddatur, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh	888000	594000		
2.	Hi-Tech Youth Association	3-6-482, Flat No. 101, Ravi Kiran Apartments, Street No. 6, Himayasnagar, Hyderabad, A.P.	Kushmanchi, Khammam, Aswapuramgundra, A.P.	0	30000		
3.	Integrated Development Agency	Krishna District, Raitupet, Nandigama-521185, Krishna District, A.P.	Village: Redlakurta, Kodada Mandal, Nalgonda District, (A.P.)	1230000	1230000		
4.	Jagunthi Educational & Community Development Society	H.No. 9-4-131/1/B,15, Nadeem Colony, Tolichowki, Hyderabad, PIN: 500008	Village: Thirumalaya Palam, District: Khammam (A.P.)	912000	1082000		
6.	Navodaya Integration Cultural Social Educational and Voluntary Action	Door No. 3-92-31, Teachers Colony, Dhona, Kumool District, Andhra Pradesh-518222	Dhona, Kumool District, Andhra Pradesh	618000	836037	594000	
6.	Priyadarshini Service Organisation	D.No. 45-56-9, Saligramapuram, Narisimhanagar Alkayyapalem, Vishakhapatnam, PIN: 500024 (A.P.)	Pendurthy in Visakhapatnam District	653175			
7.	Rural Mahila Welfare Society	House No. 11-765, Adithy Nagar, Kallur, Near ITC, Kumool-518002	Kallur, Kumool District, Andhra Pradesh	318000	459000	58000	
8.	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandal	H.No. 11-10-635, Burahanpuram, Khammam (A.P.)	Teza public School, Monigudam, Domakur Mandal, Warangal, A.P.	3000	0	159000	
9.	Social Action for Social Development	(1) 131/B, Surya Nilaya Apartments, Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar, Hyderabad-500038, (2) Plot No. 243, Srinivas Colony, Mahboobnagar-509002, A.P.	Vill/PO: Hakimpet, Bomraspet Mandal, At/PO: Sridam Chandrapur, At/PO: Podadiha and At/O: Hakimpet, Mandal Bomraspet, District Mahboobnagar, A.P.	385000			
10.	Social Integrated and Rural Development Society (SIRDs)	H.No. 7-9-160, Shri Ram Nagar Colony, Panagal, Nalgonda District, A.P.	Manugodua Mandal, District Nalgonda	889000	1158000		
11.	Vennela Educational & Rural Development Society	Flat No. 309/c, Anari Complex, Humayunagar, Hyderabad, A.P.	Village: Nalkondapally, District: Khammam	900000	1030000		
STATE NAME: ARUNACHAL PRADESH							
12.	Oju Welfare Association	Near Police Station, B-Sector, PO-Naharlegun, District Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh, PIN: 791110	Weesang, Seppa, District-West Kamang District, Arunachal Pradesh	0	904000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE NAME: CHHATTISGARH							
13.	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health Welfare & Service (Vishwas)	Narainpur, District: Baster-494661, Chhattisgarh	P.O. Orchha (Abujgarh), District: Baster, Chhattisgarh	882000	973400	920400	
STATE NAME: GUJARAT							
14.	Gram Swaraj Sangh	Village: Nilpar, District: Kutch	Village: Nilpar, District: Kutch	437730			
15.	Lok Niketan	Ratanpur, Tehsil: Palanpur, District: Banaskantha, Gujarat	Village: Vizampur, Tal: Palanpur, Banaskantha, Gujarat	793000	921000	585900	
16.	Shri M.G. Patel Sarvodaya Kendra	C/O Mamata Kaya Ashramshala, Village: Amirgarh, Ta: Palanpur, District Banaskantha-305130, Gujarat	C/O Mamata Kaya Ashramshala, Village: Amirgarh, Ta: Palanpur, District Banaskantha-305130, Gujarat	0	408116		
17.	Shri Sarvodaya Ashram	A/PO: Sarali, Tehsil: Danta, District: Banaskantha-385110, Gujarat	A/PO: Sarali, Tehsil: Danta, District: Banaskantha-385110, Gujarat	423752	485000		
18.	Shrimati Sushilaben Memorial Trust	A/PO: Sonetkar-Nilpar, Taluka-Rapar, Dist: Kutch, Guj.	Village: Ratanpur, Tal: Bachau, District: Kutch	701080	720000	405000	
19.	Uttam Gramya Vikash Seva Trust	A/PO: Mibeti, Via: Vapi, Ta: Kaporada, Dist: Valsad, Guj.	Kazzali, Kaprada, Tr: Valsad, Gujarat	0	30000	158000	
20.	Zarpan Nasapur Vibhag	Kelvani Mandal, A/PO: Vadi, Taluk Umarpeda, District Surat, Via Zankhav, PIN: 394440 (Gujarat)		0	30000	135000	
STATE NAME : KARNATAKA							
21.	Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society	(1) Village: Gurugunta, District: Raichur, Bangalore, (2) Village: Huskarmala, District: Mysore, Bangalore, Karnataka	Village: Gurugunta, District: Raichur and Vill.: Village: Huskarmala, District: Mysore	156000			
STATE NAME: MADHYA PRADESH							
22.	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sansthan (ALOK)	Village: Bakiya, The: Rampur Baghalan, District: Satna, M.P.	Vil: Hardun Kalan, Vil: Khoh, District: Satna, M.P.	2148000	1938000	1157500	
23.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti	92, Purana Naryal Khara, Bhopal-462038, Madhya Pradesh	Budani, Block Budani, Sehore District, Madhya Pradesh	879000	1158000		
24.	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati, Pichhda Varg Kalyan Sangh	166-E, Muninagar, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	Heat Sehore, Sehore, MP	0	30000		
25.	Rajendra Ashram Trust	A/PO: Katiwada, District: Jabua-47885, M.P.	Village/PO: Katiwada, District: Jabua, M.P.U	562800	562800		
26.	Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban and Rural Development	Amar Nikari, Karondiya North, Sidhi (M.P.), PIN: 486861	Sarothi, Sidhi District	590000	409500		
27.	Sewa Bhazati (Madhya Pradesh)	"Matruhaya", Swami Ramkrish Nagar, Near Malka Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011 (Madhya Pradesh)	Bhopal, MP	0	675000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Shri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram	Mai Ki Bagiya, Amarkantak, Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh-484686	Lalpur (Poddi), District Shahdol, M.P.	450000	583000		
STATE NAME: MAHARASHTRA							
29.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha	16, Prakash Apartments, Katamanivai Kalyan (E), District Thane, PIN: 421306 (Maharashtra)	Village-Sakhadba, District-Thane (MS)	888000	584000		
30.	People's Education Society	18, Near Circular Road, Buldana, PIN: 443001, Maharashtra	Buldana, Maharashtra	0	30000	158000	
31.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sansthan	Wadgaon, Taluka Mulhad, District: Nanded, M.S.	Wadgaon, Nanded, MS	0	30000	158000	
32.	Smt. Laxmibai Raghooji Ingale Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Morchandi, Yavatmal, M.S.,	Changi Tq, Yavatmal, MS	0	30000		
STATE NAME: NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI							
33.	Deendayal Research Institute	HO: 7-E, Swami Ramkrish Nagar, Rani Jhansi Marg, New Delhi-110 055, BO: Village Emalia Kodar, Block Pachperwa, District Balmampur (U.P.)	Village, Majhganam in Satna District, M.P.	380000	884358		
STATE NAME : ORISSA							
34.	Aragamesee	At Goudaguda, P.O. Tentulikhuntli, District Nabrangpur, Orissa, PIN: 764070	Gouagunda, Nabrangpur District, Orissa	176032	225000		
35.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs	Village: Aswakhola, P.O. Karamul, Via: Mahimagadi, District Dhenkanal, PIN: 758014, Orissa	Betagaon, Dhenkanal District	618000	888000	594000	
36.	Bharatiya Adinijati Sevak Sangh	Thakdar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg (Link Road), New Delhi-110055	AT/PO: Sridam Chandrapur, A/PO: Podadiha and A/PO: Ambadiha in District of Mayurbhanj, Orissa	630000	378000		
37.	Bright Career Academy	Dolomandup Street, PO-Jeypore, District-Koraput, Orissa, PIN-764001	Minarballi, PO-Draguda, Bolpariguda, District-Koraput (Orissa)	1082000	1688000	1307000	
38.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust	Ulkal Branch, P.O. Satyabhamapur, District Cuttack, PIN: 754200	Vil: Gopalwedi, PO: Antamoda, District: Rayagada-765001 (Orissa)	374789	230000		
39.	Keonjhar Integrated Rural Development & Training Institute	AT: Harichandapur, PO: Halchandapur, District: Keonjhar, PIN: 758028, Orissa	Budhalheman, District Keonjhar, Orissa	0	30000		
40.	Koraput Development Foundation	Lingaraj Nagar, Jeypore-765001, District Koraput, Orissa	Village/Block: Nandapur, District: District Koraput, Orissa	247500	6300000		
41.	Marr-Munning Ashram	At-Aurobindo Nagar, Jeypore, Koraput District-76401, Orissa	At/PO: Pedavealada, Via: Bandhugau, District: Koraput, Orissa	964575	964585	481000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	NYSADARI	H.O. Santhapur, Via Gondia, Dhenkanal, Orissa, PIN: 7590186	Hukumtola, Block: Muniguda, District: Raygada, Orissa	649984	920000		
43.	Prakalpa	(1) Regd. Off: A/P.O. Jyotipur, District Keonjhar, Orissa, PIN: 758046, (2) Adm. Off: At-College Road, PO/Dist.-Keonjhar-758001, Orissa	Village: Mashinebila, Block: Ghatagaou, District: Keonjhar, Orissa	43211	593111	458000	
44.	Sarvodaya Samiti	Gandhi Nagar, Koraput-764020, Orissa	At/PO: Koraput, District: Koraput, Orissa	1054843	1239800	720000	
45.	Servants of India Society	at-Thakur Bapa Ashram, Raygada- 765001 (Orissa)	At-Raygada, District: Raygada, Orissa	401802	282552	233128	
46.	Seva Samaj	A/P.O. Gunupur, District Raygada, PIN-765002, Orissa	Village: Gunupur, District Raygada-765002, Orissa	450000	455000	375500	
47.	Shri Ramakrishna Ashram	At Baderohila, P.O. Kadalimunda, District Angul, Orissa, PIN: 759126	Village: Baderohila, PO: Kadalimunda, District: Angul	324000	1152982		
48.	Social Education for Environment and Development	N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayepail, Bhubaneswar-751015 (Orissa)	Village: Tandepail, Kurukunda Block, District: Malkangiri	0	587000		
49.	Social Welfare and Rural Development (SWARD)	At-Balijoranda, PO: Bainsia, Via: Mahimagadi, District: Dhenkanal, PIN: 759014, Orissa	At: Ramei, District: Dhenkanal, Orissa	0	309000	324000	
50.	Society for Nature And Health (SNEH)	Regd. Off-A-17, Bhauma Nagar, Unit- IV, Bhubaneswar-751001 (Orissa), Admins Off-Plot No. 357/3472, Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751013 (Orissa)	At-Banuguda, PO-Chalkona, Bissankatak, District-Raygada, Orissa	598000	429500	1002000	
51.	Tagore Society for Rural Development	A-47, Rameswapatnam, Mausima Square, Bhubaneswar-751002 (Orissa)	Martalguda, Via-Kampeda, Korkonda, District-Malkangiri	659853	525500		
STATE NAME: RAJASTHAN							
52.	Jangali Mahila Vikas Sansthan	Anurag Niwas, Ranthambhore Road, Sawai Madhopur-322001, Rajasthan	VII-Mainpura, Sawaimadhopur Block and District, Rajasthan	682500	852000	1082000	
53.	Lok Bharatiya Pratishthan Badkai	PO: Dungle, PIN: 312402, District: Chittor, Rajasthan	Bansi, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	0	30000	147000	
54.	Mewar Senik Siksha Samiti	Hinda, Tehsil-Balsabnagar, Bhinder, District-Udaipur, Rajasthan, PIN-313803	Bhinder, Tehsil-Balsabnagar, District-Udaipur	12080000	723000	1302880	1153000
55.	Rajasthan Bai Kalyan Samiti	Jhadol, District Udaipur, Rajasthan- 313702	Jhadol, District Udaipur, Rajasthan	390000	848000	537000	
STATE NAME: TAMIL NADU							
56.	Centre for Rural Economic Development and Industrial Training	24, Gudupakkam Village, Puduchathiram PO, Thiruvetlar, PIN: 602107, T.N.	Chinna Aruvangadu, District Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	0	30000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE NAME: UTTAR PRADESH							
57.	Agargami Seva Sansthan	Twariganj, PO: Jugour, Lucknow, U.P.	Village: Razderva, PO: Manakpur, District: Balrampur	650000	450000	559000	
58.	Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan	261, Hind Nagar, Kanpur Road, Lucknow-23	Kaighari, Hujurpur, District Behraich, U.P.	618000			
STATE NAME: WEST BENGAL							
59.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga)	Beldanga Tribal Welfare Centre, P.O. Beldanga, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	Village: Sangardighi, District Midnapore (WB)	2018000	4456000		

Special Armed Forces Act, 1958

2686. SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Armed Forces Act, 1958 promulgated in some parts of North Eastern States specially in Nagaland and Manipur;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to repeal or withdraw the Special Armed Forces Act, 1958 from Nagaland and Manipur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the Human Rights conditions in North Eastern States and Manipur in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended as 'The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers (Amendment) Act, 1972' is applicable to all North Eastern States. In exercise of the powers conferred under section 3 of the Act, the whole of the States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur excluding the Imphal Municipal area, 34 Police Stations in Tripura (28 Police Stations in full & 6 Police Stations in part), Tirap and Changlang districts in Arunachal Pradesh and 20 km. Belt in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland bordering Assam have been declared as 'disturbed areas'.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to withdraw application of the Act in question from Nagaland and Manipur excluding the Imphal Municipal area.

(d) Strict instructions have been given to the Security Forces to observe the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India in their judgement dated 27.11.1997 and do's & don'ts issued by the Army Headquarters, which are binding.

Potable Water from River Narmada

2687. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey regarding potable water from river Narmada in Shahganj, Bhopal was conducted by Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the project report submitted to the Union Government;

(d) the detailed estimated cost of the project and ways to finance the project together with the share of State Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(e) whether the Central Public Health Engineering and Environmental Organization has cleared the project;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the project is likely to be started and the proposed date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation had prepared Detailed Project Report (DPR) for drawal

of 196 million liters per day mld of raw water from Narmada river through intake at Hirani village near Shahganj and pumping the same after treatment through 87 kms. long pipe-line upto the proposed Master Balancing Reservoir at Jail Hill at an estimated cost of Rs. 285 crore.

(c) Public Health Engineering Department of Govt. of Madhya Pradesh had subsequently submitted a modified DPR at an estimated cost of Rs. 298 crore based on the same source, i.e. Narmada river at Hirani village near Shahganj.

(d) The State Government has informed that the estimated cost at current prices is Rs. 300 crore approximately which is proposed to be funded as under:

(i) Special Central assistance from GOI	Rs. 100 crore
(ii) Loan assistance from HUDCO	Rs. 100 crore
(iii) Budgetary support from State Government	Rs. 100 crore

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Modified DPR submitted by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has been examined from technical angle by the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) and necessary comments have been sent to the State Department for clarifications/compliance.

(g) State Government has not indicated any definite

time for starting and completing the project.

Families Covered under Special Component Plan

2688. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families covered under the special Component Plan formulated for the members of the Scheduled Tribes during the years 2001-2003, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for the said period;

(c) whether the target fixed has been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) In addition to the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan, number of Central/State sector Schemes are being implemented by the States/UTs for economic development of Scheduled Tribes under TSP Strategy. As per reports received from the State Governments/UTs, statement indicating the state-wise targets and achievements under point 11(b) of the 20 point programme during 2001-02 and 2002-03 is enclosed.

Some of the States have not achieved the targets due to various States specific reasons including financial constraints. Further, the newly created States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have not reported achievements during these years leading to shortfall in overall achievement.

Statement

State-wise Targets and Achievements under point 11(b) of 20 point programme during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155000	51870	155000	96440
2.	Assam	40000	56022	40000	42928
3.	Bihar	10900	5199	5165	5429
4.	Gujarat	88600	107356	85000	96762

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4500	8459	4600	4888
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1200	3228	1200	—
7.	Karnataka	29000	31625	29000	16589
8.	Kerala	5000	1435	5000	1066
9.	Madhya Pradesh	209100	213979	210000	220299
10.	Maharashtra	135000	48777	135000	53799
11.	Manipur	5000	3683	5000	2425
12.	Orissa	107696	73764	107696	75732
13.	Rajasthan	73000	85256	73500	87217
14.	Sikkim	5000	5015	5000	3979
15.	Tamil Nadu	11250	14824	11250	9870
16.	Tripura	12200	13905	12200	10616
17.	Uttar Pradesh	927	1133	927	486
18.	West Bengal	33700	29289	33700	32234
19.	Jharkhand	115100	—	115100	—
20.	Chhattisgarh	98000	122	98000	—
21.	Uttaranchal	3500	1106	3500	2415
22.	A&N islands	1629	1009	1629	1881
23.	Daman & Diu	565	615	600	783
Total		1145867	756671	1138067	765838

[*Translation*]

Assistance from ADB for Drinking Water Projects

2689. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has sanctioned any financial assistance for drinking water supply project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise drinking water projects on which the above amount is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

As per information made available by Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs, Department of Economic Affairs, there have been agreements signed with Asian Development Bank for financial assistance, *inter-alia*, for drinking water supply in the following cases:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Loan Amount (US \$m)	Approx. Amount for Water Supply (US \$m)
1.	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project	80.00	40.00
2.	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development	250.00	180.00
3.	Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project	145.00	60.00
4.	Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	350.00	120.00
5.	Urban Water Supply & Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh	200.00	115.00

[English]

Setting up of Grain Banks

2690. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up grain banks in chronically food scarce areas in the country;

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

(c) whether any location has been identified in Tamil Nadu particularly in Palani;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Village Grain Banks in tribal Villages in 13 States since 1996-97 with the objective to take preventive

measures against death of children due to mal-nutrition in selected remote and backward tribal areas as identified by the Central Planning Committee (CPC). These areas are generally food scarcity areas. The Committee had identified 370 Blocks in 52 Districts in the 13 States. State-wise list is enclosed as statement. However, the list is indicative, and the States are free to implement the scheme wherever there is any threat of food scarcity.

(c) to (e) The following areas are covered by the CPC in Tamil Nadu:

Districts	Blocks
(i) Villupuram RP Distt.	(i) Vellimalai (Kalrayan Hills)
(ii) Salem	(ii) Valavandhinanu (Kolli Hills)

As already mentioned, the list is indicative and the State can implement the scheme wherever there is fear of food scarcity and malnutrition.

Statement

List of Block in Areas Identified by Central Planning Committee on Preventive Measures to check deaths of children in Backward and Remote Tribal Areas

Sl.No.	Districts	Mandal (Block)
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Mahboobnagar	1. Amarabad 2. Balamur 3. Achampet 4. Lingala
2.	Kurnool	1. Atmakur 2. Peda Gottapally 3. Bandi Atmakur 4. Velugodu
3.	Prakasam	1. Dornal 2. Yerragondapalem 3. Pullala Cheruvu 4. Pedda Aarda Veedu 5. Ardha Veedu 6. Giddalur 7. Santhamagulur 8. Martur 9. Chinnaganjam 10. Vulavapadu 11. Kandukur 12. Tangutur 13. Ongole
4.	Guntur	1. Veldurthi 2. Maacherla 3. Durgi 4. Tanali

1	2	3
		5. Reppalle
		6. Bapatla
		7. Karlapalem
		8. Ponnuru
		9. Guntur
		10. Tadikonda
		11. Tadepalli
		12. Mangalagiri
		13. Sathenappli
		14. Koshuru
		15. Atchampeta
		16. Bellamkonda
		17. Narsaraopeta
		18. Nekerkallu
		19. Chilikaluripeta
		20. Rompicherla
		21. Bollapalli
		22. Piduguralla
		23. Datchepalli
		24. Machavaram
		25. Macherla
		26. Durgi
		27. Valdurthi
5.	Nalgonda	1. Chanadampeta
6.	Ranga Reddy	1. Vikarabad 2. Pudur 3. Paddamul 4. Kulkscherla 5. Gendeedu 6. Pargi 7. Basheerabad

1	2	3
---	---	---

BIHAR

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| <p>1. Gumla</p> | <p>1. Bishanpur</p> <p>2. Ghaghra</p> <p>3. Chainpur</p> <p>4. Dumri</p> <p>5. Raidih</p> <p>6. Gumla</p> <p>7. Sisai</p> <p>8. Verno</p> <p>9. Kamdara</p> <p>10. Basia</p> <p>11. Paikot</p> <p>12. Simdaga</p> <p>13. Kolebira</p> <p>14. Bano</p> <p>15. Jaldega</p> <p>16. Thethaitanagar</p> <p>17. Kurdag</p> <p>18. Bolba</p> | <p>1. Saraiyahat</p> <p>2. Jarmundi</p> <p>3. Jama</p> <p>4. Ramgarh</p> <p>5. Gopikander</p> <p>6. Katnikund</p> <p>7. Dumka</p> <p>8. Shikaripara</p> <p>9. Rameshwar</p> <p>10. Masalia</p> <p>11. Kundshit</p> |
|-----------------|---|--|

2. Dumka

1	2	3
---	---	---

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| <p>3. Godda</p> <p>4. Sahebganj</p> | <p>5. Garhwa</p> | <p>12. Nala</p> <p>13. Jamtara</p> <p>14. Narayanpur</p> <p>1. Maharama</p> <p>2. Meghama</p> <p>3. Boarijore</p> <p>4. Sundarpahari</p> <p>5. Pathargame</p> <p>6. Godda</p> <p>7. Parayahat</p> <p>8. Thakur Gangti</p> <p>1. Sahebganj</p> <p>2. Borio</p> <p>3. Rajihari</p> <p>4. Ramj mahal</p> <p>5. Barharwa</p> <p>6. Pathna</p> <p>7. Barhait</p> <p>8. Litiapara</p> <p>9. Amarpara</p> <p>10. Hiranpur</p> <p>11. Pakur</p> <p>12. Maheshpur</p> <p>13. Pakuria</p> <p>1. Bhawantipur</p> <p>2. Majhiaon</p> <p>3. Untari</p> <p>4. Dhurki</p> <p>5. Meral (Piprakalan)</p> <p>6. Garhwa</p> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|
-

1	2	3
		7. Ranka
		8. Bhandaria
6. Palamu		1. Chainpur
		2. Bishrampur
		3. Husainsbad
		4. Hariharganj
		5. Chhatarpur
		6. Patan
		7. Manatu
		8. Panki
		9. Lasliganj
		10. Daktonganj
		11. Barwadih
		12. Bakumath
		13. Manika
		14. Dhandwa
		15. Latehar
		16. Garu
		17. Mahuadanr
GUJARAT		
1. Bharuch		1. Valiya
2. Kutch		1. Bhachau
		2. Rapar
3. Danashantha		1. Palanpur (Ameergarh pocket)
		2. Danta
KERALA		
1. Palakkad		1. Attappady
2. Waynad		1. Mananthavady
		2. S. Bathery
		3. Kalpetta

1	2	3
3. Idukky		1. Thodupuzha
		2. Devipulam
		3. Idukky
		4. Nedumkandam
		5. Kattappua
		6. Azhulta
		7. Asimali
		8. Elamdesam
4. Malappuram		1. Nilambur
5. Kozhikoda		1. Koduvally
		2. Kunnammal
		3. Perambara
MADHYA PRADESH		
1. Jhabua		1. Jhabua
		2. Rama
		3. Ranapur
		4. Meghnagar
		5. Thandle
		6. Petlawad
		7. Udaigarh
		8. Bhabre
		9. Jobat
		10. Kathiawada
		11. Sondwa
		12. Alirajpur
2. Mandla		1. Mandla
		2. Nainpur
		3. Mohgaon
		4. Bichhia
		5. Mawai

1	2	3
		6. Ghughri
		7. Dindori
		8. Samnapur
		9. Bajag
		10. Amarpur
		11. Karanjia
		12. Niwas
		13. Shahpura
		14. Mahadwani
		15. Bijadandi Naraingunj
3. Bastar		1. Jagdalpur
		2. Bastar
		3. Bakewand
		4. Lohandiguda
		5. Tokapal
		6. Bastanar
		7. Geedam
		8. Dentawada
		9. Kuakonda
		10. Katakalyan
		11. Bijapur
		12. Bhairamgarh
		13. Bhopal Patnam
		14. Usoor
		15. Sukma
		16. Konta
		17. Darbha
		18. Chhindgarh
		19. Kanker
		20. Narharpur

1	2	3
		21. Charema
		22. Bhanupratappur
		23. Durgkondal
		24. Kaskal
		25. Baderajpur
		26. Farasgaon
		27. Kondagaon
		28. Makdi
		29. Ahtagarh
		30. Kollibeda
		31. Narainpur
		32. Drocha
4. Surguja		1. Ambikapur
		2. Batoli
		3. Sitapur
		4. Rajpur
		5. Lakhanpur
		6. Lundre
		7. Mainpet
		8. Surajpur
		9. Udaipur
		10. Pratappur
		11. Pramnagar
		12. Ramanujnagar
		13. Odgi
		14. Bhaiyathan
		15. Baikunthpur
		16. Sonhat
		17. Manendragarh
		18. Khadgava

1	2	3
---	---	---

19. Bharatpur
20. Ranchandrapur
21. Balrampur
22. Waldrefnagar
23. Kusmi
24. Shankergarh

MAHARASHTRA

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Amravati | 1. Dharni |
| | 2. Chikaldara |
| 2. Gadchiroli | 1. Gadchiroli |
| | 2. Bhemragad |
| | 3. Ahari |
| 3. Nasik | 1. Nasik |
| | 2. Kalwan |
| 4. Dhulia | 1. Taldeo |
| 5. Thana | 1. Jawahar |
| | 2. Dahanu |
| 6. Nanded | 1. Kirwat |

MANIPUR

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Chandel | 1. Chandel |
| | 2. Chakpikarong |
| | 3. Tengnoupal |
| | 4. Machi |
| 2. Churachandpur | 1. Thanlon |
| | 2. Tipaimukh |
| | 3. Henglep |
| | 4. Singhat |
| 3. Tamenglong | 1. Tamai |
| | 2. Tousem |
| | 3. Tamenglong |
-

1	2	3
---	---	---

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| | | 4. Longpi |
| | | 5. Nungba |
| 4. Senapati | | 1. Senapati |
| | | 2. Saikul |
| | | 3. Kongpokpi |
| | | 4. Mao |

ORISSA

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Koraput | 1. Koraput |
| | 2. Pottangi |
| | 3. Semiliguda |
| | 4. Dasmanthpur |
| | 5. Lamtaput |
| | 6. Nandapur |
| | 7. Narayanpatna |
| | 8. Laxmipur |
| | 9. Bandhugaon |
| | 10. Jeypore |
| | 11. Boipariguda |
| | 12. Kundra |
| | 13. Boriguma |
| | 14. Kotpad |
| 2. Malkangiri | 1. Malkangiri |
| | 2. Korkunda |
| | 3. Kalimala |
| | 4. Podia |
| | 5. Pathili |
| | 6. Khairput |
| | 7. Kudmulguma |
| 3. Nawarangpur | 1. Nawarangpur |
| | 2. Chandandi |
-

1	2	3
		3. Dabugaon
		4. Jharigaon
		5. Kosagumuda
		6. Nandahandi
		7. Papadehandi
		8. Raighar
		9. Tantulikhunti
		10. Umerkote
4.	Rayagada	1. Rayagada
		2. Kalyansinghpur
		3. Koshiपुर
		4. Kohnara
		5. Gunupur
		6. Gudari
		7. Padampur
		8. Ramanguda
		9. Bissam-Cuttack
		10. Munigude
		11. Chandrapur
5.	Kalahandi	1. Thuamul Rampur
		2. Lanjigarh
6.	Nowapara	1. Nowapara
		2. Khariar
		3. Sinapali
		4. Boden
		5. Komne
7.	Bolangir	1. Bolangir
		2. Puintala
		3. Luisinga
		4. Agalpur

1	2	3
		5. Tantulikhunti (Gudvola)
		6. Doagam
		7. Titilagarh
		8. Saintala
		9. Duraikela
		10. Bangemunda
		11. Muribahal
		12. Patnagarh
		13. Khaprakhole
		14. Balpeda
8.	Sonepur	1. Sonepur
		2. Tarva
		3. Binka
		4. Dungleipalli
		5. Birmaharajpur
		6. Ulunda
RAJASTHAN		
1.	Banswada	1. Kushalgarh
		2. Pipal Khoont
		3. Sajjagarh
2.	Udaipur	1. Kotra
TRIPURA		
1.	North-District	1. Kumarghat
		2. Panisagar
		3. Dasda
		4. Pacharthai
2.	Dhalai	1. Salema
		2. Dumburagar
		3. Chaumanu
		4. Manu

1	2	3
3.	West District	1. Jirania 2. Mohanpur 3. Bishelgarh 4. Jampurijala 5. Mandal 6. Khowai 7. Tuleshikhar 8. Taliamura 9. Malaghar
4.	South District	1. Amarpur 2. Karbook 3. Satchand 4. Rupaichari 5. Matarbai 6. Kille 7. Bagafa
TAMILNADU		
1.	Villupuram RP Distt.	1. Vellimalai (Kalrayan Hills)
2.	Salem	1. Vatavandhinanu (Kolli Hills)
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Dehradun	1. Jaunsar Bhavar
WEST BENGAL		
1.	Purulia District	1. Balrampur-Araha 2. Barmundi 3. Burdwan

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Madarsa Board

2691. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a Central Madarsa Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(d) the aims and objectives of the board; and

(e) the amount likely to be incurred on the functioning of the board every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, 'Sir'.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

Development of Cities

2692. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes proposed during this year for the development of cities of various States, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose; State-wise;

(c) whether the State Governments have submitted any proposals in this regard;

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

(e) whether the World Bank is providing any financial assistance for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the project-wise details thereof and the projects on which the work is in progress?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*[English]***Urban Population**

2693. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been estimated that half of the population will live in urban areas in 2025;

(b) if so, whether it has also been estimated that one third population will be living in slums and below poverty line conditions; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prepare blue print to prevent such an alarming situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has no such estimated data on Urban population/slum population for the year 2025.

(c) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Centres of Excellence in Higher Education Sector

2694. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project proposals for establishment of centres of excellence in higher education sector in Andhra Pradesh have been received;

(b) if so, the details of projects and assistance sought thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has received seven proposals from Universities under the scheme of Universities with Potential for Excellence and 16 proposals from Colleges in Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme of Colleges with Potential for Excellence as per details given in the Statement enclosed. One of the universities, namely, University of Hyderabad has been

selected under the scheme of Universities with Potential for Excellence. However, no selection has so far been made under the scheme of Colleges with Potential for Excellence.

Statement

List of the Universities and Colleges of (Andhra Pradesh State) submitted their proposals for Excellence are as under:

Name of the Universities

1. Kakatiya University
2. Nagarjuna University
3. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
4. Sri Venkateshwara University
5. Andhra University
6. Osmania University
7. Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning

Name of the Colleges recommended by their concerned Universities of A.P.

1. Osmania University College for Women, Koti, Hyderabad
2. Nizam College, Hyderabad
3. St. Frances College for Women, Begumpet, Hyderabad
4. Ch. S.D. St. Theresa's Autonomous Colleges for Women, Eluru, West Godavari District.
5. St. Joseph's Autonomous College for Women, Vishakhapatnam.
6. D.K. Government Degree College for Women College, Nellore
7. Basant Theose College, Madanapalli.
8. Jawahar Bharti College, Kavali
9. Singareni Collieries Women's Degree College, Kothagudem Dist. Khammam.
10. SRR Govt. Degree College, Karimnagar
11. University Arts & Science College, Subedare, Warangal

12. Andhra Loyola College, Vijaywada
13. Maris Stella College, Vijaywada
14. P.S. Siddhartha College of Arts and Science, Vijaywada
15. SSBN Degree College, Anantpur
16. Sri Ram Krishna Degree College, Nandyal, Kumool

Sky Bus Projects

2695. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board has recommended sky bus as a public transport option;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has set any target date to complete the project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that no recommendation for Sky Bus as a public transport option has been made by it.

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

Setting up of Regional Centre

2696. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students aspiring to go to foreign countries from Southern India have to travel to Delhi for endorsement and attestation;

(b) if so, whether Southern States are demanding for establishment of Regional Centre for this purpose at Hyderabad or Chennai;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) A Regional Authentication Centre is already functioning from January 2004 at Thiruvananthapuram for authentication of educational qualifications besides the Centre at Delhi.

(b) to (d) No demand for setting up of Regional Centre at Hyderabad or Chennai has been received from the State Governments. However, to mitigate the problems of the students aspiring to go to foreign countries, Government of India has already authorized in July 2004 the Education Departments of the State Governments to authenticate the educational certificates of persons going abroad.

Admission of SC/ST Candidates in IITs and IIMs

2697. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled and admitted in Indian Institute of Technologies and Indian Institute of Managements during the last five years, category-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether admission of SC and ST is very low as against reservation of 15% and 7.5% respectively.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measure being taken by the Government to ensure admission of SC/ST as per reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

NGOs Engaged in Development of Primitive Tribes

2698. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 dated July 20, 2004 and state:

(a) the names of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in the development of primitive tribes in Orissa;

(b) the grants received by these NGOs during each of the last three years; and

(c) the specific work taken up by these NGOs in the development of primitive tribes in these years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) The details of the names and addresses of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) funded, amount released and activities sanctioned during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Names and addresses of NGOs	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Activities sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Society for welfare of Weaker Section, Parlakhemundi, Dist: Gajapati, Orissa	2001-02	4.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Micro-planning — Self help group — Exposure — Revolving funds — Horticulture plantation — Legal aid camp — Training on agriculture — Irrigation — Construction of training centre — Administrative cost
2.	PRAKALPA, Gourtota Sahi (behind Telephone Exchange), PO: Keonjhar, District: Keonjhar, Orissa	2001-02	10.84	1. Comprehensive Socio-Economic Development Project (SHGs Education, Health, Agriculture, Training Programmes etc.)
		2003-04	4.00	2. Revolving Fund & Agriculture Activities
3.	Organisation for Social Change and Rural Development (OSCARD), A/85, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	2001-02	4.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Incentives to SHGs — Village Sanitation Programme — Working Expenditure for Agro Demonstration Farm. — Training in Woolen Craft/Jute Craft/Bamboo/Terra Cotta/SGHs — Cotta/SGHs — Cost of Agro-Demonstration Farm — Salary to Programme Management — Over Head Expenditure like TA, Telephone Charges & Printing Charges etc. — House Rent
4.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), AT/PO-KIIT, Bhubaneswar-751024, Orissa	2001-02	23.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Leadership Training — Training in appropriate agricultural practices (SALT) — Training to women on self help. — Training on bee keeping. — Distribution of seed and fertilizers — Herbal plantation

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Kitchen garden — Revolving fund for MFP — Salary — Project Office Rent — TA, DA and other contingencies. — Cost of monitoring. — Plantation — Land Development
5.	Banbasi Seva Prakalapa, Braja Vihar, Bhawanipatna, District: Kalahandi, Orissa	2003-04	15.60	Socio-Economic Development programmes.

Development Proposals from Assam

(Rs. in lakh)

2699. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:
Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals submitted by the
Government of Assam to the Development of North East
Region (DONER) during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned during the
said period and fund sanctioned, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to open
an office in the North East Region in near future;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Since
inception of the Department of Development of North
Eastern Region in September 2001 till 2003-04,
the Government of Assam submitted 285 priority
proposals.

(b) The number of projects sanctioned and funds
released during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of Projects	Funds Released
2001-2002	31	3915.00
2002-2003	11	3915.00
2003-2004	10	3547.17
Total	52	11377.17

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern
Region extends financial assistance for specific
development projects. This Ministry do not implement
projects and therefore, there is no need for an office in
the North Eastern Region.

**Power Generated through Renewable Energy
Sources**

2700. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the
Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan provided by IREDA for
implementation of projects under renewable energy source
sector to Maharashtra during the last two years and the
current financial year, till date;

(b) the power being generated through renewable
energy source at present in Maharashtra and per unit
generating cost thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for financial as well as technical assistance for the implementation of projects under renewable energy programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has sanctioned loans of Rs. 117.30 crore and disbursed Rs. 106.34 crore for various renewable energy projects in Maharashtra during the last two years and the current financial year upto the 31st July, 2004.

(b) Grid interactive renewable power projects with an aggregate capacity of 645 MW have been installed in Maharashtra as on 31.3.2004. These projects are expected to generate about 1122 million units of electricity per year at an average capacity utilization factor of around 20%. The power generation from grid interactive renewable power projects is being purchased at Rs. 3.05 for biomass power and Rs. 3.50 for wind power per unit by the State utility.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has been supporting proposals received from States, including Maharashtra as per the provisions of various renewable energy schemes.

Brain-Drain

2701. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large sale brain-drain of IIT professionals to other countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of IIT qualified professionals from Andhra Pradesh who went abroad during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to contain the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) No record of the number of ITT

professionals leaving the country is being maintained centrally. Most of the students go abroad for higher studies or employment after completing their undergraduate studies. Several measures have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimize the outflow of professionals from various fields and also to attract Scientists and technologists settled abroad to return to India. Some of these measures are:

- (i) Setting up of more centres of excellence/ advanced studies in the universities and academic institutions.
- (ii) Science and Technology based training for entrepreneurial development.
- (iii) Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of Science and Technology.
- (iv) Increasing the number and amount of fellowships for M. Tech programme as a result of which, more students have started joining the M. Tech. programme.
- (v) Early Faculty Induction Programme which aims at attracting bright and young undergraduate students in Engineering and Technology/ Pharmacy/Architecture etc. to take teaching as their career.
- (vi) Appointment of NRIs and persons of Indian Origin in the permanent faculty positions in the IITs.
- (vii) IITs have also established Innovation and Incubation Centres which encourage students to start their own enterprises after graduation.
- (viii) Encouraging graduate students of continue work on sponsored research projects which have been funded by various agencies.
- (ix) Conduct of counseling sessions for career options of students and taking necessary steps for recruitment of students in Indian industries and organizations registered in India.

[Translation]

Shramik Vidyapeeth

2702. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there exists Shramik Vidyapeeth in Satna district headquarters in Madhya Pradesh, whose name has been changed to Jan Shikshan Sansthan;

(b) if so, the total funds allocated to said institute after being renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan till date;

(c) total number of labourer's families trained therein and made self-reliant;

(d) the details of material provided to said institute by various units located in Satna district;

(e) whether large scale corruption took place at said institute;

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

(g) whether activities of said institute have been closed; and

(h) if so, the action taken by the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total grant released to Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Satna is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2000-2001	18.00
2001-2002	23.28
2002-2003	05.00
2003-2004	10.00
Total	56.28

(c) As per the scheme of JSS, the vocational training is to be provided to neo-literates and other people belonging to socio-economically disadvantaged section of the society. In the last three years, JSS, Satna has trained 3165 persons in different vocational programmes.

(d) As per information from JSS Satna, various training and office equipment, furniture etc. have been donated by units from time to time.

(e) and (f) No such instances have come to notice.

(g) and (h) There is a dispute regarding Chairmanship of the JSS Satna which is pending with the State Government for a decision. This has led to activities being curtailed. An interim Administrator has been appointed by Government of India to look after the management of the JSS.

Financial Assistance to Ashram Schools

2703. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ashram Schools to which financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the details of voluntary organizations which have been provided financial assistance during the last three years till date for organizing seminar and workshops, subject-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working of Home Guards

2704. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of home guards working throughout the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of permanent home guards and those working on temporary basis as on date;

(c) whether the Government is aware that thousands of home guards working for the last 20 years have not been regularised so far;

(d) if so, whether the Government is formulating any scheme to regularise them;

(e) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be formulated;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether these personnel work in collaboration with police also and are deployed at police stations, Government buildings and some times on border also; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Home Guards is a body of volunteers embodied by, and under the control of the State Governments. The required number of Home Guards are called up for duty by the State Governments from time to time as and when the need arises. Specific details of actual number of Home Guards called up for duty in various States at any point of time are not maintained by the Central Government.

(b) Home Guards is an organization of volunteers drawn from all walks of life who are enrolled and trained to perform specific jobs and functions as and when the need arises. The question of such volunteers having regular or temporary status does not arise.

(c) to (f) Does not arise.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) The details are not maintained by the Central Government.

[English]

Sending of Teachers Abroad

2705. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to send teachers abroad to teach Sanskrit, Hindi and Hindustani music for North Indians living in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of teachers sent to various countries alongwith the terms and conditions of their payment and service;

(c) whether the Government is aware that a large number of Tamilians are living in South Africa, English Guyana etc.

(d) if so, whether the Government has a proposal to send Tamil teachers and Karnatic music teachers to promote the Tamil language and culture for the benefit of Tamil origin living in these countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) During 1993-94, Educational Consultants of India Limited had entered into an agreement with Ministry of Education, Government of Singapore for secondment of 20 Tamil teachers from India. Against the requirement of 20 teachers, 18 teachers took up the assignment. Ed. CIL was paid service charges for the secondment services.

However, at present there is no proposal to send Tamil teachers and Karnatic music teachers to any country.

Assistance under ICDS

2706. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the World Bank under ICDS during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments especially Gujarat Government has utilized the financial assistance provided by the Union Government and the World Bank;

(c) if so, the details of projects in which these funds have been utilized, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not utilizing the funds fully so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) During the last three years, World Bank assisted ICDS-II Project in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, ICDS component of Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring (APER) Programme in Andhra Pradesh and ICDS-III Project in Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa & Uttaranchal and also including training component (UDISHA) throughout the country have been under implementation. Financial assistance provided by the World Bank on account of these projects is as follows:

Project	(US \$Million)		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
ICDS-II	32.93	15.98	Nil
ICDS APER	Nil	38.34	17.58
ICDS-III	33.31	60.88	1.66
Total	66.24	115.20	19.24

(b) to (d) State-wise details of funds released for ICDS (General), World Bank assisted ICDS Projects and Training of ICDS functionaries (Udisha) are given in the Statements-I to III enclosed. Number of projects sanctioned and operationalised State-wise and year-wise for the last three years is given in the Statement-IV enclosed. Funds remaining unutilized in a financial year are utilized in the subsequent year.

Statement I

Funds released by GOI and Expenditure reported by States under ICDS scheme (General) during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT-wise	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04
		Released	Expd.	Released	Expd.	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6580.61	6873.30	8564.65	8814.51	8364.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1895.39	1760.00	2522.72	1525.33	1552.73
3.	Assam	6188.61	4476.29	7988.33	3891.78	4388.91
4.	Bihar	2145.11	1863.42	1934.97	2096.66	1754.59
5.	Goa	339.35	336.92	430.75	343.50	418.72
6.	Gujarat	8070.09	4365.43	6905.28	7850.31	9112.10
7.	Haryana	3660.50	3261.57	4297.19	3839.45	4019.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1984.42	1605.23	1233.77	1753.07	1588.66
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2739.16	2199.85	3666.22	2215.91	2074.09
10.	Karnataka	7660.68	7329.77	10541.29	9783.50	10622.14
11.	Kerala	3516.30	3497.13	5895.08	5175.53	5527.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3771.08	3879.80	6040.51	6588.83	7457.79
13.	Maharashtra	10193.48	8916.65	12199.16	12253.85	13824.43
14.	Manipur	901.07	1099.64	2360.055	1381.33	1413.99
15.	Meghalaya	1060.15	694.32	1156.87	724.84	876.52
16.	Mizoram	572.95	737.98	1139.16	876.66	832.80
17.	Nagaland	1907.00	1657.00	2376.47	1932.72	1486.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Orissa	6881.86	6992.37	8676.42	7101.40	10387.11
19.	Punjab	3730.77	2985.66	3677.09	4026.29	4432.80
20.	Rajasthan	5947.07	5267.88	7324.27	7330.94	8042.75
21.	Sikkim	192.35	174.26	280.965	177.61	173.69
22.	Tamil Nadu	9289.80	8084.64	13410.76	10000.63	8453.73
23.	Tripura	1481.36	738.69	1333.22	1063.93	1797.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12696.42	9870.26	9249.89	13477.74	14303.96
25.	West Bengal	12650.02	9829.23	16229.63	14761.01	14820.34
26.	Chhattisgarh	1800.79	1789.09	2934.24	2736.43	3157.19
27.	Uttaranchal	1246.76	836.21	836.21	1228.09	1282.83
28.	Jharkhand	1961.66	3307.85	4767.38	928.00	1881.25
Union Territories						
29.	Delhi	796.41	781.23	986.18	1083.75	1159.21
30.	Pondicherry	154.85	181.11	237.09	229.63	203.36
31.	Andaman & Nico.	154.85	138.11	164.32	149.08	189.70
32.	Chandigarh	93.35	93.35	121.50	121.50	140.11
33.	Dadra & Nagar Hav.	31.85	30.60	42.00	41.61	48.50
34.	Daman & Diu	37.45	35.00	43.24	38.70	41.41
35.	Lakshadweep	31.62	27.78	30.83	30.95	38.58
Total		122365.19	105717.62	150497.71	135575.07	145867.51

Statement II

*World Bank assisted ICDS-II/III/APER Projects
Project/Statewise and year wise funds released & expenditure
incurred during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		Total	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. ICDS-II Project [Ended on 30.9.2002]									
1.	Madhya Pradesh	6000.00	5161.00	7885.83	7401.50	0.00	0.00	13885.83	12562.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	600.00	1910.65	3763.69	1331.07	0.00	0.00	4363.69	3241.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Bihar	1000.00	2765.63	5251.20	2665.43	0.00	0.00	6251.20	5431.06
4.	Jharkhand	400.00	1588.51	1432.25	520.01	0.00	0.00	1832.25	2108.52
5.	Andhra Pradesh (*)	5000.00	2515.28	4749.60	722.98	0.00	0.00	9749.60	3238.26
Sub-Total-I		13000.00	13941.07	23082.57	12640.99	0.00	0.00	36082.57	26582.06
B. Original ICDS-III Project									
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2526.00	4206.09	4053.00	2231.55	4500.00	3937.98	11079.00	10375.62
2.	Rajasthan	3500.00	3406.00	3355.00	3914.22	3200.00	3434.78	10055.00	10755.00
3.	Maharashtra	0.00	2399.16	6124.00	5209.06	5200.00	4087.01	11324.00	11695.23
4.	Kerala	2900.00	1801.44	426.00	2738.36	4000.00	2393.28	7326.00	6933.08
5.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	569.86	0.00	1076.12	2000.00	559.40	2000.00	2205.38
Sub-Total III		8926.00	12382.55	13958.00	15169.31	18900.00	14412.45	41784.00	41964.31
C. Re-structured ICDS-III Project [1.10.2002 to 30.9.2004]									
1.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	858.00	1495.70	7900.00	7642.30	8758.00	9138.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	347.00	1070.00	3300.090	1037.50	3647.00	2107.50
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	569.00	413.36	3600.00	4116.49	4169.00	4529.85
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	196.00	526.03	1200.00	1122.31	1396.00	1648.34
5.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
6.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
D. Model AWCs									
1.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
2.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	737.00	0.00	737.00	0.00
3.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
4.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	344.00	0.00	344.00	0.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
6.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	469.00	0.00	469.00	0.00
Sub-Total III		0.00	0.00	1970.00	3505.09	20450.00	13918.60	22420.00	17423.69
E. ICDS-APER									
Andhra Pradesh (*)		0.00	0.00	790.00	4136.40	1745.00	3751.90	2535.00	7888.30
Grand Total		21926.00	26323.62	39800.57	35451.79	41095.00	32082.95	102821.57	93858.36

Note: 1. Andhra Pradesh was included under ICDS-II Project till 30.9.2002. Thereafter, the State has been covered under ICDS-APER up to 31.3.2004.

2. Exp. in Jharkhand during 2003-04 is upto Feb. 2004. Exp. in Chhattisgarh during 2003-04 is upto Sept. 2003. Exp. in Andhra Pradesh during 2003-04 is upto December 2003.

Statement III*World Bank assisted ICDS Training Programme—Project Udisha**Grant-in-aid released to States/UTs for implementation of Project Udisha*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Fund Released	Expenditure incurred	Fund Released	Expenditure incurred*	Fund Released	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	950.00	575.07	780.00	1283.47	1026.78	731.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	22.54	8.00	17.10	—	—
3.	Assam	55.00	117.02	132.75	96.94	101.26	98.00
4.	Bihar	—	—	78.77	116.99	—	110.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	300.00	225.16	250.00	232.55	124.00	76.68
6.	Goa	5.00	3.75	5.00	5.21	1.98	3.79
7.	Gujarat	100.00	176.00	150.00	165.55	182.44	27.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	46.09	60.63	55.86	15.00	33.34
9.	Haryana	70.00	68.93	52.22	85.38	83.84	52.50
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.00	83.26	62.53	52.24	41.79	4.49
11.	Jharkhand	20.00	30.06	100.00	38.20	—	—
12.	Karnataka	50.00	189.07	158.00	196.64	219.73	113.31
13.	Kerala	250.00	235.58	300.00	221.39	58.42	138.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	575.00	356.53	744.17	508.50	644.98	215.89
15.	Maharashtra	450.00	464.67	611.93	686.80	574.44	338.43
16.	Manipur	60.00	33.00	0.00	60.00	39.56	44.50
17.	Meghalaya	45.00	34.81	25.00	30.56	5.00	30.38
18.	Mizoram	45.00	27.28	10.28	37.64	19.83	18.06
19.	Nagaland	50.00	50.00	40.00	28.84	23.07	26.24
20.	Orissa	250.00	105.86	50.00	110.26	136.70	82.16
21.	Punjab	0.00	51.32	100.00	73.27	41.41	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	550.00	304.63	946.27	812.75	484.90	261.16
23.	Sikkim	—	6.00	—	9.58	—	3.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	115.86	48.42	400.59	401.54	390.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	40.00	47.64	70.73	50.00	25.01	45.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	750.00	454.50	356.15	560.23	291.27	452.04
27.	Uttaranchal	—	19.99	110.94	44.66	80.00	82.38
28.	West Bengal	150.00	195.24	400.00	314.41	316.35	233.10
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	3.48	0.77
30.	Chandigarh	4.00	4.00	—	2.00	2.43	—
31.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.00	0.59	—	—	—	—
33.	Delhi	25.00	57.23	28.00	19.70	13.21	11.68
34.	Lakshadweep	1.50	0.00	—	—	1.06	—
35.	Pondicherry	5.00	2.70	3.96	2.72	2.18	—
Total		5007.50	4104.38	5683.75	6320.03	4961.66	3626.49

Statement IV

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-02			2002-2003			2003-04		
		No. of ICDS Projects			No. of ICDS Projects			No. of ICDS Projects		
		Sanctioned	Targetted for operationalisation	Operational	Sanctioned	Targetted for operationalisation	Operational	Sanctioned	Targetted for operationalisation	Operational
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	286	251	363	352	350	363	354	351
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	56	49	58	56	56	58	56	57
3.	Assam	196	196	107	196	196	151	196	165	195
4.	Bihar	394	203	171	394	233	171	394	239	183
5.	Chhattisgarh	152	144	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
6.	Goa	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7.	Gujarat	227	203	218	227	227	227	227	227	227
8.	Haryana	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	121	121	113	121	121	120	121	120	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	204	152	152	204	152	152	204	168	152
12.	Karnataka	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
13.	Kerala	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	336	315	332	336	336	336	336	336	336
15.	Maharashtra	370	370	268	370	370	363	370	365	368
16.	Manipur	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
17.	Meghalaya	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
18.	Mizoram	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
19.	Nagaland	54	54	52	54	54	52	54	53	54
20.	Orissa	326	308	308	326	326	308	326	314	326
21.	Punjab	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
22.	Rajasthan	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257
23.	Sikkim	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	431	431	434	431	431	434	432	434
25.	Tripura	40	40	31	40	40	39	40	40	39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	836	561	518	836	568	518	836	614	742
27.	Uttaranchal	99	54	54	99	54	54	99	68	96
28.	West Bengal	358	336	318	358	336	340	358	346	352
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
30.	Chandigarh	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31.	Daman & Diu	29	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	28
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33.	Delhi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35.	Pondicherry	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
India		5,652	4,913	4,608	5,652	5,087	4,903	5,652	5,132	5,267

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of New Iron Mines

2707. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided the issue of acquisition of new Iron-Ore mines in the State of Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Government of India has no plan of acquisition of new Iron-Ore mines in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Discontentment of Tribals

2708. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the different Committees and Commissions had gone into indepth study to find out the reasons for discontentment of tribals in the country and resulted in unrest in Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations to tackle the problems thereof;

(c) the measures undertaken by the Centre and States to solve the problems of the tribals and control the unrest in the areas;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to check the free entry of persons and organizations which are involved in exploiting the tribals and free settlement in the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas through legislation as envisaged in Article 19(5) in sub-clause (d) and (e); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The

main findings and recommendations to tackle the problem of discontentment and unrest in Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas are largely related to loss of land, curtailment of tribal rights in forests, indebtedness and high rate of interest, rack-renting laws and exploitation by middlemen. Various welfare/development schemes are being implemented by the Centre and the State Governments with a view to solve the problems and ensure development of scheduled areas and tribal areas.

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

NHRC Workshop on Child Abuse

2709. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has organised a workshop on child abuse and rape during 2003-2004;

(b) if so, whether the workshop concluded that there was an urgent need to redefine rape and child abuse in legal terms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The National Human Rights Commission has not organised any workshop on child abuse and rape during the year 2003-2004.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Check Posts on Bangladesh Border

2710. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the distance between two BSF posts at the international border of Indo-Bangladesh;

(b) the total length of the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(c) whether the distance between two posts of BSF is quite secure and concrete to check infiltration;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to reduce the distance between two check posts to check infiltration and free movement of the robbers, burglars and other criminals of Bangladesh effectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) The total length of the Indo-Bangladesh border (IBB) is 4,095.7 kms. Presently, the average distance between two BSF BOPs on this border is 4.95 kms. Considering the vulnerability and porosity of the IBB, it is proposed to reduce this distance further. A number of new BSF posts have been accordingly established with a view to effectively check infiltration and other illegal cross border activities. To check infiltration and trans-border crimes, following measures have been taken:

- (i) Round the clock surveillance of the border by patrolling;
- (ii) Conduct of special operations;
- (iii) Up-gradation of intelligence net-work;
- (iv) Augmentation of strength for patrolling/naka duties;
- (v) Erection of border fencing and construction of border roads; and
- (vi) Modernization of BSF and State police forces.

[Translation]

Proposals submitted by the State Governments

2711. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for which proposals have been submitted by the various State Governments for the development of towns falling under the National Capital Region (NCR) to the Union Government during the last three years; and

(b) the projects being implemented for the development of the city of Bareilly falling under the NCR?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that during the last three years 44 projects were submitted by the State Governments/Authorities for development of towns in the National Capital Region of which 35 were sanctioned.

(b) The following schemes are being implemented in the City of Bareilly by the Bareilly Development Authority under the loan assistance of NCRPB:

- (i) Trenching ground residential scheme
- (ii) Transport Nagar-Phase-I
- (iii) Rampur Road Residential Scheme

[English]

Maintenance of Parapet Walls of DDA Flats

2712. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether parapet walls of various categories of DDA flats in Dwarka, South-West Delhi and particularly, in Pocket-1, Sector-12 are so poorly maintained that it can cause serious injuries to the passers by;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with action taken by the DDA during the last three years in this regard;

(c) whether several requests to DDA from the Residents Welfare Associations of various pockets of Dwarka have been received by DDA but no action has been taken thereon so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that genuine grievances of the residents of Dwarka are attended to by the DDA without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) DDA have informed that parapet walls of various categories of DDA flats in Dwarka, South West Delhi are generally in satisfactory condition. Parapet plaster of Group Housing flats of Pocket-I, Sector-12, Dwarka has weathered off in patches at some places particularly in the shaft areas which generally remains wet due to overflow from water tanks and chockage of rain water pipes etc. The maintenance of water tanks is done by the allottees/RWAs. DDA offers flats on as is where is basis and any damage as a result of leakage/rains after expiry of one rainy season or six months, whichever is later, is to be rectified/set right by respective allottees/hirers or by the Residents Welfare Association (RWA) concerned. As these flats were built in the year 1997 and allotted in 1998, no action is reported to be pending on the part of DDA.

(c) and (d) One request from RWA of Pocket-I, Sector-12, Dwarka has been received in DDA. Since the

flats were handed over to their respective allottees more than five years back, *i.e.* in 1998, the onus of maintenance of these flats after expiry of maintenance period lies with RWAs as well as allottees/hirers.

(e) DDA has further reported that genuine grievances of the residents of Dwarka are attended to by it as and when brought to its notice. Also regular inter-action with various confederations and RWAs is held by DDA.

Rain Water Harvesting

2713. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite spending a lot of money by the Government on rain water harvesting to overcome the water crisis in Delhi, the achievements have been far below satisfaction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the last three years, particularly, with regard to Dwarka, South-West Delhi;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Residents Welfare Associations of Dwarka have submitted projects of their localities for maintenance of old wells;

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

(e) whether the DDA has formulated any action plan for maintenance of these old wells in the localities wherever these are in existence; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board as well as Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have reported to have initiated various measures/schemes for rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. The main purpose of the rain water harvesting is to reduce flow of rain water and also raise the sub soil water in Delhi. These measures have been working effectively. However, it is too early to comment on the performance of specific rain water harvesting schemes.

(c) to (f) DDA has reported that one Group Housing Residents' Welfare Society of Dwarka has requested for development of old wells which is under examination.

[Translation]

Supply of Water From Sonia Vihar Water Plant

2714. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Sonia Vihar Water Plant in Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the time by which the supply of water would be started;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) the time by which the supply of water would be ensured in South and East Delhi, colony-wise; and

(e) the efforts being made to ensure that supply of water to the Mayur Vihar Colony, Phase-3 (Kondli-Gharouli Housing Scheme) of Delhi Development Authority is also made by the above water plant?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has reported that all major treatment units for the Sonia Vihar Water Plant have been completed. However, the supply of water depends on the availability of raw water from Tehri Dam in Uttaranchal. After commissioning the plant, the treated water would be made available by DJB to East & South Delhi.

(e) There is a proposal with DJB to construct an underground tank/booster pumping station at Gharouli that would be fed from the Bhagirathi Water Treatment Plant for giving supply of treated water to Kondli Gharouli Housing Scheme of DDA and adjoining areas.

[English]

Recruitment of Kashmiri Youths by Militants

2715. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pak based militants are recruiting young boys to reinforce base in J&K as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated August 2, 2004;

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

(c) the number of such cases reported during 2003-2004 till date; and

(d) the action taken to check activities of militants?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the news item.

Such youths are enticed to terrorist fold after being indoctrinated or given allurements by the over ground workers of terrorist outfits. Unemployed youths mostly hailing from poor/downtrodden families are easy victims to such machinations. Such youths are generally given elementary training in subversive activities locally and are initially employed to hurl grenades and act as guides to foreign mercenaries. The other main factor for such recruitments is to try and give more 'local colour' to ongoing terrorist violence sponsored from across.

(c) Estimates indicate that 276 youths were recruited in the year 2003 and during 2004 (till August 10), 113 youths have been recruited.

(d) Various steps including the following have been taken to check such activities of the terrorists:

- (i) The J&K police and Security forces have all along been targeting over ground support structure of terrorists and Anti-National Elements (ANEs) involved in such activities and taking appropriate actions against them under law.
- (ii) Effective vigil over the routes along the LoC inaccessible areas thereby intercepting such youths before they cross over LoC for obtaining training.
- (iii) Collecting Intelligence regarding such activities and taking preventive action on the basis of inputs.
- (iv) Mass contact programme by SFs/J&K police with people living in isolated pocket to discourage such tendencies.
- (v) Enhancing economic and developmental policies to give better avenues for employment.

Direct Central Funds to Autonomous District Councils

2716. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a new mechanism for providing direct Central Funds to all the Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution with special mention to Bodoland Territorial Areas District and its administrative machinery-Bodoland Territorial Council so as to help and remove vast gap of imbalances in overall economic growth and development within the most backward and neglected constitutionally recognized (Scheduled) Tribal Areas prevalent in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details of the actions taken so far in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to take appropriate action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) At present there is no proposal to release funds directly to Autonomous District Councils, in the Sixth Schedule Areas. It is released to the State Governments.

Chargesheet Against Minister

2717. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI or any other agency filed chargesheets against some of the Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of the cases and stages of trial?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oriya Language

2718. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that in Jharkhand the Oriya speaking people have been asked to register as Hindi speaking or face consequences by chauvinistic groups;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Oriya Community is the largest language minority Community in that State; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to protect the interest of Oriya Community in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) and (b) There is no report of Oriya speaking people of Jharkhand being threatened if they do not register themselves as Hindi speaking.

(c) and (d) Oriya Community is not the largest linguistic minority community in the State of Jharkhand. However, to safeguard the interest of minorities in Jharkhand, the State Government has taken various steps such as setting up of a State level Minority Commission, Deputy Chairman of which is from Oriya Community, starting primary education in mother tongues including Oriya, running a number of schools of linguistic minorities including Oriya and procurement and distribution of books in Oriya language for I to VIII classes in the State.

Steel Policy

2719. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested the Government to forge a steel policy which balances the need for making available adequate quantity of the commodity;

(b) whether the policy should be taken in a manner that was compatible with the World Trade Organisation and other plurilateral policies;

(c) whether the Government has considered the views of the industry; and

(d) if so, the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry (ASSOCHAM) had submitted a note in July, 2002 on a 5-point programme for revival of the steel industry. The issues raised by ASSOCHAM generally referred to the need for providing raw material at competitive prices, reduction in excise duty and other state taxes, reliable supply of power at reasonable rates, need to upgrade transport infrastructure and reduction in interest rates for financing capital projects.

(c) and (d) The issues related to several Departments of Central Government as well as State Governments. These suggestions were brought to the notice of the Ministries of Surface Transport, Finance, Shipping, Power as well as State Governments to be kept in mind at the time of review or formulation of new policy.

Financial Package to J&K and UP

2720. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to grant special financial package to J&K and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of other States which are likely to be given similar package?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) Allocation of funds by the Centre for various States specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes and schemes under the Five Year Plan.

CBI Inquiry on PMT Leak Case

2721. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.B.I. has recently arrested a few Delhi Police Official while taking bribe from the parents of accused person found involved in the P.M.T. leak case;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such officials;

(c) the details of action taken against such officials;

(d) whether any action was taken against the senior officers who were supervising the work of the investigating officer connected with this case; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sanjay Gupta, Sub-Inspector in Delhi Police and Investigating Officer in the Pre-Medical Test paper leak case was arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation for demanding and accepting a bribe of Rs. 2 lakh from the father of one of the accused persons in the aforesaid case. Rajesh Kumar, Sub-Inspector and Umed Singh, Constable in Delhi Police were also arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation for negotiating and helping in acceptance of the bribe.

(c) All the three aforesaid police personnel have been placed under suspension. Further action against them depends on finalization of the departmental proceedings initiated against them.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The Assistant Commissioner of Police, who was supervising the case, has been transferred out of the unit.

Derailment of Metro Train

2722. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two bogies of Metro Train were derailed near Shahdara Station, Delhi on 17.3.2004;

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

(c) whether the matter has been enquired into; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken to ensure that the safety norms are strictly followed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two coaches of the empty rake of a Metro Train derailed on 17.3.2004 in the siding near Shahdara station.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Enquiry Committee which enquired into the accident came to the conclusion that the incident was on account of the fault of the driver who passed the siding signal at DANGER. To ensure that incidents of this nature do not get repeated, all the sidings at stations on the Shahdara-Rithala section have been brought under Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system which ensures that the train moves only if the conditions are safe and, if the signal ahead is at DANGER, the train cannot be started, since any attempt to start the train will result in automatic application of brakes.

[Translation]

Approval of ICDS-III Project

2723. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to accord its approval to the State Project Monitoring unit and district level Integrated Child Development Services Cell under the I.C.D.S.-III Project to States especially for the State of Madhya Pradesh;

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

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide financial assistance to these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) State Project Monitoring Unit and district level Integrated Child Development Services Cell have been provided in five States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh which were initially included in the World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project. However, no such approval has been given or contemplated for six States, including Madhya Pradesh, brought under ICDS-III Project at the time of restructuring.

(d) It was decided that the restructured ICDS-III Project in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttaranchal would also be supervised throughout the existing State/District-level infrastructure established under the ICDS (General) Scheme.

(e) Under the restructured ICDS-III Project, financial assistance for Operating Costs, Civil Works, Innovatives and Adolescent Girl Scheme have been provided to Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, whereas assistance for Civil Works, Innovatives and Adolescent

Girls Scheme only have been provided to Orissa and Uttaranchal. Financial allocations to five States covered initially and six States included after restructuring are given in the statement-I and II respectively.

Statement I

Component-wise allocations in respect of the original five States after the re-structuring of ICDS-III Project

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Civil Works	Goods & Equipments; Vehicles for SPMUs	Medicine Kits & Medical supplies	Consultancy & Media Services [IEC, Monitoring & Evaluation Activities]	Training & Workshop [Quality excluding IEC]	Incremental & Operating Costs [Staffing, POL, Rent etc.]	Vehicles for field Staff	Total
Uttar Pradesh	5,819.75	3,115.63	1,628.16	515.38	1,232.00	13,589.27	823.50	26,723.69
Rajasthan	4,021.49	1,591.85	850.98	625.00	938.68	9,519.14	442.00	17,989.14
Maharashtra	4,699.69	2,444.67	1,114.83	625.00	514.00	12,378.27	561.00	22,337.45
Tamil Nadu	1,621.88	955.99	872.59	625.00	794.66	1,502.46	1,180.50	7,553.08
Kerala	2,020.00	1,105.37	577.15	750.00	559.00	8,454.05	274.00	13,739.57
All States	18,182.80	9,213.51	5,043.71	3,140.38	4,038.34	45,443.19	3,281.00	88,342.93

Statement II

Component-wise allocations for the States covered under Re-structured ICDS-III Project

State	Civil Works							Total
	Base Cost	Addl. Honoraria	AWC	CDPO offices	Handpumps	Innovative Scheme	AG Scheme	
Madhya Pradesh	10,974.62	4,175.51	1,354.69	50.00	578.00	189.00	168.30	17,490.12
Chhattisgarh	4,667.74	1,684.78	379.69	15.00	162.00	85.50	92.40	7,087.11
Bihar	8,703.59	3,452.83	1,340.63	50.00	572.00	131.25	122.10	14,372.40
Jharkhand	2,953.73	975.40	544.69	25.00	232.40	96.00	171.60	4,998.82
Orissa	0.00	0.00	1,746.56	80.00	745.20	183.75	353.10	3,108.61
Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	890.63	65.00	380.00	55.50	97.35	1,488.48
All States	27,299.68	10,288.52	6,256.89	285.00	2,669.60	741.00	1,004.85	48,545.54

[English]

Special Package for Providing Employment Opportunities

2724. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to give a special package to various States for providing employment opportunities in metro cities under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not raise.

Allowing of French Aircraft Carrier for Scrapping

2725. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decommissioned French aircraft carrier *clearenceau* with hazardous substances on board is coming to the country for its demolition;

(b) whether the entry of the aircraft was refused by Turkey and China;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow the aircraft carrier into the Indian waters for its scrapping;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely impact on environment in the event of its breaking in the Indian waters; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to maintain the environmental safety standards on the Indian shores?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Embassy of India in France has intimated that a Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between M/s. Ship Decommissioning Industry Corporation, Panama City and a Shipbreaker at Alang Shipbreaking yard for dismantling of a French aircraft carrier "*Clearenceau*." at Alang. However, the Port Officer, Alang

has not received an expected time of arrival (ETA) for the French aircraft carrier.

(b) This Ministry has no knowledge on whether entry of the aircraft carrier was refused by Turkey and China.

(c) and (d) The Government has no objection to the ship entering the Indian waters for its scrapping provided all statutory rules and regulations of Gujarat Maritime Board, Central/State authorities e.g. State Pollution Control Board, Custom regulations etc. are met. Ship breaking is a commercial venture, which besides generating revenue to the concerned State, also generates employment for the local people. The buyer of French aircraft carrier '*Clearenceau*' will have to follow rules and procedures established by law for its demolition.

(e) For managing safety and environmental aspects, scarping of ships is carried out in compliance with the local enforceable legislation and the Statutory rules and orders made by Statutory Authorities, State Pollution Control Boards, Maritime Boards etc. and the directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of ship breaking.

Second Petro Chemical Complex in West Bengal

2726. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up its second Petro Chemical complex in West Bengal;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, it has been decided to form a Joint Working Group under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of P&NG with participation of Ministry of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Department of Industries, Government of West Bengal and the Oil Public Sector Undertakings to consider the Development of Haldia into Chemical Port and development of Chemical gas based industry in the Haldia Region.

Freedom Fighters' Pension in UT

2727. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of several problems of freedom fighters of the Union Territory who fought against the French and liberated it;

(b) if so, the details there about; and

(c) the efforts being made to ensure that the payment of pension of Rs. 3000 per month as in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu to the freedom fighter of Pondicherry is made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The Government of Pondicherry has brought certain difficulties faced by the Freedom Fighters in the Union Territory of Pondicherry to the notice of the Government of India and has also made a proposal for enhancement of the State pension payable to Freedom Fighters in that territory from Rs. 2200 to Rs. 2500 p.m. The said proposal of the Government of Pondicherry is being examined by the Government of India.

Allocation of Funds for Research Work

2728. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC has emphasized the need to accord priority to research work and urged the universities to support research at individual group and departmental level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UGC has also stressed for higher magnitude of funding in an organized manner for research work during the 10th Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of allocation of funds during the 10th Plan and percentage of its increase in comparison with 9th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has been providing grants to the teachers of eligible Universities/Colleges to support research at individual/group level and departmental level under various schemes which, *inter alia*, include.

(i) Individual/Group level

(a) Faculty Improvement Programme

(b) Research Awards

(c) Research Fellowships

(d) Emeritus Fellows

(ii) Departmental Level

(a) Assistance for Strengthening of infrastructure in Science and Technology (ASSIST)

(b) Special Assistance Programme (SAP) in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences.

(c) Advanced Centres for Science Education and Research

(d) Research Workshop, Seminars and Conferences/ Refresher/Orientation Courses.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Environmental Science in UGC Eligibility Test for NET

2729. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environmental Science is an important subject for the country;

(b) if so, whether it has been included in the National Eligibility Test (NET) list to be conducted by the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), this subject has been included in the National Eligibility Test (NET) list of UGC for the award of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) & eligibility for Lectureship w.e.f. July, 2000.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds under AUWSP

2730. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to various States under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme during the last three years, till date, year-wise and state-wise;

(b) the funds spent by the various State Governments under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the names of cities where the said scheme has been implemented for the purpose along with the expenditure made, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Details indicating the funds released to the different States under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme during the last three years, till date, year-wise and State-wise, along with amounts utilized by the States based on the Utilization Certificates furnished by them are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) Details indicating the names of the towns for which water supply projects were approved for implementation upto 6.8.2004 along with expenditure reported by the State Governments against these projects are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Ministry of Urban Development

Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central share released				Total	Amount Utilised by States (As per UC received)
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	361.30	385.90	492.57	0.00	1239.77	361.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	124.16	0.00	124.16	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	571.60	256.22	0.00	827.82	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	419.05	386.05	0.00	805.10	50.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	311.42	430.52	337.87	0.00	1079.81	725.59
6.	Goa	75.31	75.29	0.00	0.00	150.60	0.00
7.	Gujarat	464.34	664.47	918.08	0.00	2046.89	1183.65
8.	Haryana	647.31	579.94	469.71	0.00	1696.96	1507.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	320.78	297.60	79.46	0.00	697.84	561.19
10.	J&K	0.00	0.00	290.14	0.00	290.14	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	445.97	0.00	0.00	445.97	118.26
12.	Karnataka	708.09	1055.35	1119.84	0.00	2883.28	2545.93
13.	Kerala	127.67	268.21	268.21	0.00	664.09	159.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	590.44	1236.466	1509.09	0.00	3335.99	1554.59
15.	Maharashtra	593.68	563.76	705.84	0.00	1863.28	980.68
16.	Manipur	241.26	174.80	269.36	0.00	685.42	233.19
17.	Meghalaya	96.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.52	0.00
18.	Mizoram	120.82	46.57	46.57	0.00	213.96	120.82
19.	Nagaland	0.00	85.42	0.00	0.00	85.42	85.42
20.	Orissa	245.73	254.81	409.36	0.00	909.90	91.87
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	50.46	0.00	50.46	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	539.73	568.48	1012.85	0.00	2121.06	849.93
23.	Sikkim	28.92	83.97	83.97	0.00	196.86	226.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	855.58	813.16	653.41	0.00	2322.15	2322.15
25.	Tripura	344.39	241.66	213.43	0.00	799.48	436.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2219.25	2426.09	2710.48	0.00	7355.82	5192.88
27.	Uttaranchal	327.03	320.97	331.61	0.00	979.61	718.53
28.	West Bengal	280.43	184.95	417.62	0.00	883.00	387.63
	Total	9500.00	12195.00	13156.36	0.00	34851.36	20414.53

Statement II

*Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
Schemes Approved from 2001-02 to 6.8.2004*

STATE: ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to Sept., 2003
1	2	3
1.	Sirpur (T)	61.00
2.	Palasa	0.00
3.	Kasibugga	0.00

1	2	3
4.	Manthani	111.15
5.	Yadgiri Gutta	31.50
6.	Banuswada	132.50
7.	Madhira	135.76
8.	Asifabad	NR
9.	Mothugudem	NR
10.	Lakshettipet	NR
11.	Kothapally Haveli	NR
12.	Vemulawada	NR
13.	Bhattiprolu	NR
14.	Kaikalur	NR

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
15.	Renikunta	NR
16.	Pirangipuram	NR
17.	Kankipadu	NR
18.	Ghastkesar	NR
19.	Nagarkurnool	NR
20.	Kollapur	NR
21.	Sigarayakonda	NR
22.	Cumbum	NR
		471.91

STATE: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred
1.	Hapoli (Ziro)	NR

STATE: ASSAM

		(Rs. Lakhs)
S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to Dec., 2003
1.	Nalbari	NR
2.	Bijni	NR
3.	Pathsala	NR
4.	Amguri	NR
5.	Abhapuri	NR
6.	Dhekiajuli	NR

STATE: BIHAR

1.	Nasariganj	0.02
2.	Nokha	0.02
3.	Maharajganj	0.02
4.	Motipur	0.02
5.	Janipur	0.00
6.	Mirganj	NR
7.	Chanpatia	NR
8.	Kanti	NR
9.	Piro	NR

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
10.	Khushrupur	NR
11.	Behia	NR
12.	Dalsinghsarai	NR
13.	Silao	NR
14.	Gazipur	NR
15.	Kahalgaon	NR
		0.08

STATE: CHHATTISGARH

		(Rs. Lakhs)
S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to March, 2003
1.	Gourela	58.15
2.	Kumhari	13.52
3.	Pandaria	0.00
4.	Thankhamaria	0.02
5.	Bemetara	64.99
6.	Pattalgaon	52.21
7.	Lormi	0.08
8.	Chowki	55.12
9.	Akkaltara	54.63
10.	Baloda	0.00
11.	Arang	0.00
12.	Dharamjaigarh	0.03
13.	Bodari-Chakkarbhata	7.09
14.	Naya Baradwara	13.13
15.	Baloda-Bazar	0.00
16.	Takhatpur	0.00
17.	Sigma	0.00
18.	Khairagarh	NR
19.	Ramanuj Ganj	NR
20.	Surajpur	NR
21.	Jashpur Nagar	NR
22.	Chuikhadan	NR
23.	Saraipali	NR

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
24.	Dhamdha	NR
		<u>318.97</u>

STATE: GOA

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred
1.	Ponda	NR
2.	Pernem	NR

STATE: GUJARAT

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to March, 2003
1.	Damnagar	12.30
2.	Lathi	27.79
3.	Beyt	34.91
4.	Babra	12.30
5.	Santrampur	48.19
6.	Paliad	20.07
7.	Lalpur	19.74
8.	Padadhari	25.00
9.	Chotila	56.19
10.	Ranpur	41.96
11.	Mandal	80.10
12.	Waghai	33.19
13.	Bodeli	19.97
14.	Harij	29.48
15.	Chanasma	58.73
16.	Delvada	0.47
17.	Ambaji	223.18
18.	Kanodar	84.31
19.	Chhapi	28.48
20.	Vinchhiya	35.86
21.	Jetalsar	19.32
22.	Digvijaygram	0.00

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
23.	Sikka	23.29
24.	Vartej	10.27
25.	Shivrajpur	14.50
26.	Songadh	5.18
27.	Singarva	10.29
28.	Talala	16.19
29.	Nandej	0.00
30.	Vaso	0.00
31.	Kathlal	0.00
32.	Pali	0.00
		<u>991.28</u>

STATE: HARYANA

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to March, 2004
1.	Loharu	163.13
2.	Samalkha	121.58
3.	Farukh Nagar	256.33
4.	Punhana	97.28
5.	Hasanpur	141.45
6.	Kalayat	56.26
7.	Ladwa	110.18
8.	Buria	9.12
9.	Hathin	22.31
10.	Bawal	0.00
11.	Ateli	0.00
12.	Jakhal	0.00
		<u>973.64</u>

STATE: HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	Hamirpur	980.37
2.	Nurpur	328.87

1	2	3
3.	Theog	114.31
4.	Paonta Sahib	101.75
		<u>1525.30</u>

STATE: JAMMU & KASHMIR

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred
1.	Katra	NR

STATE: KARNATAKA

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to March, 2004
		(Rs. Lakhs)
1.	H.D. Kote	405.26
2.	Gubbi	251.65
3.	K.R. Pet	194.25
4.	Raibag	124.54
5.	Pavagada	899.54
6.	Gudibande	163.49
7.	Mudgal	0.90
8.	Yellapur	0.00
9.	Jagalur	0.00
10.	Holalkere	0.00
		<u>2039.63</u>

STATE: KERALA

1.	Kolazhi	—
2.	Kottur	17.98
3.	Pottore	—
4.	Manjeshwaram	144.86
5.	Chellakara	0.00
		162.84

STATE: MADHYA PRADESH

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to March, 2004
		(Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Berasia	22.61

1	2	3
2.	Pandhana	12.78
3.	Bagli	12.56
4.	Bhaurasa	0.00
5.	Khargapur	0.00
6.	Loharda	8.60
7.	Unhel	0.00
8.	Badawada	0.13
9.	Piploda	0.00
10.	Manpur	0.00
11.	Tal	2.82
12.	Badgaon	0.00
13.	Kanad	10.07
14.	Rajpur	0.00
15.	Manasa	62.96
16.	Singoli	3.33
17.	Jeeran	0.00
18.	Ratangarh	0.00
19.	Polaykalan	0.00
20.	Satwas	14.95
21.	Khand	NR
22.	Maksi	70.94
23.	Akodia	0.00
24.	Lahar	18.75
25.	Alampur	NR
26.	Rajgarh	0.00
27.	Piplya Mandi	NR
28.	Rampura	31.69
29.	Petalawad	0.00
30.	Narayangarh	NR
31.	Deekan	NR
32.	Jawar	NR
33.	Malhargarh	NR
34.	Karera	NR
35.	Namli	NR
36.	Buxwaha	NR
37.	Pichhore	NR
38.	Bilaua	NR
39.	Mau	NR

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
40.	Mehgaon	NR
41.	Antari	NR
42.	Satai	NR
43.	Gadi Malhera	NR
44.	Alote	NR
45.	Bada Malhera	NR
		272.19

STATE: MAHARASHTRA

(Rs. Lakhs)		
S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to Sept., 2003
1.	Rajapur	0.39
2.	Narkhed	0.05
3.	Vadagaon	0.00
4.	Shirdi	0.00
5.	Mahadula	0.00
6.	Vengurla	NR
7.	Kudal	NR
8.	Jejury	NR
		0.44

STATE: MANIPUR

(Rs. Lakhs)		
S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to Dec., 2003
1.	Oinam	3.17
2.	Wanjing	NR
3.	Thongkhong-Lakshmi Bazar	NR
4.	Sekmi	NR
5.	Samurou	NR
6.	Lamlai	NR
7.	Kumbi	NR
8.	Shikong Sekmai	NR
9.	Kakching Khunou	NR
		3.17

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
STATE: MIZORAM		
(Rs. Lakhs)		
S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to Dec., 2003
1.	Lengpui	93.10

STATE: ORISSA

(Rs. Lakhs)		
S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to Dec., 2003
1.	Patangarh	87.93
2.	Sonepur	0.00
3.	Rairangpur	0.45
4.	Kabisurya Nagar	NR
5.	Purusottampur	NR
6.	Belaguntha	NR
7.	Nilgiri	NR
8.	Buguda	NR
9.	Udala	NR
		88.38

STATE: PUNJAB

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred
1.	Bhogpur	NR
2.	Bodani Kalan	NR

STATE: RAJASTHAN

(Rs. Lakhs)		
S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to Dec., 2003
1.	Bhusawar	64.44

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
2.	Weir	61.86
3.	Surajgarh	117.65
4.	Salumber	247.02
5.	Bari Sadri	100.41
6.	Deoli	81.14
7.	Todabhim	80.39
8.	Jahajpur	50.23
9.	Gulabpura	45.08
10.	Partapur	40.18
11.	Bandi-Kui	196.33
12.	Chhabra	0.00
13.	Deshnok	0.00
14.	Sheoganj	0.00
15.	Mount Abu	94.48
16.	Bisau	0.00
17.	Nainwa	0.00
18.	Baggar	0.00
19.	Kushalgarh	0.00
20.	Mandalgarh	0.00
21.	Rishabdeo	0.00
22.	Khanpur	0.00
23.	Mangrol	0.00
24.	Chippabarod	0.00
25.	Kumher	NR
26.	Kolvi Rajendrapur	NR
Total		1183.21

STATE: SIKKIM

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Town	Expenditure incurred up to March, 2004
1.	Jorethang	251.91

STATE: TAMIL NADU

1.	Muthupet	739.64
----	----------	--------

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
2.	Sriperumbudur	409.72
3.	Aduthurai	133.99
4.	Thirubuvanam	135.43
5.	Thiruvudaimaruthur	116.67
6.	Orathanadu	8.83
7.	Andipatti	130.86
8.	Peraiyur	140.12
9.	Kayathar	1.93
10.	Kalugumalai	2.03
11.	Ettayapuram	1.93
12.	Natham	64.37
13.	Nilakottai	0.05
14.	Keeranaur	0.31
15.	Annur	0
16.	Mugasipidariyur	0
17.	Oattaparal	0
18.	Singampuneri	2.17
19.	Nandivaram— Guduvancheri	NR
20.	Arakandanallur	NR
21.	Mallur	NR
22.	Vennadur	NR
23.	Pilanallur	NR
24.	Alangudi	NR
25.	Alwarthirunagari	NR
26.	Eral	NR
27.	Keeranur	NR
28.	Mudhukulathur	NR
		1888.05

STATE: TRIPURA

1.	Khowai	0.00
2.	Sabroom	0.00
3.	Amarpur	0.00
4.	Kailashahr	0.00

STATE : UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Kharkhoda	27.25
2.	Phalauda	44.74

1	2	3
3.	Babugarh	30.15
4.	Charthawal	6.00
5.	Jalalabad	29.65
6.	Siswa Bazar	19.84
7.	Anandnagar	34.82
8.	Nizamabad	35.21
9.	Atraulia	35.77
10.	Rampur Karkhana	21.22
11.	Tikaitnagar	19.63
12.	Chitbaragaon	15.70
13.	Bilhaur	51.19
14.	Aggarwal Mandi	8.81
15.	Meerganj	41.00
16.	Phulpur	14.50
17.	Sarswan	18.56
18.	Kakori	26.81
19.	Amethi	18.68
20.	Gauri Bazar	38.50
21.	Chakia	30.56
22.	Haidergarh	40.14
23.	Kadipur	6.64
24.	Koraon	3.97
25.	Pinhat	49.65
26.	Dostpur	22.43
27.	Macchlishahar	44.08
28.	Shamshabad	33.53
29.	Madhoganj	11.10
30.	Babrala	20.00
31.	Sahawar	41.34
32.	Mohanpur	11.00
33.	Sakeet	35.09
34.	Lawar	3.28
35.	Pahasu	7.50
36.	Baruasagar	70.30
37.	Amanpur	14.16
38.	Bhargain	36.86
39.	Amethi	4.98
40.	Fatehabad	25.63

1	2	3
41.	Churk Gurma	0.00
42.	Jarwal	19.80
43.	Niwadi	10.76
44.	Maniyar	16.02
45.	Ghosia Bazar	13.99
46.	Biithara Road	16.29
47.	Sahatwar	13.11
48.	Handiya	0.00
49.	Sadat	25.38
50.	Pachpewra	15.91
51.	Barsana	11.66
52.	Nakur	26.73
53.	Khamaria	15.90
54.	Maharajganj	5.67
55.	Bilram	10.35
56.	Awagar	17.92
57.	Dhanaura	26.64
58.	Sahaspur	15.13
59.	Joya	24.93
60.	Mariahu	16.74
61.	Patti	14.12
62.	Bahua	1.87
63.	Dasna	177.89
64.	Kemari	16.41
65.	Kadaura	23.00
66.	Dataganj	19.34
67.	Mahavan	9.43
68.	Kirawli	18.29
69.	Ikdil	8.00
70.	Kampill	12.99
71.	Katra Mediniganj	2.65
72.	Jangipur	14.70
73.	Garautha	0.00
74.	Jansath	8.66
75.	Rampura	15.50
76.	Baldeo	6.99
77.	Farah	1.50
78.	Goverdhan	0.03

1	2	3
79.	Kodajahanabad	6.86
80.	Jaswant Nagar	22.50
81.	Kurara	16.07
82.	Antu	0.00
83.	Sakhanu	10.00
84.	Rudayan	8.95
85.	Jaithra	6.30
86.	Kusumara	12.83
87.	Kotara	9.90
88.	Madhogarh	8.26
89.	Umari	20.00
90.	Besawan	2.96
91.	Mundia	7.84
92.	Bewar	26.09
93.	Baberu	9.32
94.	Jagner	0.14
95.	Bah	2.96
96.	Rura	18.00
97.	Sikendara	8.90
98.	Shivali	7.50
99.	Amraudha	6.30
100.	Mendu	16.95
101.	Sumerpur	71.46
102.	Jalelabad	20.63
103.	Kamalganj	9.97
104.	Ujhari	7.74
105.	Kundarki	30.69
106.	Gangapur	21.45
107.	Sidhpura	11.46
108.	Chhata	12.21
109.	Kisni	14.84
110.	Kursath	6.10
111.	Bighpur	2.34
112.	Gyanpur	11.32
113.	Milak	10.61
114.	Tikari	10.57
115.	Alapur	6.59
116.	Wazir Ganj	10.14

1	2	3
117.	Mahona	0.00
118.	Bhogaon	24.54
119.	Itaunja	0.00
120.	Doghat	8.66
121.	Shivrajpur	2.30
122.	Ugu	14.78
123.	Auranabad	5.00
124.	Kishanpur	0.00
125.	Bahsuma	0.00
126.	Erich	0.00
127.	Gursarai	NR
128.	Maharaj Gaj	NR
129.	Parshadepur	NR
130.	Titron	NR
131.	Bachrawan	NR
132.	Gunnaur	NR
133.	Salon	NR
134.	Kunda	NR
135.	Oel Dhakua	NR
136.	Nanauta	NR
137.	Anoopshahr	NR
138.	Dhaurahara	NR
139.	Kathghar Lalganj	1.03
140.	Bilsanda	NR
141.	Garhi Pukhta	NR
142.	Kanth	NR
143.	Thiriya—Nizamatkhan	NR
144.	Baghadurganj	NR
145.	Bharwari	NR
146.	Manjhanpur	NR
147.	Bhagwant Nagar	NR
148.	Lal Gopal Ganj	NR
149.	Neoria Hussainpur	NR
150.	Sheegharh	NR
151.	Richha	NR
152.	Maholi	NR
153.	Khaga	NR

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
154.	Manikpur	NR
155.	Fatehganj (East)	NR
156.	Tambour	NR
157.	Dalmau	NR
158.	Sirsa	NR
159.	Paintepur	NR
160.	Bhokerhedi	NR
161.	Mauaima	NR
162.	Pratapgarh City	NR
163.	Kachauna	NR
164.	Beniganj	NR
165.	Gopiganj	NR
166.	Mishrikh cum-Neemsar	NR
167.	Dewa	NR
168.	Allaganj	NR
169.	Nandgaon	NR
170.	Chail	NR
171.	Mailani	NR
172.	Gopamau	NR
173.	Shahi	NR
174.	Gosaiganj	NR
175.	Ajhua	NR
176.	Sikenderpur	NR
177.	Kunwargaon	NR
		2097.63

STATE: UTTARANCHAL

1.	Bageshwar	70.43
2.	Mahua Dabra	17.01
3.	Mahua-Khera	33.00
4.	Laksar	92.55
5.	Dugadda	72.10
6.	Dwarahat	50.57
7.	Doiwala	92.20
8.	Kelakhera	0.00
		427.86

STATE: WEST BENGAL

1.	Uttar Latabari	32.03
2.	Khatra	150.25

NR—Not Reported

1	2	3
3.	Uttar Kammakhyaguri	NR
4.	Sahajadpur	NR
5.	Dhusanipara	NR
6.	Serpur	NR
7.	Chachanda	NR
8.	Jhalda	NR
9.	Mirik	NR
10.	Darapur	NR
11.	Uttar Bagdogra	NR
		182.28

NR—Not Reported.

Construction of ASH-DYKE

2731. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution of second ash-dyke of NTPC in Kahalgaon, Bihar has posed threat of submerging more than fifty villages in the nearby area;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the construction work of ash-dyke has been suspended due to the protest raised by the local people;

(d) if so, the details there about and whether the Government propose to develop water drainage system in the ash-dyke affected villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
 (a) and (b) There is no danger of submergence of villages due to construction of balance ash dyke. The construction of this dyke is taken up only after taking into consideration all the recommendations based on studies conducted by National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee and Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune, both Government of India organizations under the Ministry of Water Resources.

(c) The construction of balance dyke work started in January, 2004 and continued smoothly up to March, 2004. The construction work has been stopped by local villagers since April, 2004 demanding permanent employment and raising other issues, e.g., Village development works, apprehensions for flood water drainage etc. Regarding permanent employment, presently, there is no requirement

of additional manpower/vacancy; however, village development works and floodwater drainage are being carried out by NTPC.

(d) Comprehensive studies for drainage of floodwater around ash dyke area including Kahalgaon plant of NTPC had been carried out by M/s. Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune, and National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee. Based on their recommendation, various flood protection works have been formulated which are under execution by M/s. Larsen & Tourbo (L&T) at NTPCs Kahalgaon plant including ash dyke area.

(e) The following actions have been initiated by NTPC to ensure proper water passage during heavy rains/flood and to maintain the virgin conditions of the area:

- (i) Provision of water opening totaling 300 Meter across the embankment of approach road to Ash Dyke in the form of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) bridge/culvert.
- (ii) Provision of 75 Meter opening is being made in between the dyke embankments to give passage for natural flow of Naria & Kharia Nallah.
- (iii) Replacing the existing pipe culvert of 35 Meter width on Naria Nallah by a Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) bridge increasing the width to 75 Meter.
- (iv) Removal of abandoned sub-structure of Road Bridge and Eastern Railway bridge near Ganges River.

Fire in HIL

2732. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of frequent fire accidents in Hindustan Insecticides Limited plants during the last three years including the recent one;

(b) if so, the details and reasons attributed thereto, plant-wise and accident-wise;

(c) the details of loss in terms of life and money alongwith compensation paid to the beneficiaries during the said period;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted to probe the accidents;

(e) if so, the findings thereof; and

(f) the follow-up action taken by the Government to prevent such fire accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) In the last three years, there has been only one fire accident when a fire occurred on July 6, 2004 at Endosulfan Plant at Udyogamandal Unit of HIL.

(b) As per preliminary investigations, in Endosulfan Plant at Udyogamandal Unit, the Toluene vapours escaped out from the vapour line of one of the Reaction Vessel which caught fire due to electrostatic discharge as a result of accumulated static electricity.

(c) No loss of life resulted due to fire accident on 6.7.2004. No compensation is payable. However, estimated loss suffered by the plant is about Rs. 5.5 crores and loss of material including material in process is about Rs. 0.75 crores.

(d) An enquiry has been ordered and the Committee constituted has visited the Unit.

(e) The findings and recommendations of the Committee are to be received.

(f) Safety Audit of the plants at all units by external agency has been ordered to further strengthen the existing safety systems.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Refugees

2733. SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for proper rehabilitation of the refugees;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A proposal seeking an amount of Rs. 5010.60 crore has been received from Government of West Bengal in July, 2004 for providing physical and

economic rehabilitation to displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan. The proposal includes infrastructure development of colonies, acquisition of land and economic assistance to displaced persons. It is not possible to indicate a time-frame for taking a decision on the proposal.

Water Bodies under Encroachments in Delhi

2734. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 794 water bodies in Delhi are reportedly under encroachments;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposes to be taken to remove those encroachments and to revive the water bodies;

(c) whether in a court case titled Vinod Kumar Vs. Union of India the Delhi High Court has issued certain directions in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to implement those directions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that in a Civil Writ Petition No. 3502/2000 titled "Vinod Kumar Jain Vs. Union of India", the hon'ble High Court *vide* orders dated 4.2.2004, constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner, Govt. of NCT of Delhi to examine the list of 794 water bodies supplied by the petitioner and submit a report to the Hon'ble Court. The Committee held periodic meetings and 588 number of water bodies were reconciled and the position has been informed to the Hon'ble High Court by the Development Commissioner.

Action for Removal of encroachment/misuse and appropriate development plans would be taken by DDA as per its Acts and Rules after Verification of factual position.

Multi purpose National Identity Card

2735. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR:
SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Card to each citizen in the country;

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which these identity card will be issued;

(d) whether Non-Indian citizens would be included in this scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether participation of the State Governments has also been ensured in this scheme; and

(g) if so, the extent to which participation of State Governments have been ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the complexities involved in implementing the Multi-purpose National Identity Card scheme, the Government have initiated a Pilot Project on an experimental basis in a few selected sub-districts of various districts of 13 States and Union Territories. The Pilot Project is expected to be completed by December, 2004. The main scheme in the entire country would be implemented after taking into account experiences and lessons drawn from the Pilot Project.

The main purpose of the scheme is to provide a credible individual identification system for improving the security conditions and to help the e-governance initiative by improving the citizen-Government interface.

(d) and (e) The Government proposes to enumerate the non-citizens alongwith citizens during the process of preparation of Population Register.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The State Government officials at various levels from the village through district to the State are directly involved with the implementation of the Pilot Project.

Backwardness in Konkan Region

2736. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL:
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:
SHRI ANANDRAO V. ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of backwardness of the Konkan and Vidharbha regions, Government of Maharashtra has been persistently pressing for constitution of a separate development Board for the Konkan and Vidharbha regions;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has submitted a draft report for constitution of such boards in the light of experience in report of the existing 3 Development Boards in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the decision taken for constitution of the Board in the light of the study conducted by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) A separate development board for Vidarbha region in Maharashtra which was established under the provisions of Article 371 (2) of the Constitution is functioning in Maharashtra at present. A proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region (which now forms part of the Development Board for rest of Maharashtra) by amending article 371 (2) of the Constitution.

(b) No, Sir. The Planning Commission had undertaken a performance evaluation study on the working of the three existing Development Boards in Maharashtra and have submitted their report to the Government.

(c) No decision is taken with respect to the Constitution or non-constitution of the Board in light of the study conducted by the Planning Commission.

Salal and URI Hydro Power Projects

2737. MS. MAHBOOBA MUFTI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investments made by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation in the construction of

Salal and URI (I) Hydro Electric Projects in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the revenues generated from these projects for the last three years, separately;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to hand over these projects to Jammu and Kashmir Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has made a total investment of Rs. 940.60 crores and Rs. 3787.92 crores in the Salal Hydroelectric Project and URI Stage-I Hydroelectric Project respectively in Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Details of the gross sale revenues generated from the above two projects during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Salal	168.61	176.19	209.88
URI Stage-I	611.26	630.89	620.13

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for handing over the above projects to Jammu & Kashmir Government.

Anti-Corruption Drive in DDA

2738. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
MOHD. MUKEEM:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special drive has been launched to grab the corrupt officials of Delhi Development Authority during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of officials arrested under Prevention

of Corruption Act during each of the last three years and thereafter, till date;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against them;

(e) the number of corrupt officials out of them identified by the vigilance Department of DDA and Central Vigilance Commission during the said period and action taken against them;

(f) the number of cases pending in DDA under Prevention of Corruption Act, alongwith the present status of each case;

(g) whether any decision has been taken or proposed to be taken to reinstate certain officers who are under suspension; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that action to prevent corruption in the organisation and take punitive action against delinquent officials is a continuous process. During the last three years and upto 12th August, 2004, 467 departmental proceedings have been initiated against its officers/staff, on grounds of corruption, negligence of duties, lack of supervision, etc., During this period, major penalties have been imposed in 181 cases and minor penalties have been imposed in 245 cases.

(c) to (e) DDA has reported that 26 of its officers and staff were arrested/caught under Prevention of Corruption Act during the last three years and thereafter till date. All the said officers/staff were placed under suspension as recommended by the investigation agencies. DDA has reported that during the last three years and upto 12.8.2004, penalties have been imposed in 426 cases.

(f) According to DDA 29 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act are pending against its officers/staff. The present status of these cases is as under:

Prosecution sanction issued	—	13
Prosecution sanction under process	—	06
Under investigation with agencies	—	10

(g) and (h) Review Committees have been constituted by the DDA to consider the cases of suspended officials. Out of the 26 officers/staff of DDA suspended during the last three years, four officials have been reinstated on the recommendations of the Review Committees, no objection from the Investigating Agencies and without prejudice to the result of the pending cases.

Seminar of Energy Ministers on Rural Electrification

2739. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar of energy ministers of States was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main recommendations made therein and accepted by the Government for implementation; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) A Conference of Ministers of Power and Renewable Energy was held on June 29th 2004 at New Delhi to discuss about implementation of renewable energy programmes in the States. The Conference supported the new initiatives proposed by the Ministry and recommended their implementation. These include the development of a Village Energy Security Programme based on renewable energy including electrification; 20th August to be observed as Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Divas; setting up of District Advisory Committee for renewable energy in each district; and, setting up of Renewable Energy Centers in every State. Necessary action has been taken to implement these recommendations. Certain other suggestions also emerged from the Conference which will be suitably incorporated in various schemes where necessary.

Displaced Families of Mejia Thermal Power Project

2740. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed for rehabilitation of displaced families of Mejia Thermal Power Plant, between the State Government and the management of MTPS, in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the 4th unit of the project has been commissioned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Date of commercial operation has been scheduled by end of September, 2004.

[Translation]

Promotion of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

2741. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government for making the use of non-conventional energy mandatory in road side advertisements displayed in cities, Neon sign boards, hoardings etc. with a view to conserving electricity and promoting power generation through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) Solar photovoltaic technology has the potential of meeting the power requirements of the road side advertisement displays, hoardings etc. and thereby, saving the conventional electricity. The financial viability of the system depends on the size and type of hoarding and the site conditions. The Andhra Pradesh Government has recently issued an order to the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Urban Development Authorities in the State for making use of solar energy for advertising hoardings and street lights. The Central Government may have to organize a series of consultations with Municipal Corporations and Urban Development Authorities to develop a plan for wider use

of solar photovoltaics in the cities. One such consultation meet with Municipal Corporations and Urban Development Authorities is being organized on 6th September, 2004, to ascertain the views of Mayors and Municipal Commissioners.

[English]

Red Beacons Vehicles

2742. SHRI D.P. SAROJ:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police has recently challaned many vehicles for alleged abuse of red beacons on top of vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the current year;

(c) whether several VIPs who are not entitled to use red beacons fitted vehicles have been found misusing the same; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to ensure proper use of red beacons fitted vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) During the period from 1st January, 2004 to 31st July, 2004 only one person has been challaned by Delhi Traffic Police under Section 97(2) of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1993 and Section 177 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for unauthorisedly using red beacon light.

(c) and (d) Motorists found to be using flashing lights on the top of their vehicles in violation of the provisions of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1980 or the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1993 are prosecuted under Section 177 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 irrespective of their status.

Closure of Low Tariff Power Projects

2743. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced in the India Power Conclave 2004 that the Government had called for a meeting of stake holders to bring about the

financial closure of 8,000 MW low tariff power projects in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for closure of each such projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) to (c) In the past few months, financial closure of 9 private sector power projects with an aggregate installed capacity of about 2450 MW involving an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores has been facilitated. An Inter Institutional Group (IIG) was constituted in January, 2004 to facilitate financial closure of private sector projects likely to come up in the Tenth Plan. The IIG has provided a forum for interaction amongst promoters of power projects, banks and financial institutions and the Ministry of Power. The representatives of the power projects have been invited for discussions during various IIG meetings. In particular, the Ministry of Power has intervened to expedite clearances/sanctions pending with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Environment & Forests, etc. The IIG has been instrumental in bringing about speedy financial closure through better coordination with the relevant agencies.

[*Translation*]

Freedom Fighters Pensioners

2744. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of freedom fighters pensioners in various States/Union Territories as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): A State-wise *statement* indicating the number of freedom fighters in whose cases pension has been sanctioned by the Central Government as on 31.7.2004 is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Pensions Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,665
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3
3.	Assam	4,436
4.	Bihar	24,868
5..	Goa	1,268
6.	Gujarat	3,590
7.	Haryana	1,684
8.	Himachal Pradesh	614
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,806
10.	Karnataka	10,063
11.	Kerala	3,082
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,447
13.	Maharashtra	16,723
14.	Manipur	62
15.	Meghalaya	86
16.	Mizoram	04
17.	Nagaland	03
18.	Orissa	4,187
19.	Punjab	7,004
20.	Rajasthan	806
21.	Tamil Nadu	4,096
22.	Tripura	887
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17,988
24.	West Bengal	22,472
25.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	03
26.	Chandigarh	89
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
28.	Daman & Diu	33
29.	NCT of Delhi	2,042
30.	Pondicherry	316
31.	Indian National Army (INA)	22,466
Total		1,67,873

*[English]***Benefit of Fifth Pay Commission to Police Personnel**2745. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the 5th Pay Commission's recommendations meant for the police personnel;

(b) if so, the details of police services wherein the recommendations have been implemented completely;

(c) whether the personnel of Delhi Andaman Nicobar Islands Police Service (DANP) have been denied the benefits of 5th Pay Commission.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial action taken/to be taken to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) Yes sir.

(b) to (d) The recommendations of the 5th Central Pay Commission in respect of the three organized police services under the Union, namely, the IPS, the DANIPS and the Pondicherry Police Services, have been implemented with modifications, keeping in view the vertical and horizontal relativities existing between various Group 'A' and 'B' Services, including the All India Services, under the Union and the functional duties and responsibilities of the members of these Services.

(e) The matter regarding modifications in the implementation of the recommendations of the 5th Central Pay Commission in respect of DANIPS is sub-judice.

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

2746. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposal from the Government of Kerala for sanctioning 100

schools and 200 courses under Vocational Higher Secondary branches; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for expansion of the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education by introducing 200 Vocational courses in 100 new schools and for introduction of 200 Courses in the existing schools for the year 2004-05 has been received from the State Government of Kerala. The estimated cost of the proposal is Rs. 37.36 crores.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

*[Translation]***Death of Tribal Children due to Malnutrition**

2747. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the death of tribal children due to malnutrition in a number of States in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of deaths of tribals reported during the last one year;

(c) whether the Union Government has investigated into the actual cause of these deaths;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No State Government has reported about deaths of tribal children due to malnutrition.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

(e) The Government is implementing a number of schemes to improve nutrition and health status of children including those in tribal areas. For example, 759 Integrated Child Development Services projects have been sanctioned for tribal areas by the Department of Women & Child Development. Similarly Ministry of Tribal Affairs

has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Grain Banks in tribal villages since 1996-97 in 13 States with the objective of preventing deaths of children in identified backward tribal areas. Department of Family Welfare has a nation wise programme of Reproductive and Child Health which aims at reducing infant mortality rate, under-5 mortality rate, maternal mortality rate besides promoting health of children and women.

[English]

Shortage of Drinking Water in A&N Islands

2748. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is facing acute shortage of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total water supply availability in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(d) whether the proposals for Flat Bay Water Supply Scheme and Rutland Island Water Drawing Scheme are laying pending with the Union Government for a long time;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A&N Administration has informed that there is no acute shortage of water, although shortage of drinking water is experienced in some areas of the islands during the peak summer season between mid-February and mid-May. There is shortage because of less/no rainfall resulting in less yield to streams/nallahs.

(c) A&N Administration has reported that the daily average supply in the city of Port Blair is 240 lakh litres against the daily requirement of 300 lakh litres. In other areas, water is supplied from nearby sources such as streams, nallahs, dug-wells, etc.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. The proposals are not pending with this Ministry. A & N Administration have reported that Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Flat Bay Scheme

submitted to Ministry has been returned for some additional clarifications on the effect on Mangrove Forest. Further survey is being done by A & N Administration to ascertain the zero effect of Mangrove Forest. However, the DPR for raising the height of Dhanikhari Dam to augment water supply in Port Blair Municipal Area, which was submitted to Ministry of Water Resources for approval is awaited.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Setting up of Fertilizers Plants Abroad

2749. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the amount spent by the Government on setting up of fertilizers plants abroad during the last three years;

(b) the extent of success achieved by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of plants which have become operational and their present status?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) No expenditure has been incurred by the Government for setting up of fertilizers plants abroad during the last 3 years. However, IFFCO and KRIBHCO, two fertilizer cooperatives in the country along with Oman Oil Company are setting up a joint venture urea project in Oman at an estimated cost of US \$ 969 million with equity participation of US \$ 80 million each by IFFCO and KRIBHCO. The project has commenced implementation on 15.8.2002 and is scheduled to be commissioned in 35 months i.e. by 15.7.2005.

[English]

Appointment of Commissions for STs

2750. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up commissions to study roadmap for the improvement of disadvantaged section of society for scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, the main purpose of these commissions;

(c) the time by which these commissions will submit their reports;

(d) the steps being taken to implement its recommendations;

(e) whether it is a fact that before the report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission could be finalized, the Government has circulated a draft national policy on tribals; and

(f) if so, the present status of the draft national policy on tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (SA&ST Commission) was set up initially for a period of one year and was granted extended period of another year up to 16.7.2004. The purpose of the SA&ST Commission was to examine the socio-political and administrative set up, developmental strategies, constitutional provisions and matter connected with administration of the scheduled areas and/or the welfare of the scheduled tribe in the country and formulate an outline of a viable comprehensive tribal policy. The SA&ST Commission has submitted its report recently on 16.7.2004. Steps are being taken to examine the recommendations.

(e) and (f) The draft national policy for tribals attempted is to be a general guideline that will advise on the directions to be taken for tribal development and other related issues. The draft policy paper has been sent to experts and opinion makers inviting their comments/suggestions for improvement. It has also been placed on Ministry's website for wider viewing seeking comments/suggestions.

It is proposed to make use of suggestions/comments as also the observations/recommendations of the SA&ST Commission into consideration for final drafting of the national policy for tribals to be considered by the Government.

[Translation]

Additional Financial Assistance under NSDP

2751. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government asking for an additional financial assistance of Rs. 3.50 crore every year to the State Government for the benefit of 336 bodies under National Slum Development Programme;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has granted the amount of financial assistance to the State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Expansion Plan for IFFCO and KRIBHCO

2752. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) and Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) have prepared an expansion plan for expanding their business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of places where 'IFFCO' and 'KRIBHCO' propose to set up their new plants and the amount likely to be incurred thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) has no immediate plans to expand its fertilizer business but it is conducting initial feasibility studies to explore the feasibility of setting up gas based power plants preferably adjacent to its existing fertilizer plants at Kalol, Aonla and Phulpur. Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) has formulated a proposal

for expansion of urea production capacity by 10.56 lakh tonnes per annum by setting up Hazira Fertilizer Project Phase II at an estimated investment of Rs. 1750 crore at Hazira, Distt. Surat, Gujarat.

[English]

Unemployment in J&K

2753. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployment in the J&K State is the root cause of unrest where disgruntled youth are tempted for terrorist and other anti national activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government in the backdrop of above have time and again been requesting the Union Government for lifting ban on employment, besides arranging a special recruitment drive in Military, Para Military Forces and allied central services to provide livelihood to the militancy affected people;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the assurances were also given both publicly and officially that reservation in technical institutions in other States of India among the Border educated youths will be made at Par with Kashmir Migrants; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in that directions so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) There is no evidence to suggest that unemployment alone is the root cause tempting youth to terrorism and other national activities.

(c) and (d) There is no ban on recruitment including in the Central Police Forces (CPFs). Recruitment of Constables in CPFs is done on all India basis. Each State is allotted vacancies in proportion to its population basis.

Details of recruitment made in CPFs in J&K during the last 3 years are as under:

2001	2002	2003
968	1344	1960

(e) No such assurances were given.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loss due to Operation of Metro Rail

2754. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether metro rail is causing a loss of lakhs of rupees at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof since its beginning and the factors attributed thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the losses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Metro rail is not causing a loss of lakhs of rupees.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Transfer Policy for K.V. Teachers

2755. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently formulated a new transfer policy for Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the modalities which have been worked out to ensure that unnecessary distress is not caused to anyone especially to women teachers;

(d) the number of applications received during the last year till date by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Union Government regarding transfer of employees particularly from lady teachers to Delhi on the pretext of distance of more than 500 KM; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Government has recently issued guidelines to the KVS to modify the transfer policy of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the academic year 2004-05 to the following extent:—

- (i) No transfers will be made other than on administrative grounds or on requests made by teachers, outside the zone or Region identified for this purpose by the KVS;
- (ii) The transfers should mostly be done only against vacancies on the basis of requests received for the same;
- (iii) As far as possible, where either of the spouses are in the employment of Central Government, a KVS employee will not be transferred unless the spouse is also getting a transfer. The same principle may also apply in respect of those teachers whose spouses are working in Central PSUs, or with the State Government;
- (iv) Wherever transfers made in the past for lady teachers to places more than 500 KMs, a choice will be given to them to come back to any position within 500 KMs, provided there is a vacancy for the same.

Detailed guidelines in respect of the above have since been issued on 7th July 2004.

(d) On inception of the new transfer policy for KVS, 13,554 applications for request of transfer have been received for the year 2004-05. Out of these, 565 requests have been received from lady employees, who were transferred to places more than 500 KMs and want to come back to a place within 500 KMs. Particularly for Delhi, KVS has received such requests from 48 lady employees.

(e) Requests within Intra Region/Inter Region mutual transfers have already been considered and orders have been issued. This will be followed by adjustment of surplus teachers and transfers of teachers against clear vacancies.

Report of NCAER

2756. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has submitted any report to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The CERC has commissioned the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) for preparation of a Consultation Paper on "Introducing completion in generation of Electricity" in the month of May, 2004. NCAER has submitted a draft paper on the subject to the CERC. The paper has been circulated by the Commission for public hearing.

[Translation]

Vacant Flats of DDA

2757. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DDA flats which are lying vacant for want of basic facilities as on date;

(b) the details of the types of such vacant flats alongwith their locations and the dates since when lying vacant;

(c) the financial loss incurred by the Government due to these vacant flats;

(d) the time by which Government would provide basic facilities to these vacant flats; and

(e) the reasons for not providing basic facilities in these flats and the details of the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) DDA has informed that no DDA flat is lying vacant for want of basic facilities as on date.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Amendment to Article 371

2758. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution is pending with Union Government;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government thereon so far; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) to (c) The Union Government had communicated to the Government of Karnataka that the proposal of the State Government to amend Article 371 of the Constitution of India to provide for region-wise reservation in employment and admission to educational institutions in Karnataka on the lines of provisions in Article 371D of the Constitution of India with respect to Andhra Pradesh was not found feasible. Thereafter, the Chief Minister and Leaders of all parties of both Houses of the Legislature of Karnataka submitted a Memorandum requesting Government of India to reconsider the view taken by the Government of India. The Memorandum is under examination.

The Government of Maharashtra had proposed for amendment of Article 371 (2) of the Constitution to provide for a separate Development Board for Konkan region in Maharashtra. The said proposal is also under examination.

Settlement of Lands in Tribal Areas

2759. SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee for the welfare of scheduled tribes set up by the Union Government has recommended that settlement for lands in the tribal and hill sloping areas be taken up on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for re-survey of thousands of tribal villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof and present status of the proposal together with the estimated cost of the programme;

(e) whether the State Government has also sought financial assistance for the programme;

(f) if so, whether the assistance has been provided by the Union Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH):

(a) and (b) The Committee of Governors in their report has recommended that a Centrally funded time bound programme for survey and settlement of lands in the tribal and hill sloping areas should be taken on priority where such survey and settlement has not been done.

(c) to (g) The Ministry had received a proposal from the Revenue Deptt., Govt. of Gujarat, during 2003-04, for availing Central Assistance for a period proposal of resurvey in Tribal Areas of Gujarat. The proposal was for resurvey of 2,788 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 350.65 lakhs which was to be spread over the entire Tenth Plan (2002-2007). The above mentioned proposal was not included in the recommended list of proposals within the entitlement of the State during 2003-04 by the Tribal Welfare Department of Gujarat, which is the nodal Department for receiving grants from this Ministry.

Loan to Power Companies

2760. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan provided by the Power Finance Corporation to the power companies during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loan proposed to be provided to them during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) The amount of Loan provided by Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC) during each of the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Disbursement (Rupees in Crores)
2001-02	5150
2002-03	7338
2003-04	8975

(b) PFC has signed an MOU with the Ministry of Power according to which a target of Rs. 7620 crores has been set for disbursement of loans during the current financial year i.e. 2004-2005.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

2761. SHRI LALCHANDRA KOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding the literacy among the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Country;

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

(c) the steps taken to promote the literacy among the people of these castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A *statement* showing state-wise literacy rates amongst scheduled castes and scheduled tribes according to the 2001 census is enclosed.

(c) The universalisation of the elementary education and eradication of adult illiteracy form the two-pronged strategy for improving the literacy rate of the country including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the elementary education sector, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been launched with a holistic and convergent approach to implement Universalisation of Elementary Education in a mission mode with the district focus. The educational development of children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a special focus in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The participation of dalits and tribals in the affairs of the school will be specially encouraged to ensure ownership of the Abhiyan by all social groups, especially the most disadvantaged. Some of these interventions for children from socially weaker sections of the society are:

- Special mainstream camps, AIE centers for out-of-school girls/SC/ST children.
- Special teaching support as per need.
- Using Community Teachers.
- Special training for non-tribal teachers to work in tribal areas, including knowledge of tribal dialect and bridge language inventory for use of teachers.
- Context specific intervention in the form of a hostel, an incentive or a special facility as required and Mid-day meal programme.
- Provision of free text books to all girl/SC/ST children at primary and upper primary level with an upper ceiling of Rs. 150 per child.
- Context specific innovative interventions for girls' education and education of SC/ST children up to Rs. 50 lakh in a district in a particular year in which the ceiling for each intervention per year is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
- Incentives like uniforms and scholarships are funded from State Plan.
- Text Book in mother tongue for children at the beginning of primary education where they do not understand regional language.
- Setting up of EGS centers within a kilometer of habitation having at least 15 children in the age group of 6-14 years or even 10 children in hilly, remote and tribal areas.

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) aims to provide functional literacy to non-literates in 15-35 age group.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Literacy rate of Scheduled Castes	Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
	India	54.7	47.1
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	59.0	37.5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	70.3	65.5
3.	Punjab	56.2	NST

1	2	3	4
4.	Chandigarh	67.7	NST
5.	Uttaranchal	63.4	63.2
6.	Haryana	55.4	NST
7.	Delhi	70.8	NST
8.	Rajasthan	52.2	44.77
9.	Uttar Pradesh	46.3	35.1
10.	Bihar	28.5	28.2
11.	Sikkim	63.0	67.1
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.6	49.6
13.	Nagaland	NSC	65.9
14.	Manipur*	72.3	65.9
15.	Mizoram	89.2	89.3
16.	Tripura	74.7	56.5
17.	Meghalaya	56.3	61.3
18.	Assam	66.8	62.5
19.	West Bengal	59.0	43.4
20.	Jharkhand	37.6	40.7
21.	Orissa	55.5	37.4
22.	Chhattisgarh	64.0	52.1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	41.2
24.	Gujarat	70.5	47.7
25.	Daman & Diu	85.1	63.4
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	78.2	41.2
27.	Maharashtra	71.9	55.2
28.	Andhra Pradesh	53.5	37.0
29.	Karnataka	52.9	48.3
30.	Goa	71.9	55.9
31.	Lakshadweep	NSC	86.1
32.	Kerala	82.7	64.4

1	2	3	4
33.	Tamil Nadu	63.2	41.5
34.	Pondicherry	69.1	NST
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NSC	66.8

*Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC: No Scheduled Caste notified

NST: No Scheduled Tribe notified

[English]

Rural Electrification

2762. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Tamil Nadu during the last three years through solar light voltage systems;

(b) the number of villages in the State proposed to be electrified during the current year;

(c) the details to funding of projects for solar electrification in the State; and

(d) the ratio of contribution of Centre and State and the percentage utilization thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) As electrification of all census villages in Tamil Nadu has been achieved, no proposals were received for electrification of census villages in the State through solar photovoltaic systems. However, a project for electrification of 152 remote unelectrified hamlets through solar photovoltaic systems was sanctioned during 2003-04. A proposal for electrification of another 106 remote unelectrified hamlets has also been received from the State agency.

(c) Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 734.19 lakhs has been sanctioned for implementation of the project in 152 remote hamlets against which an amount of Rs. 367.00 lakhs has been released to the State agency.

(d) Central Financial Assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided subject to certain benchmarks, with the balance amount to be met by the State. As the project is yet to be implemented, the amount released is yet to be utilized.

N.C.T.E. Bangalore

2763. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions in Karnataka which have submitted application to the South Regional Committee, National Council for Teacher Education, Bangalore for starting B.Ed. course for the academic year 2004-05;

(b) the number of Teachers Training Institutes in Karnataka in particular and other southern states in general have been inspected;

(c) the time by when the Government is likely to provide grant recognition to these education institutions for starting B.Ed. course for the academic year 2004-05; and

(d) the reasons for delay in giving recognition to these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) 684 institutions.

(b) The Southern Regional Committee has so far caused inspection to be done in the case of 362 applicant institutions, which include 104 applicant institutions of Karnataka.

(c) Recognition to teacher education institutions is not granted by the Central Government.

(d) Receipt of unusually large number of applications for recognition for the academic session 2004-05.

Overcharging of Drugs

2764. MOHD. MUKEEM:
SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:
MOHD. SHAHID:

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

(a) whether the NPPA has received several complaints from various sections of the society regarding overcharging of drugs/formulation by some manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details of such cases came to the notice of NPPA during each of last three years and thereafter;

(c) the action taken in each of the case including the recovery of overcharged amount during the said period;

(d) whether certain big companies are not furnishing information on prescribed forms which are mandatory under the DPCO, 1995 ;

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

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those manufactures?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Grants to Gandhian Studies

2765. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 535 dated July 23, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the authorities of Institute of Gandhian Studies, Varanasi requesting to restore its grants and aids; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put the institute back on rails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Human Resource Development has withdrawn its orders of 27th August, 1999 under which ICSSR was directed to stop grants-in-aid due to the Institute. The State Government has been requested to renew the registration of the Institute to enable the latter to receive funds.

Allocation of Funds

2766. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Orissa for construction of 2.25 lakh houses and 30,000 community toilets sanctioned under VAMBAY alongwith the share of the State Government of Orissa;

(b) whether the Union Government plans to increase the allocation in the Central subsidiary under this scheme for the State of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Against the total allocation of Rs. 15.32 crore since 2001-02 under VAMBAY including the allocation of Rs. 5.09 crore for the current year 2004-05, the State of Orissa has, so far, been released central subsidy of Rs. 1.61 crore only against their project proposal, complete in all respects for 638 houses. VAMBAY is a demand driven scheme and central susidy is released only after the concerned State Government submits proposals, complete in all respects, and deposits the requisite state share in the designated VAMBAY account. Higher allocation to Orissa can be considered if the project proposals are received from Orissa State, subject to the availability of funds.

**Compensation to Families of Para-Military Forces
from Kargil Funds**

2767. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State which have raised the funds to pay compensation for welfare of the families of Kargil martyrs;

(b) whether this fund is utilized to pay compensation to the families of the soldiers of para-military forces who became martyrs;

(c) if so, the number of families of such soldiers to whom compensation paid so far State-wise;

(d) whether the fund is deposited in any bank and the interest accrued thereon;

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether any such bank has defaulted;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the amount deposited in such banks and the steps taken to recover the amount;

(g) whether any compensation has been paid from Kargil Martyrs fund to Akshhardham temple martyrs; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) As per available information the names of States which have raised funds to pay compensation for welfare of families of Kargil Martyrs and the names of States which have utilized the funds to pay compensation to the families of the soldiers of paramilitary forces who became martyrs are as under.

Names of States which have raised funds to pay compensation for welfare of families of Kargil martyrs

Haryana

Punjab

Maharashtra

Himachal Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh

Rajasthan

Bihar (including Jharkhand)

Karnataka

Orissa

Madhya Pradesh

West Bengal

Kerala

Tamil Nadu

Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)

Assam

Jammu & Kashmir

Chandigarh

Pondicherry

Chhattisgarh

Gujarat

Assam

Tripura

Mizoram

Names of States which have utilized the funds to pay compensation to the families of the soldiers of para-military forces who became martyrs

Haryana

Punjab

Maharashtra

Himachal Pradesh

Rajasthan

Orissa

Madhya Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

Gujarat

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

Bharat Shiksha Kosh

2768. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI ANANDRAO V. ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to review Bharat Shiksha Kosh and to put a ban on the direct flow of the Tax-free donations of alumni associations to their *alma mater*,

(b) if so, the status report prepared in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) According to the instructions issued on 21.2.2003, all the autonomous bodies/Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Secondary & Higher Education and the Department of Elementary Education & Literacy, which receive donations/grants from any external sources (other than Government support) for educational and research activities, were required to get such donations/grants routed through the Bharat

Shiksha Kosh. The matter has been reviewed and the above instructions have been withdrawn under subsequent instructions issued on 27.7.2004.

Price of Non-Schedule Formulations

2769. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NPPA is monitoring the prices of non-scheduled formulations;

(b) if so, whether the cases of violation of increase in prices of non-schedule formulations have come to the notice during the last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (d) 74 bulk drugs are specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95). Prices of non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/selling expenses, R&D expenses, trade commission, market competition, product innovation, product quality etc. The Government takes corrective measures where the public interest is found to be adversely affected.

Fake Mark Sheet

2770. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission/Delhi University have issued any orders to its affiliated colleges for submitting original mark sheets and certificates along with an attested copy thereof of the students seeking admission in degree classes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the purpose behind it;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for returning the original mark sheets and other certificates;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the time by which the original certificates of the students would be returned;

(f) whether the certificates submitted by some students have been found fake;

(g) if so, the number of cases of fake mark sheets reported till date; and

(h) the action taken by the Government against such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, though no specific orders have been issued by the University, as a normal procedure the students are required to submit original marksheets and certificates at the time of their admission with a view to avoid multiple admissions and to verify the authenticity of the certificate. These certificates are retained by the colleges till the process of admissions is completed and returned to the students thereafter.

(f) to (h) This year no case of fake certificates/mark sheets has been reported to the University till date.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Lawana Caste in STs List

2771. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Representatives of People have sent a proposal to the Union Government for inclusion of Lawana Caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has recommended inclusion of Lawana community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The recommendation is being processed as per the approved modalities for deciding such claims.

[English]

Women Studies Centres

2772. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the various universities in the country have decided to change the agenda with regard to women's studies centers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any representation in this regard particularly to pay special attention to the educational facilities for Muslim women;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has not received any communication from any of the universities in the country to change the agenda with regard to women's studies centres.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Flood/Cyclone in Lakshadweep

2773. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the severe flash flood and cyclone in the Lakshadweep Islands in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the loss of life and property, agricultural plantation, fishing boats besides the families dislocated as a result of the calamity;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the nature of relief provided and the extent of compensation given to the families of the cyclone victims; and

(e) the number of families rehabilitated so far and the time by which the remaining families are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Lakshadweep Administration appointed a Committee to assess the damage caused by the cyclone so that suitable financial assistance could be extended to the affected families. The said Committee

have since submitted its report to the Lakshadweep Administration. No loss of life has been reported. The Lakshadweep Administration have been advised to make final assessment, in terms of the report submitted by the Committee, of the damage caused by the cyclone and the quantum of compensation to be provided to the affected families on the basis of the revised list of items and norms of expenditure for assistance in such cases issued by Government of India.

(d) Soon after the cyclone hit the Lakshadweep Group of Islands in early May, 2004, the Lakshadweep Administration organized relief camps in six Islands, namely, Kavaratti, Ammini, Kitan, Chetlat, Kadmat and Andrott to provide shelter, food etc., to the affected families. No compensation has so far been paid to the affected families pending final assessment of the damage caused and the quantum of the compensation to be paid to the affected families.

(e) All the affected persons returned to their home within one week. Nobody required permanent rehabilitation at an alternative site.

Leakage of Gas From Oswal Chemicals and Fertilizer Factory

2774. SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the leakage of hazardous Ammonia Gas several times from Oswal Chemicals and Fertilizer Factory at Paradeep, Orissa;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted to probe the repeated incidents;

(c) if so, the finding thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety measures for the workers as well as for the nearby inhabitants; and

(e) the details of casualties and compensation paid to each of them during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) Following reports of leakage of ammonia from Oswal Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (OCFL)'s plant

at Paradeep in Orissa, a joint inspection by the Central Pollution Control Board and the Ministry of Environment and Forests had found the plants not complying with the prescribed norms. As a preventive step to ensure safety, directions were issued to OCFL by the Central Government in July 2000 and also the Orissa State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) in May 2001 to take adequate measures to control and mitigate pollution. The Orissa SPCB subsequently issued closure directions to the unit for non-compliance and its operations were closed down in February 2003. After adoption of adequate pollution control measures, the plants of OCFL, Paradeep were restarted on March 17, 2004 and during the trial runs up to March 31, 2004, their performance was found satisfactory by the Orissa SPCB. No compensation has been paid by the Central Government in connection with the above.

[Translation]

Subletting of Government Accommodation

2775. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows, flats and quarters being found subletted by their allottees during each of the last three years, till date, type-wise, pool-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government to get these houses vacated;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government against the allottees of such Government accommodations; and

(d) the action taken against the officials of the Ministry and the Directorate of Estates with the connivance of whom these accommodations had been subletted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of quarters suspected of being sublet during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 (till 31.7.2004) is indicated in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Allotments in respect of 970 quarters were cancelled and 1206 houses were got vacated (vacation of quarters include the numbers which were cancelled prior to 2002) in accordance with the prescribed procedure, during the said period.

(d) No official of the Ministry of Urban Development an the Directorate of Estates has been found conniving in the subletting of Government accommodation.

Statement

Statement indicating the number of Quarters under the Control of the Directorate of Estates suspected sublet during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 (Till 31.7.2004)

Suspected sublet

Year	Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Type-IV	Total
2002	338	245	81	04	668
2003	165	155	73	06	399
2004 (till 31.7.2004)	176	99	46	03	324

[English]

Allotment of Shops, Stalls and Parking Lots to SC/ ST Handicapped

2776. SHRI SUDAM MARNDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the NDMC/MCD and Delhi Government are being approached by "All India Association for SC/ ST and Physically Handicapped Peoples Upliftment" to seek reservation in allotment of Shops, Stalls, Kiosks and Parking lots etc. since August, 2003; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Advisory Board of Education

2777. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of recently reconstituted CABE has since been convened;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The first meeting of the reconstituted Board was held on 10-11 August 2004. It has been decided to constitute seven CABE Committees to look into the following critical issues which have emerged from the deliberations in the meeting:—

- (i) Free and Compulsory Education Bill and other issues connected with elementary education.
- (ii) Girls Education and the Common School System.
- (iii) Universalisation of Secondary Education.
- (iv) Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions.
- (v) Integration of Culture Education in the School Curriculum.
- (vi) Regulatory Mechanism for the Text Books and parallel text books taught in school outside the Government System.
- (vii) Financing of Higher and Technical Education.

[Translation]

Setting up of Schools with World Bank Assistance

2778. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of the primary schools set up or proposed to set up with the assistance of World Bank in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A. FATMI): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise details of the primary schools set up under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) with assistance of the World Bank in the State is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The amount allocated for the purpose under the DPEP during the last three years is Rs. 3314.49 lakh.

<i>Statement</i>		
Sl.No.	Districts	Number of new primary schools set up during the last three years (2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04) under DPEP
1	2	3
1.	Lakhimpur Kheri	30
2.	Shahjahanpur	35
3.	Badaun	36
4.	Maharajgunj	20
5.	Sonbhadra	20
6.	Barabanki	27
7.	Bahraich	69
8.	Shrawasti	9
9.	Agra	112
10.	Ambedkar Nagar	20
11.	Azamgarh	96
12.	Baghpat	8
13.	Ballia	75
14.	Bijnor	58
15.	Bulandshahar	74
16.	Etah	59
17.	Faizabad	50
18.	Farrukhabad	20
19.	Fatehpur	100
20.	Gautam Buddh Nagar	11
21.	Ghaziabad	8
22.	Ghazipur	113
23.	Hairpur	24
24.	Jalaun	45
25.	Jaunpur	48
26.	Jhansi	51

1	2	3
27.	Kannauj	20
28.	Kanpur Dehat	47
29.	Mahoba	30
30.	Mainpuri	33
31.	Mathura	41
32.	Mau	35
33.	Meerut	16
34.	Mirzapur	31
35.	Muzaffar Nagar	67
36.	Pratapgarh	40
37.	Rai Bareli	30
38.	Sultanpur	15
39.	Unnao	26
Total		1649

*[English]***Coastal Police**

2779. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various coastal States have submitted proposals for the formulation of a coastal police with the objective of strengthening the existing infrastructure for policing and patrolling in the coastal area;

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

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to take final decision on each of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Proposals were obtained from the coastal States for formulating a scheme for strengthening the infrastructure for policing and patrolling in the coastal areas. The proposals received from the coastal States provide for construction of buildings for coastal police stations, setting up of check posts and out posts in vulnerable areas, setting up of marine police equipped with personnel trained in maritime functioning, vessels for coastal

patrolling and other equipment. Since, considerable financial implications are involved, consideration of the proposal submitted by the coastal States will be possible after the proposed coastal security scheme has been finally approved by the Government.

[Translation]

Setting up of CIPET in Jaipur

2780. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision to set up the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) in Jaipur was made keeping in view the requirement of the small scale industries of Rajasthan during the Ninth five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up this centre so far;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Mineral and Investment Corporation (RIICO) has proposed Union Government to set up the plant in the State on the basis of sharing of expenditure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. No proposal from RIICO (Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Corporation) had been received during the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, the proposal for establishing CIPET Centre in Rajasthan has been received from RIICO during the year 2003-04 (Tenth Five Year Plan).

For establishment of CIPET Centre at Jaipur (Rajasthan) on cost sharing basis between State Government of Rajasthan and Government of India, the project cost to the tune of Rs. 2376.00 lakhs have been worked out by CIPET.

[English]

Ceiling Package for Drugs

2781. MOHD. SHAHID: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task of identifying ceiling packs of drugs and determining their ceiling prices is done by the same officer;

(b) if so, the number of additional ceiling packs identified by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority;

(c) whether the Ministry has announced non-ceiling packs of formulation for tablets and capsules;

(d) whether it is a fact that other dosage forms like liquids, injectable and ointments have not been covered therein;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) steps taken by the Government to remove such discriminations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) Identification of ceiling packs of drugs and determination of their ceiling prices is done by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1995, (DPCO, 1995). The prices of ceiling packs and non-ceiling packs of various dosage forms like tablets, capsules, liquids injectable and ointments etc., are fixed or revised either based on Form-III (of DPCO 1995) applications received from various formulators or on *suo-moto* basis. So far, since inception, NPPA has fixed/revised prices in the case of 1285 non-ceiling packs and 1272 ceiling packs, covering all such dosage forms. There is no discrimination between types of packs in the process of price fixation/revision of formulations.

Employees of HSCL

2782. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 2000 employees on roll of the Hindustann Steelworks Construction Corporation Limited (HSCL) are not getting their salary regularly and have been deprived of their legitimate DA as it has been paid to the employees of other 67 Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether more than 12000 employees of HSCL who have given VRS during the period of 1999-2003 have not received their full and final payment alongwith statutory dues;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the problems; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal for the merger of HSCL with SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The financial condition of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL) has been adverse for the last several years. The company has not been able to generate sufficient resources to regularly pay monthly salary to its employees working in the steel units. However, monthly salaries are being paid regularly to the employees working in non-steel units. Government has provided following financial assistance to the company to enable it to clear salary/statutory dues of its employees;

— Non-plan loan of Rs. 89.44 crores during 2001-02.

— Non plan loan of Rs. 61.11 crores during 2002-03

Payment of DA has been frozen in terms of financial restructuring package provided to the company by Government in July 1999 till achievement of cash profit by the company.

(b) and (c) All VRS related dues have been paid to employees who opted VRS. However, arrears of wages/salaries on account of wage revision by the company have not been paid by the company due to its adverse financial condition. However, a provision of Rs. 71.89 crores has been made in the BE 2004-05 for HSCL to enable it to clear dues of its separated employees.

(d) Government has no proposal for the merger of HSCL with SAIL.

Failure of Computerization in DDA

2783. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been failure of computerization in Housing Wing of Delhi Development authority;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor and the number of cases in which double allotment has been made by the authority; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on computerization by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the following activities of Housing Wing have already been computerized:

(i) Allotment of flats.

(ii) Costing of flats.

(iii) Processing & printing of Demand letters.

(iv) Possession letters for some schemes.

(v) Accounting receipts of Housing Department and online verification.

(vi) Query facilities to public through website and information kiosks.

(vii) Post allotment activities like change of address, cancellation, change of mode of payment, etc.

DDA has further reported that due to non-availability of old records/files/property registers, double allotments have occurred in some cases. In such cases of double allotment, as per policy guidelines, allotment of another flat at the same cost is made by DDA.

(c) An amount of approximately Rs. 2 crores has been spent by DDA on computerization during the last five years.

Padmashree Award

2784. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Government for awarding the Padmashree Award;

(b) whether there is any limit on the number of these awards to persons who have excelled in the field of sports; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not honouring the sports administrators with these awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) Any person without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex is eligible for Padma Awards. Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service, Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shree for distinguished service in any field. All recommendations received in the Ministry are considered by the Padma Awards Committee comprising of distinguished persons nominated by the Prime Minister. The Committee applies highest standards while selecting persons in various fields and submits its recommendations to the Prime Minister and the President.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All nominations/recommendations received for Padma Awards, including that of persons recommended in the field of Sports, are placed before the Padma Awards Committee. It is the Committee's prerogative to select suitable persons for the award, keeping in view the merit of each case.

[*Translation*]

**Land Acquired by Government at
Bokaro Steel Plant**

2785. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired by the Government for the Bokaro Steel Plant so far;

(b) the number of families rendered unemployed and homeless due to the acquisition of this land;

(c) the number of persons who have been provided employment in this Plant and the number of families rehabilitated so far; and

(d) the details of the people who are still to be provided employment and the families to be rehabilitated as on date?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Government had acquired 31287.24 acres of land for Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) As per the data furnished by Director Project Land & Rehabilitation (DPLR), the number of families displaced as on 13.5.1988 due to land acquisition for Bokaro Steel Plant was 13,309.

(c) 16199 displaced persons have been provided employment in Bokaro Steel Plant upto 31.7.2004.

(d) BSL has already provided employment to more number of persons than the number of displaced families.

[*English*]

Accident at Tehri Dam

2786. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an accident in Tehri Dam recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of casualties and damage suffered due to said accident;

(d) whether the Government has ordered an inquiry into the accident;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed;

(f) the compensation paid/proposed to be paid to each family of victims by the Union/State Government, separately; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been a massive rockfall in T-3 shaft of spillway from Elevation Level (EL) 695 M around 10.30 P.M. on 2nd August, 2004 in Tehri HEP Stage-I (1000 MW). The rock mass fell on the platform of 'slip form' erected at EL678M. The 'slip form' fell down on the swirling device area along with the rockfall. As a consequence, the protection platform above the swirling device area also collapsed.

(c) 28 workers and one executive have died and 11 workers of M/s. JPIL were injured in this incident.

(d) and (e) A High Level Inquiry Committee headed by Shri M.S. Reddy, Ex-Chairman, Central Water Commission & Ex-Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources and one Member each from Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Electricity Authority has been constituted on 3rd August, 2004 by the Government of India with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To enquire into the cause-human, mechanical geological, etc. leading to the accident at the underground site of the Tehri HEP.
- (ii) Recommend remedial measures for repair and reconstruction.
- (iii) To determine lapses, if any, and to fix responsibility thereof.
- (iv) Recommend to the Government measures for foreseeing geological surprises.

The Committee is required to submit its report within one month.

(f) M/s. Jaiprakash Associated Ltd. have announced to pay compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs to the legal heir of the deceased workman and Rs. 20 lakhs to the legal heir of deceased Executive.

In addition, the Government of India has announced a financial relief of Rs. 1 lakh to the legal heir of the deceased workman/employee, Rs. 50,000 to the grievously injured workman and Rs. 25000 to the workman with minor injuries. The expenditure will be met out of the Project funds.

(g) One of the terms of reference to the High Level Inquiry Committee is to recommend to the Government measures for foreseeing geological surprises.

Burning of Medicines in HAL, Bhopal

2787. SHRI RAM CHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent burning of medicines and pesticides by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in Bhopal's residential area;

(b) if so, the number of persons hospitalised due to the smoke of this burning;

(c) whether the Government has made any inquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the responsible officials for burning of the medicines and pesticides in an irresponsible manner?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Four persons residing in Village Sankhedi, 15 kms. away from Bhopal City, were admitted in the hospital on 29.7.2004 with the symptoms of vomiting and 3 persons were hospitalized on 1.8.2004. The first four persons were discharged on 2.8.2004. The other three persons were given symptomatic treatment & discharged thereafter.

(c) to (e) The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) has conducted a detailed enquiry by deputing two of its Senior Officials to the spot. The enquiry report revealed that the expired medicines were incinerated in a vacant land away from the city and not in any residential area. The doctor who treated the patients have stated that the patients had no toxic symptoms.

Joint Patrol on Indo-Pak Border

2788. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per agreement joint patrol on Indo-Pak border was to be taken up by BSF and Pak soldiers;

(b) if so, the reasons for its non-implementation so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Regularisation of Casual Labour

2789. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several cases of casual labour who had been working in M/o Power and the PSUs under the Ministry *viz.* Power Grid Corporation, NTPC and whose services had been terminated by these organizations despite they being fulfilled the conditions of minimum 240 days are pending in various courts against them since 1998 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately court-wise and year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these establishments are violating the orders of DoPT, issued from time to time;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government against them;

(e) whether the Government propose to direct these organizations to restore the services of these casual labours; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) and (b) Four cases of removed casual labourers in National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, are pending in Labour Court, Sidhi and High Court, Jabalpur. Details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Case No./ Court	Name of parties	Details of case
1.	1220/2003 of High Court, Jabalpur	NTPC-Vindhyachal Vs. Nakul Kr. Tiwari & others	Nakul Kr. Tewari was engaged on muster roll on 1.12.1984. He worked till 17.8.1985. Thereafter removed from job due to appointment of regular drivers. In compliance of High Court order he was reinstated. A case however is pending in High Court for classification as permanent employee.
2.	511/2003 High Court Jabalpur	NTPC Vindhyachal through GM, Vs. J.P. Singh & Presiding Officer, L.C.	Jai. Pal Singh was engaged on Muster Roll as Data Entry Operator w.e.f. 23.9.90 to 23.7.95. Thereafter he was removed from services as there was no job requirement. Concerned worker has been reinstated as per order of High Court. A case however is pending in High Court for classification as permanent employee.
3.	15/2000 Labour Court Sidhi	K.K. Srivastava Vs. GM (V)	K.K. Srivastava was engaged as Data Entry Operator on Muster roll w.e.f. 1.8.90 till 15.2.1994. He was removed from services as there was no job requirement. He has been reinstated thereafter as per orders of labour Court. A case however is pending in Labour Court for classification as permanent employee.
4.	16/2000 Labour Court Sidhi	D.K. Mishra Vs. GM-V NTPC	D.K. Mishra was engaged as Data Entry Operator on Muster Roll w.e.f. 18.1.91 till 15.2.1994. He was removed from services as there was no job requirement. Thereafter he was reinstated as per the order Labour Court. A case however is pending in Labour Court for classification as permanent employee.

Naphtha based Power Projects

2790. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of long term plan of the Government for power generation in the country with the participation of private sector;

(b) the salient features of the plan framed in this regard, if any;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to generate the power through Naphtha based power projects in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) The policy to permit private sector participation in the power generation was first announced in 1991 and has been reviewed and revised from time to time, based on the experience gained, in order to facilitate development of private power projects. Some of the salient features of the policy initiative taken in the recent past are given below:

1. Under the new Electricity Act, 2003,
 - (i) Generation of power has been delicensed.
 - (ii) Captive generation is freely permitted.
 - (iii) Trading of power is recognized as an independent & licensed activity.
 - (iv) Non-discriminating open access in transmission is permitted to private generation.
2. 100% FDI is permitted on automatic route for power projects of electric generation, transmission and distribution.
3. Under the mega policy, fiscal concessions including exemption from customs duty are permitted for inter-state projects and with the threshold capacity of 1000 MW and above for thermal and 500 MW and above for hydel power project subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.

(c) and (d) The use of naphtha and certain residual liquid fuels was allowed for generation of electricity under

the liquid fuel policy announced by the Ministry of Power in November, 1995. A capacity addition of not more than 12,000 MW based on naphtha was envisaged. However, due to the high cost of naphtha, its use in generation is no longer considered viable and is being discouraged.

Sharing of Power from Lower Subansiri Power Project

2791. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply to USQ No. 2551 given in the Lok Sabha on December 18, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam and other North Eastern States have since signed the Memorandum of Understanding with regard to power sharing from the Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Power Project of NHPC; and

(b) if not, the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) 12% free power from lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project (2000 MW) will be apportioned between the State of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Neither Assam nor any of the North-Eastern States had signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the balance power with National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC). However, NHPC has entered into MoUs with the prospective beneficiary States/Utilities as per details given below:

(i) Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB)	—	600 MW
(ii) West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB)	—	500 MW
(iii) Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB)	—	400 MW
(iv) Grid Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (GRIDCO)	—	300 MW
(v) Power Department, Government of Sikkim	—	300 MW
(vi) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	—	300 MW

The final allocation will be made by the Government of India, at the time of commissioning of the project, to the States/Utilities who have entered into Power Purchase Agreements with NHPC.

U.N. Charter of Rights of Children

2792. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed U.N. Charter of Rights of Children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11th December, 1992. The Convention contains various rights of children for their survival and development in a healthy and congenial environment. As per requirement, India submitted to the UN the first Country Report on the status of the child in 1997, and the Second Country Report in 2001. The report is available on the website of the Department of Women and Child Development.

(c) There are certain constitutional provisions and legislations existing for the protection of children. In addition, there are several schemes and programmes for children being implemented by different Ministries and Departments. These include Integrated Child Development Services; Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, Reproductive and Child Health Programme; National Child Labour Project; Integrated Scheme for Street Children and Juvenile Justice, etc.

Sanction of Houses under VAMBAY

2793. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for sanction of 66,707 houses to the Union Government through HUDCO under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, whether out of 66,707 houses the Union Government has sanctioned 49,895 houses upto 2003-04;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to sanction the remaining 16,812 houses immediately; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to sanction the remaining houses under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Till date, under VAMBAY, 8 schemes in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh involving Government of India (Gol) subsidy of Rs. 129.55 crore have been approved for construction of 55,125 Dwelling Units and 392 Toilet seats. Out of the same, Gol subsidy of Rs. 127.09 crore has been released (Rs. 12 crore in 2001-02; Rs. 55.35 crore in 2002-03 and Rs. 59.74 crore in 2003-04) to Andhra Pradesh for construction/upgradation of 53,895 Dwelling Units and 392 Toilet Seats against their project proposal, complete in all respects.

(c) and (d) Two proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of Rs. 33.61 crore Gol subsidy under VAMBAY for construction of 15582 Dwelling Units are under process.

[Translation]

Banaras Hindu University

2794. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teaching and non-teaching including scientific and technical staff working in all the faculties of the Banaras Hindu University, category-wise;

(b) the number of officers and staff belonging to SC, ST and OBC out of the above, category-wise;

(c) whether the quota reserved for SC, ST and OBC is full;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be filled-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A *statement* indicating the total number of teaching and non-teaching staff working in the Banaras Hindu University and the number of officers and staff belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs amongst them is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Because of the ban on filling of non-teaching posts in the Central Universities imposed by the

University Grants Commission (UGC) in the year 1999, presently some posts reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are lying vacant in the University.

(e) The UGC has since allowed the University to fill up 25% of the vacant positions and the University is making all efforts to fill up the quota of SCs, STs and OBCs at the earliest. It is, however, not possible to indicate a definite time frame for filling of all the backlog vacancies.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Total number of employees	Number of Employees belonging to		
			SCs	STs	OBCs*
TEACHING EMPLOYEES					
1.	Professor	414	—	—	—
2.	Reader	365	03	—	—
3.	Lecturer (Selection Scale)	28	—	—	—
4.	Lecturer (Senior Scale)	87	09	01	—
5.	Lecturer	200	31	06	—
NON-TEACHING EMPLOYEES					
6.	Group A	103	09	01	04
7.	Group B	87	19	01	08
8.	Group G	2135	94	13	124
9.	Group D	3044	872	89	95

*The reservation in teaching positions has not so far been extended to OBCs.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for Secondary Education

2795. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for Secondary Education Programmes during the last five years;

(b) whether the amount spent on the above programme is not sufficient to meet the growing demands;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to spend more money during the current year for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The expenditure especially on Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kendriya Vidyalaya and Access with Equity is required to be increased under normal budget & with additional allocation under Common Minimum Programme.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

Amount spent for Secondary Education Programmes during the last five years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the programme/ Scheme	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)	10.00	9.67	8.37	15.40	17.90
2.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	87.98	95.00	81.10	85.00	103.57
3.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	304.00	344.99	350.49	360.00	439.56
4.	Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA)	2.92	2.61	2.45	2.45	2.93
5.	National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)	7.00	2.37	5.30	5.33	9.00
6.	Access with Equity	1.99	2.14	5.65	17.82	7.00
7.	Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)	12.90	14.91	21.31	33.84	38.47
8.	Improvement of Science Education in Schools/Science Olympiad	24.92	21.11	17.58	16.30	6.97
9.	Environmental Orientation to School Education	1.98	1.93	2.56	1.74	2.55
10.	Introduction of Yoga in Schools	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.23	0.00
11.	National Population Education Project (NPEP)	3.50	2.00	1.15	0.49	0.85
12.	Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)	3.64	4.24	74.00	18.95	0.00
13.	Educational Technology (E.T.)	15.61	10.85	7.62	5.55	9.00
	Total	476.54	512.02	577.83	563.10	637.80

CPWD Service in Government Colonies

2796. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of not providing satisfactory service to the residents living in Government colonies in Delhi by CPWD particularly in R.K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the type of complaints lodged by the residents and the time taken in attending to those complaints and the reasons for the repeat in complaints; and

(c) the steps the Union Government proposes to take to ensure attending of the complaints of the residents satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The endeavour of the government continues to aim at optimum satisfaction in the services in this regard.

(b) Different types of complaints are lodged by residents. The details are given in the statement enclosed. The works of minor nature are attended to within 48 hour and works of major nature are executed through contract after following necessary formalities. The residents repeat the complaints in cases where there is either delay in attending to the complaints or the fault re-occurs.

(c) The steps taken include introduction of computerized complaint receiving & monitoring system, monitoring by senior officers and issue of guidelines to subordinate offices on this aspect.

Statement*Central Public Works Department**Complaints Registration and Monitoring System***CATEGORY: ELECTRICAL**

Complaint Code	Complaint Description
1	2
101	No Power
102	Sparking
103	Leakage of Current

1	2
104	Bell faulty
105	Socket or switch faulty
106	Fan not working
107	Regulator faulty
108	M.C.B. not working
109	Main switch faulty
110	Wireman required
111	Lift faulty
112	Replacement of Bulb
113	Replacement of Tube
171	Gate light faulty
172	Exhaust, fan faulty
173	Geyser faulty
174	Heater faulty
175	A.C. faulty
	CATEGORY: CIVIL
201	Drain blocked
202	W.C. blocked
203	Sewer man required
301	No water
302	Flush not working
303	Tap faulty
304	Pipe Leaking
305	Tank overflow
306	Flush overflow
307	Change of W.C. seat
308	Basin waste pipe broken
309	Sink waste pipe broken
310	Change of W.C.
311	Leakage in Drain Pipe
312	Plumber required

1	2
351	No unfiltered Water
352	Leakage in unfiltered water pipe
401	Plaster repair
402	Brick work repair
403	Seepage
404	Leaking Roof
405	Wall tiles repair
406	Moson required
451	Making AC opening
452	Termite treatment
501	Glass pane broken
502	Door or window jammed
503	Door bolt faulty
504	Tower bolt faulty
505	Curtain rod replacement
506	Wiremesh broken
507	Welding required
508	Mirror broken
509	Glass shelf broken
510	Palmet repair
511	Carpenter for misc. works
512	Jaffri Repair
551	Towel rod to be replaced
601	Polish or painting required
602	Polish or painting required
603	Painter required
651	Jaffri painting
801	Repair of furniture
802	Washing of curtains
803	Washing of Sofa Covers
804	Washing of Carpet

1	2
805	Polishing of furniture
806	Return the old Furniture from Bungalow
807	Send the old furniture
808	Repairing of Palmet
809	Painting of Sanitary Box
810	Painting of Frisking Shed
811	Repairing of glass panes of Center Table
812	Repairing of glass panes of Dining Table
813	Repairing of glass panes of Frisking
814	Repairing of Drapery Rods shed
815	Repairing of Curtains (Old)
816	Change of tapestry cloth of Sofa Sets
817	Change of tapestry cloth of Dining Chairs
818	Change of tapestry cloth of Revolving Chairs
819	Repairing of Bed
820	Repairing of Sofa Set
821	Repairing of Wooden Almirah
822	Repairing of Side Board
823	Repairing of revolving chair
824	Repairing of Table/Dinning Table
825	Repairing of Chairs/Dinning Chairs
826	Repairing of Dressing Table
827	Repairing of Peg/Stool Table
828	Repairing of Folding Bed
829	Repairing of Dewan
830	Repairing of Bed side Table
831	Repairing of lock of Steel Almirah
832	Repairing of lock of side Board
833	Repairing of Chicks
834	Repairing of Sanitary Box
835	Repairing of Frisking shed

1	2
836	Replacement of Mattress
837	Change of Cotton Mattress
838	Change of table Top Glass
	CATEGORY: HORTICULTURE
901	Mowing required
902	Mali required

Unspent Funds Lying for Distribution to Bhopal Gas Victims

2797. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wards in Bhopal City which have been paid the relief money so far;

(b) the reasons that twenty wards in the city are yet to be paid relief money where as whole of the Bhopal has been declared as Gas Victim by Kasiwal Committee;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the office of Welfare Commissioner, the compensation has been paid to the gas-victims of 36 affected as well as 20 unaffected wards. A *statement* of the cases registered in the 56 wards and compensation award in the category of injuries is enclosed. However, in the case of claimants of 20 unaffected wards, they have been paid compensation on proof of injury and the effect of gas leakage.

(c) and (d) The decision to declare 36 wards as gas affected areas was taken by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh based on mortality and morbidity. Representations were received for declaring the remaining 20 wards also as gas affected area. The matter of inclusion of additional wards into gas affected areas was examined in consultation with the State Government and it was decided that this would not be pursued further.

Statement

Sl.No.	Ward No.	Registered case	Awarded case
1	2	3	4
1.	01	15292	10896
2.	02	16494	553
3.	03	15236	32
4.	04	12855	25
5.	05	23406	18489
6.	06	13611	10886
7.	07	20930	17404
8.	08	19025	15427
9.	09	17986	15195
10.	10	22825	17968
11.	11	34011	24090
12.	12	23329	18872
13.	13-Out of BPL	24672	18683
14.	14	15256	12320
15.	15	15081	12134
16.	16	12457	10791
17.	17	15781	12246
18.	18	14245	11669
19.	19	18089	14307
20.	20	25088	19827
21.	21	14195	12072
22.	22	18186	15547
23.	23	15715	13301
24.	24	14440	11533
25.	25	18517	14076
26.	26	20046	14928
27.	27	18413	15731
28.	28	22178	17851

1	2	3	4
29.	29	18587	14041
30.	30	15608	344
31.	31	13483	783
32.	32	13204	1729
33.	33	27565	548
34.	34	14083	76
35.	35	17571	84
36.	36	10317	149
37.	37	15097	282
38.	38	15690	11717
39.	39	20802	16214
40.	40	28994	22530
41.	41	18734	15389
42.	42	17603	14770
43.	43	17234	13479
44.	44	23558	18901
45.	45	21536	17503
46.	46	14020	12007
47.	47	26540	18090
48.	48	22445	174
49.	49	12140	24
50.	50	14957	25
51.	51	15469	31
52.	52	9063	01
53.	53	14474	338
54.	54	21062	324
55.	55	13673	45
56.	56	12855	10
Total		10,01,723	5,55,961

Appointment of Urdu Teachers

2798. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint about 1,50,000 Urdu teachers in Urdu Schools all over the country;

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

(c) the number of Urdu Schools functioning and their requirement of teachers;

(d) whether the Government is considering a proposal to distribute uniforms and books to students in Urdu schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Education is a concurrent subject as per the Constitution. The medium of instructions in schools is decided by the State Governments. The Central Government does not maintain figures on number of schools for different languages including Urdu schools and their requirement of teachers.

(d) There is at present no specific proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Women Development Programmes

2799. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated/released to State Governments for the women development programmes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether all the States especially the State Government of Gujarat has utilized the allocated funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted physical verification of the works done under this programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) Details of funds released/utilized for

women development programmes state-wise year-wise and scheme-wise for the last three years including for the current year (2004-05) by the Department of women & Child Development are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) A system exists to review the progress of implementation of projects through State Governments, monitoring agencies and periodical field visits by concerned scheme officers/Area Officers.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)				Utilization/ Expenditure Reported by States (Cumulative)
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (as on 11.8.2004)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>* Name of the Scheme: Swayamsidha</i>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	38.60	0.00	0.00	100.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.05	9.00	0.00	0.00	6.11
3.	Assam	0.00	71.50	0.00	0.00	34.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	76.00	0.00	0.00	96.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	64.71
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.34
7.	Haryana	1.20	18.00	69.00	0.00	30.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.36	0.00	3.63	19.70	86.85
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	33.05	0.00	0.00	18.90
10.	Jharkhand	45.00	34.00	51.01	0.00	95.86
11.	Karnataka	0.00	64.00	99.06	0.00	124.40
12.	Kerala	15.64	35.00	33.89	0.00	71.85
13.	Madhya Pradesh	64.72	51.00	0.00	0.00	85.83
14.	Maharashtra	55.25	0.00	81.00	0.00	81.00
15.	Manipur	7.00	4.00	12.3	0.00	18.66
16.	Meghalaya	15.60	0.00	6.00	5.00	18.51
17.	Mizoram	0.00	11.00	5.00	8.74	18.41
18.	Nagaland	14.00	9.00	11.41	9.27	37.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Orissa	23.30	51.00	50.00	0.00	124.60
20.	Punjab	49.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	87.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.89
22.	Sikkim	7.00	4.00	8.00	7.00	20.95
23.	Tamil Nadu	15.00	62.00	70.00	0.00	143.66
24.	Tripura	7.00	4.00	9.00	0.00	21.62
25.	Uttar Pradesh	159.18	0.00	122.44	0.00	131.93
26.	Uttaranchal	22.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	20.29
27.	West Bengal	0.00	49.94	76.98	0.00	60.29
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	7.90	0.00	0.00	2.18
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.60
3.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	5.68	0.00	0.0
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	7.90	0.00	0.00	7.50
6.	Podicherry	4.73	4.00	0.00	0.00	8.33

Note (*): Includes unspent balances from Indira Mahila Yojana and grants released under Swayamsidha from 2000-01 onwards.

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)				Utilization/ Expenditure Reported by States (Cumulative)
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (as on 11.8.2004)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Name of the Scheme: SWA-SHAKTI PROJECT

1.	Bihar	34.00	130.00	75.00	0.00	234.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	30.00	75.00	50.00	0.00	118.59
3.	Gujarat	225.00	200.00	250.00	100.00	725.01
4.	Haryana	65.50	200.00	20.00	0.00	303.35
5.	Jharkhand	100.00	175.00	75.00	0.00	298.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Karnataka	235.00	535.00	500.00	0.00	1142.52
7.	Madhya Pradesh	350.00	425.00	400.00	0.00	1073.40
8.	Uttar Pradesh	225.00	392.82	50.00	0.00	946.79
9.	Uttaranchal	30.00	105.00	145.00	0.00	212.78
Name of the Scheme: BALIKA SAMRIDHI YOJANA						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
3.	Goa	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
4.	Gujarat	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.30
5.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	114.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.27
8.	Jharkhand	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.61
9.	Karnataka	160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.00
10.	Kerala	30.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.75
11.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	643.55
12.	Manipur	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Mizoram	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50
14.	Orissa	263.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.98
15.	Punjab	42.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	191.77
17.	Sikkim	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	29.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.25
19.	Uttaranchal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
20.	West Bengal	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.02
Union Territories:						
1.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.95
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17
3.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
4.	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Uniform Power Tariff Policy

2800. SHRI ANANDRAO V. ADSUL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita demand and supply of power in each State during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the power generation capacity of each project and the cost of power generation per unit at present, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to bring uniform power tariff policy in the country;

(d) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) State-wise per capita consumption of electricity in the country during the Ninth Plan is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) State-wise details of power generating capacity as on 31.7.2004 is given in the Statement-II enclosed. State-wise details of average cost of power supply for the year 2002-03 is given in the Statement-III enclosed.

(c) to (e) Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission has powers to determine tariff for supply of electricity by a generating company to a distribution licensee, transmission, wheeling and retail sale of electricity in accordance with provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Section 3 of the Act requires that the Central Government shall prepare the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy in consultation with the State Governments.

Statement I*Gross Annual per capita Consumption of Electricity*

(KWH)

Name of the State/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	488.02	502.41	530.2	544.31	532.9
Himachal Pradesh	322.62	334.98	339.95	342.67	397.66
Jammu & Kashmir	270.23	291.58	269.33	286.19	292.82
Punjab	798.22	861.47	924.11	841.54	835.69
Rajasthan	314.34	330.28	339.51	349.54	284.71
Uttar Pradesh	199.53	198.79	179.06	191.08	189.02
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	284.05
Chandigarh	807.76	843.81	821.66	801.51	815.45
Delhi	612.68	606.17	646.28	671.89	696.54
Gujarat	704.61	790.24	840.88	853.97	817.18
Madhya Pradesh	377.51	398.17	353.13	294.82	273.04
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	394.51
Maharashtra	577.37	594.07	571.55	551.5	507.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	739.45	723.1	724.92	809.72	1067.89
Daman & Diu	2720.69	3559.08	3927.36	4540	4622.88
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3226.83	3727.45	3691.63	4105.68	3722.13
Andhra Pradesh	391	405.33	433.96	433.14	494.13
Karnataka	387.09	350.64	367.02	411.74	427.76
Kerala	261.8	301.68	315.03	328.88	280.8
Tamil Nadu	484.11	498.07	547.95	599.01	623.25
Lakshadweep	217.86	231.14	244.57	248.29	290.5
Pondicherry	931.85	1020.5	1139.94	1277.44	1624.87
Bihar	141.79	134.11	146.73	144.73	36.29
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	363.67
Orissa	308.18	321.16	334.24	342.89	324.55
West Bengal	202.41	209.72	206.94	207.65	218.1
Andaman and Nicobar Island	206.84	217.62	222.26	230.82	253.19
Sikkim	177.83	184.91	192.38	184.2	224.22
Assam	99.81	93.68	101.2	103.91	99.42
Manipur	138.87	74.66	69.5	69.39	69.43
Meghalaya	143.47	149.55	161.02	169.59	235.35
Nagaland	86.57	81.2	83.25	96.76	57.19
Tripura	90.15	109.93	95.48	79.11	108.75
Arunachal Pradesh	101.2	87.39	68.6	84.59	68.33
Mizoram	95.14	113.59	121.03	142.5	147.09
<i>Total (All India)</i>	348.5	360.01	364.45	366.12	360.97

Statement II*State-wise power generating capacity (Monitored cap. in Mw) as on 31.7.2004*

Sl.No.	State	Stn.	Type	CAP (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	I.P. Station	TC	247.5
2.	Delhi	Rajghat	TC	135

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Delhi	I.P.G.T.	TG	180
4.	Delhi	I.P. WHP	TG	102
5.	Delhi	Pragati CCGT	TG	330.4
6.	Delhi	Badarpur	TC	705
7.	Haryana	F'bad Extn.	TC	165
8.	Haryana	Panipat	TC	860
9.	Haryana	WY. Canal	H	62.4
10.	Haryana	F'Bad CCGT	TG	430
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Giri Bata	H	60
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Sanjay Bhaba	H	120
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Bassi	H	60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Binwa	H	6
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Andhra	H	17
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Thirot	H	4.5
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Ghanvi	H	22.6
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Gaj	H	10.5
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Baner	H	12
20.	Himachal Pradesh	Baspa	H	300
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Malana	H	86
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Dehar	H	990
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Pong	H	360
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Baira Siul	H	180
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamera	H	540
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamera II	H	300
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Nathpa Jhakri	H	1500
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pampore Gt.	TG	175
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Lower Jhelum	H	105
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upper Sindh	H	127
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	Gandharbal	H	15
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	H	23

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mohara	H	9
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	H	3.8
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sewa	H	9
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Stakna	H	10
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Salal	H	690
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri	H	480
39.	Punjab	GNDTP (Bhatinda)	TC	440
40.	Punjab	GHTP (Leh. Moh.)	TC	420
41.	Punjab	Ropar	TC	1260
42.	Punjab	Shanan	H	110
43.	Punjab	Anandpur Sahib	H	134
44.	Punjab	Ranjit Sagar	H	600
45.	Punjab	U.B.D.C.	H	90
46.	Punjab	Mukerian	H	207
47.	Punjab	Bhakra	H	1250
48.	Punjab	Ganguwal	H	77.5
49.	Punjab	Kotla	H	77.5
50.	Rajasthan	Kota	TC	1045
51.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	TC	1250
52.	Rajasthan	Ramgarh GT	TG	76
53.	Rajasthan	Ramgarh ST	TG	37.8
54.	Rajasthan	R.P. Sagar	H	172
55.	Rajasthan	J. Sagar	H	99
56.	Rajasthan	Mahi Bajaj	H	140
57.	Rajasthan	Annopgarh	H	9
58.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	H	4
59.	Rajasthan	RMC Mangrol	H	6
60.	Rajasthan	Anta GT	TG	413
61.	Rajasthan	R.A.P.S.	N	740
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	TC	1482

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Panki	TC	242
64.	Uttar Pradesh	H'Ganj B	TC	425
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Paricha	TC	220
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	TC	1630
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Small Th.	TC	10
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand	H	300
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	H	99
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Matatilla	H	30
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga Canal	H	15.6
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Khara	H	72
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Singrauli STPS	TC	2000
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand	TC	1000
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Unchahar	TC	840
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (NCTPP)	TC	840
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda	TC	440
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya GT	TG	652
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri GT	TG	817
80.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.P.S.	N	440
81.	Uttaranchal	Ramganga	H	198
82.	Uttaranchal	Khatima	H	41.4
83.	Uttaranchal	Pathri	H	20.4
84.	Uttaranchal	Chibro (Yamuna)	H	240
85.	Uttaranchal	Khodri	H	120
86.	Uttaranchal	Chilla	H	144
87.	Uttaranchal	Maneri Bhali	H	90
88.	Uttaranchal	Dhakrani	H	33.8
89.	Uttaranchal	Dhalipur	H	51
90.	Uttaranchal	Kulhal	H	30
91.	Uttaranchal	Mohamadpur	H	9.3
92.	Uttaranchal	Sobla	H	6

1	2	3	4	5
93.	Uttaranchal	Tanakpur	H	120
94.	Gujarat	Dhuvaran	TC	534
95.	Gujarat	Ukai	TC	850
96.	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	TC	660
97.	Gujarat	Wanakbori	TC	1260
98.	Gujarat	Sikka Rep.	TC	240
99.	Gujarat	Kutch Lig.	TC	215
100.	Gujarat	Dhuvaran GT	TG	27
101.	Gujarat	Ukai	H	305
102.	Gujarat	Kadana	H	240
103.	Gujarat	G.S.E.C.L.(G.5)	TC	210
104.	Gujarat	C.S.E.C.L.(W.7)	TC	210
105.	Gujarat	Utran GT	TG	144
106.	Gujarat	Dhuvaran CCPP	TG	105.9
107.	Gujarat	Hazira CCCP	TG	156.1
108.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar	H	450
109.	Gujarat	A.E.CO.	TC	60
110.	Gujarat	Vatwa GT	TG	100
111.	Gujarat	Sabarmati	TC	330
112.	Gujarat	G.I.P.CL. GT	TG	305
113.	Gujarat	Surat Lig.	TC	250
114.	Gujarat	G.T.E. Corp.	TG	655
115.	Gujarat	Kawas GT	TG	644
116.	Gujarat	Gandhar GT	TG	648
117.	Gujarat	Kakrapara	N	440
118.	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura	TC	1142.5
119.	Madhya Pradesh	Amar Kantak	TC	50
120.	Madhya Pradesh	Amar Kantak Ext.	TC	240
121.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi	TC	840
122.	Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Sagar	H	115

1	2	3	4	5
123.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi	H	90
124.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench	H	160
125.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajghat (MP)	H	45
126.	Madhya Pradesh	Bansagar (I)	H	315
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Bansagar (II)	H	30
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Bansagar (III)	H	60
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Birsinghpur	H	20
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Tawa	H	13.5
131.	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhachal STPS	TC	2260
132.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar	H	625
133.	Chhattisgarh	Korba-II	TC	160
134.	Chhattisgarh	Korba-III	TC	240
135.	Chhattisgarh	Korba-West	TC	840
136.	Chhattisgarh	Haseobango	H	120
137.	Chhattisgarh	Gangrel	H	10
138.	Chhattisgarh	Korba STPS	TC	2100
139.	Maharashtra	Nasik	TC	910
140.	Maharashtra	Koradi	TC	1080
141.	Maharashtra	K'Kheda II	TC	840
142.	Maharashtra	Paras	TC	58
143.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal	TC	478
144.	Maharashtra	Parli	TC	690
145.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	TC	2340
146.	Maharashtra	Uran GT	TG	672
147.	Maharashtra	Uran WHP	TG	240
148.	Maharashtra	Koyna	H	1920
149.	Maharashtra	Vaitarna	H	60
150.	Maharashtra	Tillari	H	60
151.	Maharashtra	Bhira Tail Race	H	80
152.	Maharashtra	Eldarl	H	22.5

1	2	3	4	5
153.	Maharashtra	Veer	H	9
154.	Maharashtra	Bhatgarh	H	166
155.	Maharashtra	Paithon	H	12
156.	Maharashtra	Bhandardihara	H	44
157.	Maharashtra	Pawana	H	10
158.	Maharashtra	Radhanagri	H	4.8
159.	Maharashtra	KVSALA (Panshet)	H	16
160.	Maharashtra	K'VASLA (Varsa)	H	8
161.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	H	15
162.	Maharashtra	Kanher	H	4
163.	Maharashtra	Ujjani	H	12
164.	Maharashtra	Surya	H	6
165.	Maharashtra	Manikdoh	H	6
166.	Maharashtra	Dhom	H	2
167.	Maharashtra	Vaiterna Dam	H	1.5
168.	Maharashtra	Dimbe	H	5
169.	Maharashtra	Warna	H	16
170.	Maharashtra	Dudh Ganga	H	24
171.	Maharashtra	Dhanu	TC	500
172.	Maharashtra	Dhabol GT	TG	740
173.	Maharashtra	Triombay	TC	1150
174.	Maharashtra	Trombay	TC	780
175.	Maharashtra	Bhira	H	132
176.	Maharashtra	Bhira PSS	H	150
177.	Maharashtra	Bhivpuri	H	72
178.	Maharashtra	Khopoli	H	72
179.	Maharashtra	Tarapur	N	320
180.	Andhra Pradesh	K'Gudem	TC	680
181.	Andhra Pradesh	K'Gudem New	TC	500
182.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	TC	1260

1	2	3	4	5
183.	Andhra Pradesh	R'Gundem-B	TC	62.5
184.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	TC	30
185.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayal Seema	TC	420
186.	Andhra Pradesh	Machkund	H	114.7
187.	Andhra Pradesh	Upper Sileru	H	240
188.	Andhra Pradesh	Lower Sileru	H	460
189.	Andhra Pradesh	T.B. Dam	H	36
190.	Andhra Pradesh	Hampi	H	36
191.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Sagar	H	810
192.	Andhra Pradesh	N' Sagar RBC	H	90
193.	Andhra Pradesh	N' Sagar LBC	H	60
194.	Andhra Pradesh	Donkarayi	H	25
195.	Andhra Pradesh	Srisaillam	H	770
196.	Andhra Pradesh	Srisaillam LB	H	900
197.	Andhra Pradesh	Pochampad	H	27
198.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Sagar	H	10
199.	Andhra Pradesh	Penna Ahobelam	H	20
200.	Andhra Pradesh	Singur	H	15
201.	Andhra Pradesh	Small Hydro	H	30
202.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijeswaran GT	TG	272.3
203.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram CCGT	TG	220
204.	Andhra Pradesh	Jegurupadu GT	TG	235.4
205.	Andhra Pradesh	Kondapalli GT	TG	350
206.	Andhra Pradesh	LVS Power DG	TD	36.8
207.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari GT	TG	208
208.	Andhra Pradesh	R'Gundem STPS	TC	2100
209.	Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri	TC	1000
210.	Karnataka	Brahapuram DG	TD	106.5
211.	Karnataka	Kojikode DG	TD	128.8
212.	Karnataka	Kuttiadi	H	125

1	2	3	4	5
213.	Karnataka	Idukki	H	780
214.	Karnataka	Sabarigiri	H	300
215.	Karnataka	Idamalayar	H	75
216.	Karnataka	Kakkad	H	50
217.	Karnataka	Sholayar	H	54
218.	Karnataka	Sengulam	H	48
219.	Karnataka	Narimangalam	H	45
220.	Karnataka	Pallivasal	H	37.5
221.	Karnataka	Poringalkuttu	H	32
222.	Karnataka	Poringalkuttu	H	16
223.	Karnataka	Panniar	H	30
224.	Karnataka	Kallada	H	15
225.	Karnataka	Lower Periyar	H	180
226.	Karnataka	Malankara	H	10.5
227.	Karnataka	Chembukadavu	H	6.5
228.	Karnataka	Urumi	H	6.2
229.	Karnataka	Peppara	H	3
230.	Karnataka	Madhupatty	H	2
231.	Karnataka	Other Hydro	H	5
232.	Karnataka	Cochin CCGT	TG	174
233.	Karnataka	Kasargode DG	TD	21.9
234.	Karnataka	Maniyar	H	10
235.	Karnataka	Kuthungal	H	21
236.	Karnataka	Kayam Kulam GT	TG	350
237.	Karnataka	Raichur	TC	1470
238.	Karnataka	Sharavathy	H	891
239.	Karnataka	Kadra	H	150
240.	Karnataka	Kodasali	H	120
241.	Karnataka	Kalinadi	H	810
242.	Karnataka	Kalinadi Supa	H	100

1	2	3	4	5
243.	Karnataka	Liganamakki	H	55
244.	Karnataka	Varahi	H	230
245.	Karnataka	Bhadra	H	33.4
246.	Karnataka	Ghat Prabha	H	32
247.	Karnataka	Mani DPH	H	9
248.	Karnataka	Mallapur	H	9
249.	Karnataka	Gerusuppa	H	240
250.	Karnataka	Almatti DPH	H	15
251.	Karnataka	Yelhanka (DG)	TD	120
252.	Karnataka	Jog	H	120
253.	Karnataka	Sivasamundrum	H	42
254.	Karnataka	Shimsapura	H	17.2
255.	Karnataka	Munirabad	H	27
256.	Karnataka	Bellary DG	TD	25.2
257.	Karnataka	Tanir Bavi	TG	220
258.	Karnataka	Torangalu IMP	TC	260
259.	Karnataka	Belgaum DG	TD	81.3
260.	Karnataka	Shivpura	H	18
261.	Karnataka	Shahpur	H	6.6
262.	Karnataka	Harangi	H	9
263.	Karnataka	Madhavamantri	H	3
264.	Karnataka	Narayanpur	H	6.6
265.	Karnataka	Kaiga	N	440
266.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore	TC	450
267.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	TC	1050
268.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	TC	840
269.	Tamil Nadu	North Chennai	TC	630
270.	Tamil Nadu	Basin Bridge GT	TG	120
271.	Tamil Nadu	Nariman GT	TG	10
272.	Tamil Nadu	Valuthur GT	TG	95

1	2	3	4	5
273.	Tamil Nadu	Kuttalam GT	TG	100
274.	Tamil Nadu	Kovikalappal	TG	107
275.	Tamil Nadu	Pykara	H	70
276.	Tamil Nadu	Pykara Dam	H	2
277.	Tamil Nadu	Moyar	H	36
278.	Tamil Nadu	Kundah	H	555
279.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur Dam	H	40
280.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur Tunnel	H	200
281.	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	H	140
282.	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar	H	100
283.	Tamil Nadu	Sholayar	H	95
284.	Tamil Nadu	Aliyar	H	60
285.	Tamil Nadu	Sarkarpathy	H	30
286.	Tamil Nadu	Papanasam	H	28
287.	Tamil Nadu	Suruliyar	H	35
288.	Tamil Nadu	Servalar	H	20
289.	Tamil Nadu	Lower Mettur	H	120
290.	Tamil Nadu	Kadampari	H	400
291.	Tamil Nadu	Vaigai		6
292.	Tamil Nadu	Lower Bhavani	H	16
293.	Tamil Nadu	Sathnur Dam	H	7.5
294.	Tamil Nadu	Parson's Valley	H	30
295.	Tamil Nadu	Samayanallur DG	TD	106
296.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS(Z)	TC	350
297.	Tamil Nadu	P. Natlur CCGT	TG	330.5
298.	Tamil Nadu	Samaipatti DG	TD	105.7
299.	Tamil Nadu	B. Bridge D.G.	TD	200
300.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli ST I	TC	600
301.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli ST II	TC	1470
302.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli FST EXT.	TC	420

1	2	3	4	5
303.	Tamil Nadu	M.A.P.P.	N	340
304.	Pondicherry	Karaikal	TG	32.5
305.	Bihar	Barauni	TC	310
306.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	TC	220
307.	Bihar	Kosi	H	20
308.	Bihar	Sone West Canal	H	6.6
309.	Bihar	Sone East Canal	H	3.3
310.	Bihar	E.G. Canal	H	15
311.	Bihar	Kahaigaon	TC	840
312.	Jharkhand	Patratu	TC	770
313.	Jharkhand	Tanughat	TC	420
314.	Jharkhand	Subemrekha	H	130
315.	Jharkhand	Chandil	H	8
316.	Jharkhand	Chandrapura	TC	750
317.	Jharkhand	Bokaro A	TC	175
318.	Jharkhand	Bokaro B	TC	630
319.	Jharkhand	Maithon GT	TG	90
320.	Jharkhand	Panchet	H	80
321.	Jharkhand	Tilaya	H	4
322.	Orissa	I.B. Valley	TC	420
323.	Orissa	Balimela	H	380
324.	Orissa	Hirakud	H	307.5
325.	Orissa	Rengali	H	250
326.	Orissa	Upper Kolab	H	320
327.	Orissa	Indravati	H	600
328.	Orissa	Talcher	TC	460
329.	Orissa	Talcher STPS	TC	2500
330.	West Bengal	D.P.L.	TC	390
331.	West Bengal	Bandel	TC	530
332.	West Bengal	Santalidih	TC	480

1	2	3	4	5
333.	West Bengal	Koiaghat	TC	1260
334.	West Bengal	Barkeswar	TC	630
335.	West Bengal	Kasba GT	TG	40
336.	West Bengal	Siliguri GT	TG	20
337.	West Bengal	Haldia GT	TG	40
338.	West Bengal	Jaldhaka	H	35
339.	West Bengal	Massanjore	H	4
340.	West Bengal	Rammam	H	50
341.	West Bengal	Teesta	H	37.5
342.	West Bengal	Mulajore	TC	60
343.	West Bengal	Newcossipore	TC	130
344.	West Bengal	Titagarh	TC	240
345.	West Bengal	Southern Repl.	TC	135
346.	West Bengal	Budge Budge	TC	500
347.	West Bengal	Durgapur	TC	350
348.	West Bengal	Mejia	TC	630
349.	West Bengal	Farakka STPS	TC	1600
350.	West Bengal	Maithon	H	60
351.	Sikkim	L. Lagyap	H	12
352.	Sikkim	U. Rongchu	H	8
353.	Sikkim	Moyanchu	H	4
354.	Sikkim	Rangeet	H	60
355.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Kalpong	H	5.5
356.	Assam	Chandrapur	TC	60
357.	Assam	Namrup ST	TG	30
358.	Assam	Bongaigaon	TC	240
359.	Assam	Namrup GT	TG	81.5
360.	Assam	Namrup WHP	TG	22

1	2	3	4	5
361.	Assam	Lakwa GT	TG	120
362.	Assam	Mobile Gas T-G	TG	21
363.	Assam	D.L.F. PVT.	TG	24.5
364.	Assam	Kathalguri GT	TG	291
365.	Assam	Kopili	H	225
366.	Meghalaya	Kyredemkulai	H	60
367.	Meghalaya	Umiam	H	114
368.	Meghalaya	Umtru	H	11.2
369.	Meghalaya	Khondong	H	50
370.	Manipur	Leimakhong DG	TD	36
371.	Manipur	Loktak	HH	105
372.	Tripura	Tripura	TG	21
373.	Tripura	Rokhia GT	TG	69
374.	Tripura	Gumti	H	15
375.	Tripura	Agartala GT	TG	84
376.	Nagaland	Likim RO	H	16
377.	Nagaland	Doyang	H	75
378.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tago	H	4.5
379.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nuranz	H	6
380.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ranganadi	H	405
381.	Mizoram	Bairabi DG	TD	22.9
Grand Total				109910.9

Type

TC—Coal Based Stn.

TG—Gas Based Stn.

TD—Liquid Fuel based Stn.

H—Hydel Power Stn.

N—Nuclear Power Stn.

Statement III

Based on proposal for Annual Plan Discussions in Planning Commission the average cost of power supply to consumers is as follows:

Average cost of Power Supply

(Paise/Kwh)		
Sl. No.	State Utilities	2002-03 (A.P.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236.80
2.	Assam	338.65
3.	Bihar	270.49
4.	Chhattisgarh	305.00
5.	Delhi (DVB)	359.75
6.	Gujarat	270.00
7.	Haryana	252.38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	249.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	151.08
10.	Jharkhand	390.00
11.	Karnataka	221.46
12.	Kerala	255.40
13.	Madhya Pradesh	287.49
14.	Maharashtra	288.23
15.	Meghalaya	199.70
16.	Orissa	158.70
17.	Punjab	215.65
18.	Rajasthan (Transco.)	295.34
19.	Tamil Nadu	256.50
20.	Uttar Pradesh (Power corp.)	293.00
21.	West Bengal	296.26
	Average: SEBs	271.77
	II. EDs	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	243.00

1	2	3
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	225.22
3.	Chandigarh (UT)	268.00
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	270.96
5.	Daman & Diu (UT)	254.96
6.	Lakshadweep (UT)	386.00
7.	Goa	275.97
8.	Manipur	282.00
9.	Mizoram	210.00
10.	Nagaland	257.12
11.	Pondicherry	195.76
12.	Sikkim	172.81
13.	Tripura	148.89
	Average: (EDs)	236.15
	All India Average	270.95

AP: Approved Plan

Source: Based on Annual Plan discussion papers in Planning Commission.

Expansion of Coaching and Allied Scheme

2801. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to expand the coaching and allied scheme for Tribal students; and

(b) if so, the details of the places in various States where such facilities have been made available?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) the Scheme of Coaching & Allied already provides for financial assistance for setting up and running of Pre-examination Training Centres for imparting coaching to Scheduled Tribe students for various competitive examinations.

(b) The details of the grantee institutions and location of the Pre-examination Training Centres are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT/University/NGO	Name of the place
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Port Blair
2.	Karnataka	PET, Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore
3.	MP Bhoj University Madhya Pradesh	Red cross Bhawan, Shivajji Nagar, Bhopal
4.	Delhi Education Centre, Delhi (NGO)	Hauz Khas, New Delhi Ranchi, Jharkhand
5.	Orissa	Orissa IAS, Study Circle, Bhubneswar
6.	Motilal Nehru Regional College, Allahabad	Motilal Nehru Regional College, Allahabad
7.	Chanakya Academy, Delhi	Vasant Vihar, New Delhi
8.	Himachal Pradesh University	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
9.	HN Bahuguna University, Uttaranchal	HN Bahuguna University, Srinagar, Garhwal, Uttaranchal
10.	Tamilnadu	PETC, Chennai, Tamilnadu
11.	Assam	Assam Administrative Staff College, Jawahar Nagar, Guwahati
12.	Andhra Pradesh	PETCs at Hyderabad, Utnoor, Etunungam, Bhadrachalam, Vishakhapatnam.

Inclusion of Jhodia Community in STs List

2802. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had recommended Jhodia community for inclusion as Scheduled Tribe in the STs List;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-inclusion of this community so far; and

(c) the time by which the said community is likely to be given the Status of Scheduled Tribe?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The proposal for inclusion of Jhodia tribes as Synonyms of

Paroja has been received in this Ministry from the State Government of Orissa for inclusion in the ST list. The proposal is to be processed as per the approved modalities and as such has been sent to the Registrar General of India for comments. No specific time schedule can however, be indicated as the matter involves consultation with the State Government, Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

Slums in the Country

2803. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slums in the country state-wise; and

(b) the number of slums improvement projects

undertaken by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. alongwith the financial assistane provided for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Details of State-wise estimated slum population of the country for 2001 as per Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The year-wise details of loan amount sanctioned by HUDCO in the slum improvement projects, [excluding Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)], in the last 3 years are as under:

Sl. No.	Loan Amt.	Loan Rel. Rs. in lakhs	Dwelling Units
Year	2001-2002,	State: Karnataka	
1.	201.84	201.84	360
Year:	2002-2003,	State: Tamil Nadu	
2.	368.41	367.00	2729
Year:	2003-2004,	State: Karnataka	
3.	5500.00	0.00	233167
Total	6069.25	568.84	236255

Details of the loans sanctioned by HUDCO, under VAMBAY, during the last three years are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Details of State-wise Slum Population

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated Slum Population (as per TCPO) (population in lakhs) for 2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.166
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.375
3.	Assam	5.826

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	26.583
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.548
6.	Goa	1.141
7.	Gujarat	34.388
8.	Haryana	10.067
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.614
10.	Jammu annd Kashmir	7.783
11.	Jharkhand	8.861
12.	Karnataka	17.761
13.	Kerala	166.452
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.406
15.	Maharashtra	107.367
16.	Manipur	1.132
17.	Meghalaya	1.161
18.	Mizoram	1.156
19.	Nagaland	0.609
20.	Orissa	11.207
21.	Punjab	18.936
22.	Rajasthan	32.651
23.	Sikkim	0.123
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.585
25.	Tripura	0.893
26.	Uttaranchal	3.855
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.243
28.	West Bengal	65.78
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.512
30.	Chandigarh	2.133
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.039
32.	Daman & Diu	0.139
33.	Delhi	32.566

1	2	3
34.	Pondicherry	2.128
35.	Lakshadweep	0.072
Total		618.258

Statement II

Year-wise loan sanctioned by HUDCO under VAMBAY Schemes

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	Total
1.	Chattisgarh	6.00	14.00	15.20	35.20
2.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	23.15	23.15
3.	Jharkhand	1.00	0.00	40.00	41.00
4.	Karnataka	35.56	61.24	66.66	103.46
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.25	20.00
6.	Punjab	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
7.	Rajasthan	2.97	0.00	0.00	2.97
8.	Tamil Nadu	10.07	18.00	0.00	28.07
9.	Uttaranchal	0.36	2.14	3.88	6.38
10.	West Bengal	8.32	0.00	0.00	8.32
Total		84.28	102.63	88.89	275.80

Schemes for Development of Tribals

2804. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new developmental schemes and programmes being formulated by the Government during the Tenth Five Year Plan in addition to the ongoing schemes for empowerment of SCs and STs in the field of Agriculture, specifying the nature/scope and target groups of such schemes and programmes;

(b) the amount of funds proposed to be requisitioned during the Tenth Plan from the Planning Commission for such schemes/programmes; and

(c) the achievements made under such schemes and programmes during the Tenth Five Year Plan so far ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development Package for Bodoland

2805. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has contemplated to take an effective action plan to announce a special economic as well as development package amounting to minimum of Rs. 1000 crore per annum for the constitutionally recognized most backward and neglected scheduled Tribal Area in the Assam "Bodoland Territorial Areas District" to help boost overall economic growth and development within the Bodo-Tribal Territory at par with rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Government is likely to take appropriate action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government has agreed to provide an assistance of Rs. 100 crore per annum for five years (over and above Plan allocation) to Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) for development of the socio-economic infrastructure in the region.

(c) In view of the (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Revival of Rourkela Steel Plant

2806. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating a major package for the revival of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to revive other sick public undertakings on the lines of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

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

(e) whether some package is likely to be announced for the revival of closed down factories of Raibareilly, Amethi, Naini of Allahabad and Gorakhpur; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir. Rourkela Steel Plant has already turned around and in the 1st quarter 2004-05, it has made marginal net profit.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) SAIL has drawn and is implementing loss minimization plans, in Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Salem Steel Plant (SSP) and Visvesvaraya Iron Steel Plant. (VISP). Further, in case of Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited (IISCO), Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) approved the Revival Plan and the same is under implementation.

(e) and (f) No specific package is under consideration of the Government for the revival of the private sector steel plants.

[English]

Slum Population in Cities

2807. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar General of India had carried out a survey about the slum population in the country in census 2001;

(b) if so, the details of cities having a slum population of more than and less than 50,000; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about improvement in the condition of their living?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) An attempt has been made for the first time during the Census of India, 2001 by the Registrar General of India to collect detailed data about slum population of the country but only in cities/towns having 50,000 population or more based on 1991 Census.

(b) As per the provisional figures of Census of India, 2001 the details of the cities having slum population more than and less than 50,000 are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Slum Development is a State subject. The State Governments formulate specific plans, programmes and schemes for development of slums in various cities as per their priorities and make necessary provisions there or in their respective State Plans. However, with a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers, a programme known as National slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched at the National level by the Government in August, 1996 for the development of urban slums. Funds under this programme are allocated as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to various States on the basis of pro-rata slum population.

Besides a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched on 2.12.2001 with a view to ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. The Scheme has the primary objective to facilitate the construction and upgradation of the dwelling units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the Scheme.

Statement

Population of towns reporting slum, slum population, States/Union Territories-wise as per Provisional Population Totals—Census of India, 2001

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Towns	Total population	Total slum population
1	2	3	4
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
1.	Baramula T.C.	61,941	21,476
2.	Sopore T.C.	53,246	16,301
3.	Sri Nagar M.C.	894,940	132,120
4.	Anantnag T.C.	63,437	23,748
5.	Jammu M.C.	378,431	84,439
PUNJAB			
1.	Pathankot M.C.	159,559	15,664

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2.	Gurdaspur M.C.	67,455	9,523	2.	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam MB	129,140	6,342
3.	Batala M.C.	126,648	33,553	3.	Kashipur MB	92,978	18,360
4.	Amritsar M.C.	975,695	229,628	4.	Rudrapur MB	88,720	53,438
5.	Ludhiana M. Corp.	1,395,053	314,759	5.	Roorkee MB	97,064	18,156
6.	Muktsar M.C.	83,099	529	6.	Hardwar MB	175,010	7,371
7.	Malont M.C.	70,958	22,1554	HARYANA			
8.	Mansa M.C.	72,608	4,588	1.	Panchkula Urban Estate	140,992	25,140
9.	Bathinda M.C.	217,389	40,354	2.	Ambala Sedar M.C.L.	106,378	6,693
10.	Sarghur M.C.	78,717	14,257	3.	Ambala M.C.L.	139,222	22,043
11.	Malerkota M.C.	106,802	23,231	4.	Yamunanagar M.C.L.	189,587	40,202
12.	Barmala M.C.	96,397	7,204	5.	Jagadhri M.C.L.	101,300	37,878
13.	Faridkot M.C.	71,986	24,557	6.	Thanesar M.C.L.	120,072	50,400
14.	Kotkapura M.C.	80,741	23,787	7.	Kaithal M.C.L.	117,226	28,278
15.	Phagwara M.C.	95,626	1,676	8.	Karnal M.C.L.	210,476	58,949
16.	Kapurthala M.C.	84,361	18,167	9.	Panipat M.C.L.	261,865	102,813
17.	Hoshiarpur M.C.	148,243	8,368	10.	Sonapat M.C.L.	216,213	75,454
18.	Firozpur MC	95,451	25,026	11.	Jind M.C.L.	136,089	37,279
19.	Firozpur Cant.	57,418	1163	12.	Hisar M.C.L.	256,810	77,757
20.	Fizilka M.C.	67,424	24,011	13.	Hansi M.C.L.	75,730	32,174
21.	Abohar M.C.	124,303	43,857	14.	Bhiwani M.C.L.	169,424	41,443
22.	Nabha M.C.	61,953	7,152	15.	Rohtak M.C.L.	286,773	90,645
23.	Rajpur M.C.	82,551	13,353	16.	Behadurgarh M.C.L.	119,839	39,478
24.	Moga M.C.	124,624	255,932	17.	Namaul M.C.L.	62,091	11,279
25.	Jalandhar ML	701,223	134,918	18.	Rewari M.C.L.	100,946	51,754
26.	Khanna M.C.L.	103,059	16,2775	19.	Sirsa M.C.L.	160,129	51,892
27.	Patiala M.C.	302,870	68,178	20.	Gurgaon M.C.L.	173,542	33,570
CHANDIGARH				21.	Faridabad M. Corp.	1,054,981	491,131
1.	Chandigarh (M. Corp.)	808,796	107,098	22.	Pahwal M.C.L.	100,528	15,589
UTTARANCHAL				DELHI			
1.	Dehradun (M. Corp.)	447,808	91,937	1.	New Delhi Municipal Council M.C.L.	294,783	39,793

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2.	Delhi Cantonment, CB	124,452	18,619	16.	Barmer M.	83,517	22,316
3.	Delhi Municipal Corporation	9,817,439	1,854,685	17.	Pali M.C.L.	187,571	35,589
4.	Bhalswa Jahangir Pur (C.T.)	151,427	32,815	18.	Kishanganh M.	116,156	40,796
5.	Sahibabad Daulat Pur (C.T.)	35,977	1,693	19.	Ajmer M.C.L.	485,197	120,431
6.	Pooth Kalan (C.T.)	50,587	400	20.	Beawar M.C.L.	123,701	3,797
7.	Sultan Pur Majra (C.T.)	163,716	13,837	21.	Udaipur M.C.L.	389,317	43,180
8.	Jaffrabad (C.T.)	57,460	9,505	22.	Banswara M.	85,638	10,329
9.	Gharonda Neemka Bangar alias Patper Ganj (C.T.)	34,409	5,364	23.	Chittaurgarh M.	96,028	11,517
10.	Dallo Pura (C.T.)	132,628	9,866	24.	Kota M. Corp.	695,899	151,955
11.	Nangal Dewat (C.T.)	13,168	372	25.	Baran M.	78,372	23,522
12.	Sambhalka (C.T.)	11,064	3,223	UTTAR PRADESH			
13.	Tigri (C.T.)	44,895	24,954	1.	Saharanpur MB	452,925	162,681
14.	Pul Pehlad (C.T.)	47,336	10,764	2.	Doband MB	81,706	13,080
RAJASTHAN				3.	Kairana MB	73,046	8,835
1.	Hanumangarh M.	129,654	25,318	4.	Muzaffar Nagar MB	316,452	72,926
2.	Bikaner M.C.L.	529,007	76,964	5.	Shamli MB	89,861	25,478
3.	Sardarsahar M	81,378	29,877	6.	Moradabad MC	641,240	70,653
4.	Ratangarh M.	63,463	5,168	7.	Sambhal MB	182,930	20,098
5.	Sujangarh M.	63,808	11,369	8.	Chandausi MB	103,757	26,159
6.	Nawalgarh M.	56,482	205	9.	Rampur MB	281,549	40,709
7.	Alwar M.C.	260,245	15,923	10.	Amroha MB	164,890	35,569
8.	Bharatpur M.C.	204,456	29,474	11.	Meerut MC	1,074,229	471,316
9.	Sawai Madhopur M.	97,491	2,190	12.	Mawana MB	69,199	65,788
10.	Jaipur M. Corp.	2,324,319	350,353	13.	Ghaziabad MC	968,521	258,834
11.	Sikar M.C.L.	184,904	7,224	14.	Pilkhwa MB	67,191	25,424
12.	Fatehpur M.	78,471	19,859	15.	Hapur MB	211,987	90,964
13.	Nagaur M.	68,313	9,547	16.	Modinagar MB	112,918	33,103
14.	Makrana M.	83,289	2,650	17.	Noida CT	293,908	26,824
15.	Jodhpur M.C.	846,408	156,770	18.	Sikandrabad MB	69,902	31,852

1	2	3	4
19.	Bulandshahr MB	176,256	50,292
20.	Khurja MB	98,403	22,208
21.	Aligarh MC	667,732	303,284
22.	Hathras MB	123,243	78,411
23.	Mathura MB	296,827	40,662
24.	Agra MC	1,250,979	121,890
25.	Firozabad MB	278,801	72,726
26.	Kasganj MB	92,485	15,132
27.	Etah MB	107,098	32,058
28.	Mainpuri MB	89,535	63,913
29.	Sahaswan MB	8,194	3,344
30.	Budaun MB	148,138	9,894
31.	Bareilly MC	699,839	155,840
32.	Pilibhit MB	124,082	17,864
33.	Shahjahanpur MB	297,932	187,509
34.	Sitapur MB	151,827	10,280
35.	Hardoi MB	112,474	8,661
36.	Shahabad MB	67,661	4,614
37.	Unnao MB	144,917	60,121
38.	Gangaghat MB	70,817	33,017
39.	Lucknow CB	59,593	1,303
40.	Raebareli MB	169,285	49,966
41.	Farrukhabad-Cum-Fatehgarh MB	227,876	97,186
42.	Kannauj MB	71,530	39,687
43.	Etawah MB	211,460	40,483
44.	Kanpur MC	2,532,138	368,808
45.	Orai MB	139,444	20,893
46.	Jhansi MB	383,248	158,412
47.	Lalitpur MB	111,810	31,858
48.	Banda MB	134,822	35,415

1	2	3	4
49.	Fatehpur MB	151,757	25,552
50.	Allahabad MC	990,298	127,766
51.	Newabganj MB	75,087	10,613
52.	Faizabad MB	144,924	3,685
53.	Tanda MB	83,079	6,635
54.	Sultanpur MB	100,085	24,430
55.	Balrampur MB	72,220	6,979
56.	Gonda MB	122,164	1,535
57.	Gorakhpur MC	624,570	53,498
58.	Deora MB	104,222	15,577
59.	Azamgarh MB	104,943	4,673
60.	MaunathBhanjanMB	210,071	43,667
61.	Balia MB	102,226	40,111
62.	Jaunpur MB	159,996	12,825
63.	Varanasi MC	1,100,748	138,183
64.	Bhadohi MB	74,439	1,084
65.	Mirzapur-Cum-Vindhyachal MB	205,264	53,203
BIHAR			
1.	Bettiah (M)	116,992	7,032
2.	Sitamarhi (M)	56,769	27,352
3.	Kishanganj (M)	85,494	54,267
4.	Purnia (M)	171,235	22,607
5.	Katihar (M)	175,169	76,811
6.	Darbhanga (M. Corp.)	266,834	54,503
7.	Mmuzaffarpur (M. Corp.)	305,465	14,329
8.	Siwan (M)	108,172	31,214
9.	Chapra (M)	178,835	10,078
10.	Hajipur (M)	119,276	8,993
11.	Samastipur (M)	55,590	9,693
12.	Begusarai (M)	93,378	40,202

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13.	Bhagalpur (M. Corp.)	340,349	7,385	7.	Jangipur (M)	74,464	15,7711
14.	Lakhisarai (M)	77,840	31,818	8.	Baharampur (M)	160,168	31,455
15.	Bihar (M)	231,972	13,701	9.	Asansol (M. Corp.)	486,304	159,946
16.	Patna (M. Corp.)	1,376,950	3,511	10.	Kulti (M)	290,057	40,702
17.	Dinapur Nizamat (M)	130,339	1,373	11.	Durgapur (M. Corp)	492,986	149,429
18.	Mokameh (M)	56,400	25,244	12.	Katwa (M)	71,573	24,869
19.	Arrah (M)	203,395	9,848	13.	Bardhaman (M)	285,71	59,719
20.	Buxar (M)	82,975	3,129	14.	Krishnanagar (M)	139,070	21,158
21.	Dehri (M)	119,007	26,321	15.	Nawadwip (M)	115,036	49,321
22.	Gaya (M. Corp.)	383,197	18,871	16.	Ranaghat (M)	68,754	4,963
23.	Nawada (M)	82,291	9,101	17.	Chakdaha (M)	86,965	31,070
	TRIPURA			18.	Kalyani (M)	81,984	39,429
1.	Agartala M.C.L.	189,327	29,378	19.	Gayeshpur (M)	55,028	14,283
	MEGHALAYA			20.	Kanchrapara (M)	126,118	14,223
1.	Shillong U.A.	267,881	110,714	21.	Halisahar (M)	124,479	18,733
	ASSAM			22.	Habra (M)	127,695	19,923
1.	Dhubri MB	63,965	19,604	23.	North Barrackpur (M)	123,523	13,774
2.	Guwahati M. Corp.	808,021	7,867	24.	Barrackpur (M)	144,331	5,432
3.	Tezpur MB	58,240	1,053	25.	Titagarh (M)	124,198	98,062
4.	Tinsukia MB	85,519	5,305	26.	Khardaha (M)	116,252	24,303
5.	Dibrugarh MB	122,523	9,191	27.	Panhati (M)	348,379	93,554
6.	Jorhat MB	66,450	11,514	28.	New Barrackpur (M)	83,183	19,865
7.	Silchar MB	142,393	30,110	29.	Kamarhati (M)	314,334	3,607
	WEST BENGAL			30.	Barannagar (M)	250,815	55,987
1.	Darjiling (M)	107,530	8,296	31.	North DumDum (M)	220,032	2,662
2.	Siliguri (M. Corp.)	470,275	173,111	32.	South DumDum (M)	392,150	97,579
3.	Jalpaiguri (M)	100,212	4,777	33.	Bidhannagar (M)	167,848	49,173
4.	Raigarj (M)	165,222	68,015	34.	Rajarhat Gopalpur (M)	271,781	24,817
5.	Balurghat (M)	135,516	40,484	35.	Bansberia (M)	104,453	18,232
6.	English Bazar (M)	161,488	58,124	36.	Hugli Chinmura (M)	170,201	17,921

1	2	3	4
37.	Chandanagar (M)	162,166	42,894
38.	Bhadreswar (M)	105,944	56,589
39.	Chamdani (M)	103,232	75,583
40.	Serampore (M)	197,955	61,219
41.	Rishra (M)	113,259	53,755
42.	Konnagar (MM)	72,211	11,026
43.	Medinipur (M)	153,349	41,533
44.	Kharagpur (M)	207,984	41,873
45.	Haldia (M)	170,685	24,594
46.	Contai (M)	77,497	16,461
47.	Bally (M)	261,575	70,073
48.	Haora (M. Corp.)	1,008,704	118,235
49.	Uluberia (M)	202,095	119,468
50.	Kolkata (M. Corp.)	4,580,544	1,490,811
51.	Budge-Budge (M)	75,465	26,486
JHARKHAND			
1.	Hazaribag (M)	127,243	16,345
2.	Jhumri Tilaiya (M)	69,444	6,507
3.	Girdih (M)	98,569	12,251
4.	Dhanbad (M)	198,963	5,523
5.	Sindri (NA)	76,827	3,618
6.	Jharia (NA)	81,979	28,772
7.	Ranchi (M. Corp.)	846,454	71,783
8.	Chaibasa (M)	63,615	2,992
9.	Adityapur (NA)	119,221	75,190
10.	Jamshedpur (NA)	570,349	69,975
11.	Mango (NA)	166,091	16,601
ORISSA			
1.	Bargarh Town (M)	63,651	32,644
2.	Barajarnagar Town (M)	76,941	38,289

1	2	3	4
3.	Jharsuguda Town (M)	75,570	27,257
4.	Sambalpur Town (M)	154,164	45,345
5.	Raurkela Industrial Town Ship	206,566	74,717
6.	Raurkela Town (M)	224,601	72,907
7.	Baleshwar Town (M)	106,032	12,926
8.	Cuttack Town (M. Corp.)	535,139	91,368
9.	Bhubaneswar Town (M. Corp.)	647,302	65,988
10.	Puri Town (M)	157,610	34,623
11.	Brahmapur town (M)	289,724	70,509
12.	Balangir Town (M)	85,203	19,159
13.	Bhawaniapatna Town (M)	60,745	17,212
14.	Sunabeda Town (NAC)	58,647	21,636
15.	Jaypur Town (M)	776,560	10,620
CHHATTISGARH			
1.	Chirmiri (M)	91,312	3,995
2.	Ambikapur (M)	65,999	14,845
3.	Bilaspur (M.C.)	290,417	96,428
4.	Korba (M.C.)	315,695	108,505
5.	Raigarh (M)	110,987	39,672
6.	Rajnandgaon (M.C.)	143,727	77,572
7.	Durg (M. Corp.)	231,182	70,170
8.	Bhilai Nagar (M.C.)	553,837	63,185
9.	Rajhara-Jharandali (M)	50,615	35,700
10.	Raipur (M. Corp.)	669,210	216,397
11.	Dhamtari (M)	82,099	45,666
12.	Jagdalspur (M)	87,532	15,992
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Morena (M)	150,890	120,617
2.	Bhind (M)	153,768	38,020
3.	Gwalior (M.C.)	826,919	193,635

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	Datia (M)	82,742	15,122	34.	Itarsi (M)	83,783	10,125
5.	Valivpuri (M)	146,859	50,225	35.	Hoshangabad (M)	97,357	14,532
6.	Guna (M)	137,132	51,501	36.	Murwara (Katni) M.C.	186,738	36,652
7.	Tikamgarh (M)	68,572	29,978	37.	Jabalpur (M.C.)	951,469	75,454
8.	Chhatarpur (M)	99,519	26,432	38.	Jabalpur (Cantt.)	66,482	6,680
9.	Sagar (M.C.)	232,321	8,563	39.	Chhindwara (M)	122,309	12,049
10.	Bina Etawa (M)	51,189	22,800	40.	Chikdi Kalan Parasia UA	93,071	17,382
11.	Damoh (M)	112,160	28,023	41.	Seoni (M)	89,799	28,307
12.	Satna (M.C.)	225,468	35,539	42.	Balaghat (M)	75,061	4,347
13.	Rewa (M.C.)	183,232	13,032	GUJARAT			
14.	Shahdol (M)	78,583	4,609	1.	Ahmadabad (MC)	3,515,361	439,843
15.	Burhar Dhanpuri (UA)	91,952	10,247	2.	Bhavanagar (MC)	510,958	79,315
16.	Singrauli (M.C.)	185,580	3,134	3.	Jamnagar (MC)	447,734	24,457
17.	Neemuch (M)	107,498	23,434	4.	Rajkot (MC)	966,642	180,552
18.	Mandsaur (M)	116,483	21,025	5.	Surat (MC)	2,433,787	406,018
19.	Jaora (M)	63,736	52,111	6.	Vadodara (MC)	1,306,035	107,289
20.	Ratlam (M.C.)	221,267	63,932	7.	Patan (M)	112,038	2,251
21.	Nagda (M)	96,525	24,026	8.	Sidhpur (M)	53,581	1,727
22.	Ujjain (M.C.)	429,933	121,028	9.	Unjha (M)	53,868	922
23.	Dewas (M.C.)	230,658	95,411	10.	Visnagar (M)	65,828	4,046
24.	Dhar (M)	75,472	9,888	11.	Mehsana (M)	98,987	4,141
25.	Indore (M.C.)	1,587,441	259,577	12.	Kadi (M)	56,241	2,345
26.	Khargone (M)	86,443	40,145	13.	Gandhinagar (N+A+C)	195,891	10,859
27.	Khandwa (M.C.)	171,976	111,360	14.	Surendranagar Dudhra (M)	158,417	3,073
28.	Burhanpur (M.C.)	194,360	194,360	15.	Gondal (M)	95,991	3,788
29.	Vidisha (M)	125,457	35,743	16.	Dhoraji (M)	80,807	1,722
30.	Bhopal (M.C.)	1,433,875	126,346	17.	Jetpur Navagadh (M)	104,311	3,985
31.	Sehore (M)	90,930	32,656	18.	Navsari (M)	134,009	31,330
32.	Sami (M)	95,015	58,421	19.	Bilimora	51,087	629
33.	Betul (M)	83,287	62,049	20.	Deesa (M)	83,340	9,956

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
21.	Palanpur (M)	110,383	18,524	22.	Jalgaon M.C.L.	368,579	62,696
22.	Anand (M)	130,462	8,361	23.	Ahmadnagar M.C.L.	307,455	21,852
23.	Khambhat (M)	80,439	6,342	24.	Dhule M.C.L.	341,473	92,718
24.	Himmatnagar (M)	58,267	8,855	25.	Latur M.C.L.	299,628	71,040
25.	Junagadh (M)	168,686	5,187	26.	Chandrapur M.C.L.	297,612	50,795
266.	Keshod (M)	663,253	3,930	27.	Ichalkaranji M.C.L.	257,672	18,118
27.	Botad (M)	100,059	4,824	28.	Parbhani M.C.L.	259,170	76,324
28.	Nadiad (M)	192,799	2,438	29.	Jalna M.C.L.	235,529	56,157
MAHARASHTRA				30.	Bhusawal M.C.L.	172,366	20,110
1.	Greater Mumbai M. Corp.	11,914,398	5,823,510	31.	Nalasopara M.C.L.	184,6664	3,167
2.	Thane M. Corp.	1,261,517	420,276	32.	Yavatmal M. CL	122,906	43,232
3.	Kalyan-dombivi M. Corp.	1,193,266	34,854	33.	Bid M. CL	138,091	74,283
4.	Ulhasnagar M. Corp.	472,943	53,717	34.	Kamptee M. CL	84,340	78,854
5.	Ambarnath M.C.L.	203,795	64,195	35.	Gondiya M. CL	120,8678	38,942
6.	Badlapur M.C.L.	97,917	7,670	36.	Virar M. CL	118,945	18,101
7.	Mira-Bhayandar M.C.L.	520,301	37,241	37.	Wardha M. CL	111,070	32,042
8.	Navi Mumbai M. Corp.	703,947	138,621	38.	Satara M. CL	108,043	6,1777
9.	Pune M. Corp.	2,540,069	531,337	39.	Achalpur M. CL	107,304	66,790
10.	Pimpri-chinchwad M. Corp.	1,006,417	129,357	40.	Barshi M. CL	104,786	36,300
11.	Nagpur M. Corp.	2,051,320	726,664	41.	Parvel M. CL	104,031	7,5541
12.	Nashik M.Corp.	1,076,967	142,234	42.	Nandurbar M. CL	94,365	16,807
13.	Aurangabad M. Corp.	872,667	136,276	43.	Hinganghat M. CL	92,3255	25,360
14.	Solapur M. Corp.	873,037	231,420	44.	Udgir M. CL	91,908	13,465
15.	Bhiwandi M.C.L.	598,703	111,304	45.	Amalner M. CL	91,456	18,655
16.	Amravati M. Corp.	549,370	232,619	46.	Pandharpur M. CL	91,381	12,146
17.	Kolhapur M. Corp.	485,183	67,462	47.	Chalisgaon M. CL	91,094	7,396
18.	Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad M. Corp.	436,639	26,358	48.	Bellarpur M. CL	89,995	49,298
19.	Nanded-Waghala M. Corp.	430,598	82,715	49.	Shrirampur M. CL	81,270	15,096
20.	Malegaon M.C.L.	409,190	212,577	50.	Khamgaon M. CL	88,670	36,090
21.	Akola M.C.L.	398,978	135,009	51.	Parsi M. CL	88,510	25,8834

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
52.	Bhandara M. CL	85,034	46,271	19.	Quthbullapur (M)	225,816	138,360
53.	Akot M. CL	80,796	17,753	20.	Ahwal (M)	106,424	62,585
54.	Osmanabad M. CL	80,612	13,622	21.	Malkejgiri (M)	175,00	47,396
55.	Manmad M. CL	72,412	10,378	22.	Kapra (M)	159,178	47,064
56.	Ratnagiri M. CL	70,335	12,023	23.	Uppal Kalan (M)	118,259	43,586
57.	Hingoli M. CL	69,552	23,954	24.	L.B. Nagar (M)	261,987	23,478
58.	Ambejogai M. CL	69,277	9,877	25.	Rajendranagar (M)	143,184	84,287
59.	Pusad M. CL	67,152	19,380	26.	Mahbubnagar (M)	130,849	51,481
60.	Buldana M. CL	62,979	28,189	27.	Suryapet (M)	94,797	54,069
61.	Sangamner M. CL	61,958	1,036	28.	Nalgonda (M)	110,651	14,296
62.	Malhapur M. CL	61,015	21,320	29.	Miryalaguda (M)	90,247	38,245
ANDHRA PRADESH				30.	Warangal (M. Corp.)	528,570	230,190
1.	Adilabad (M)	108,233	63,913	31.	Palwancha (M)	68,561	41,338
2.	Kaghzanagar (M)	58,549	39,194	32.	Kothagudem (M)	79,727	74,067
3.	Nirmal (M)	74,017	29,113	33.	Khamma (M)	158,022	64,062
4.	Bellampalle (M)	66,660	30,624	34.	Srikakulam (M)	109,666	48,632
5.	Mandamarri (M)	66,176	25,539	35.	Vizianagaram (M)	174,324	67,525
6.	Mancheriyal (M)	70,231	49,077	36.	Visakhapatnam (M. Corp.)	969,608	171,211
7.	Nizamabad (M)	286,956	164,01	37.	Anekapalle (M)	84,523	25,779
8.	Bodhan (M)	71,355	34,452	38.	Rajahmundry (M. Corp.)	331,347	112,003
9.	Ramagundam (M)	235,540	94,988	39.	Kakinada (M)	289,920	58,369
10.	Jagtial (M)	89,438	50,528	40.	Tadepalligudem (M)	102,303	43,268
11.	Karimnagar (M)	203,819	34,252	41.	Eluru (M)	189,772	104,716
12.	Sircilla (M)	65,016	11,204	42.	Tanuku (M)	66,779	25,261
13.	Siddipet (M)	61,150	33,924	43.	Bheemavaram (M)	137,327	45,762
14.	Sangareddy (M)	56,891	28,698	44.	Narsapur (M)	56,508	29,615
15.	Hyderabad (M. Corp.)	3,449,878	801,386	45.	Palacole (M)	57,171	18,970
16.	Secunderabad Cantonment CB	204,182	28,881	46.	Vijayawada (M. Corp.)	825,436	263,973
17.	Serilingampally (M)	159,825	73,886	47.	Gudivada (M)	112,245	35,349
18.	Kukatpalle (M)	290,591	19,585	48.	Machilipatnam (M)	183,370	99,798

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
49.	Mangalagiri (M)	59,443	30,826	2.	Nipani (Cmc)	58,061	1,241
50.	Narasaraopeta (M)	95,002	58,008	3.	Gokak (Cmc)	67,168	13,115
51.	Chilakaluripet (M)	89,888	34,851	4.	Bagalkot (Cmc)	91,596	10,150
52.	Guntur (M. Corp.)	514,707	170,772	5.	Rabkavi-Banatti (Cmc)	70,242	17,117
53.	Tenali (M)	149,839	75,831	6.	Bijapur (Cmc)	245,946	34,548
54.	Ponnur (M)	56,504	22,664	7.	Gulbarba (M. Corp.)	427,929	26,053
55.	Bapatla (M)	68,103	13,814	8.	Bidar (Cmc)	172,298	34,452
56.	Chirala (M)	85,455	84,482	9.	Raichur (Cmc)	205,634	52,823
57.	Ongole (M)	149,589	3,487	10.	Gangawati (Cmc)	93,249	44,685
58.	Kavali (M)	78,351	12,621	11.	Gadag-Betgeri (Cmc)	154,849	8,644
59.	Nellore (M)	378,947	156,346	12.	Hubli-Dharwad (M. Corp.)	786,018	107,666
60.	Godur (M)	69,303	21,360	13.	Karwar (Cmc)	62,960	1,598
61.	Proddatur (M)	164,932	47,421	14.	Dandeli (Cmc)	53,287	3,580
62.	Cuddapah (M)	125,725	33,994	15.	Ranibennur (Cmc)	89,594	9,907
63.	Yemmiganur (M)	76,428	55,174	16.	Hospet (Cmc)	163,284	67,938
64.	Kumool (M. Corp.)	267,739	120,387	17.	Bellary (Cmc)	317,000	81,367
65.	Adoni (M)	155,969	22,132	18.	Chitradurga (Cmc)	122,594	27,160
66.	Nandyal (M)	151,771	56,648	19.	Davangere (Cmc)	363,780	74,637
67.	Guntakal	117,403	56,821	20.	Harihar (Cmc)	75,042	10,059
68.	Tadpatri (M)	86,641	34,094	21.	Shimoga (Cmc)	274,105	32,797
69.	Anantapur (M)	220,951	67,545	22.	Bhadravathi (Cmc)	160,392	28,495
70.	Dharmavaram (M)	103,400	72,616	23.	Chikmagalur (Cmc)	101,022	9,960
71.	Kadiri (M)	76,261	49,415	24.	Tumkur (Cmc)	248,592	14,035
72.	Hindupur (M)	125,056	62,887	25.	Robertsonpet (Cmc)	141,294	7,305
73.	Srikalahasti (M)	70,876	53,902	26.	Kolar (Cmc)	113,299	24,977
74.	Tirupati (M)	227,657	75,528	27.	Chintamani (Cmc)	65,456	14,684
75.	Madanapalle (M)	97,964	22,625	28.	Bangalore (M. Corp.)	4,292,223	345,200
76.	Chittoor (M)	152,966	56,211	29.	Channarayana (Cmc)	63,561	3,756
	KARNATAKA			30.	Ramanagaram (Cmc)	79,365	8,281
1.	Belgaum (M. Corp.)	399,600	12,380	31.	Dod Ballapur (Cmc)	71,509	10,588

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
32.	Mandya (Cmc)	131,211	15,759	13.	Kumarapalayam M	65,640	9,810
33.	Hassan (Cmc)	117,388	38,846	14.	Erode M	151,184	18,251
34.	Mangalore (M. Corp.)	398,745	2,394	15.	Tiruppur M	346,551	8,922
35.	Mysore (M. Corp.)	742,903	71,552	16.	Coimbatore (M. Corp.)	923,085	59,890
	GOA			17.	Kurur M	76,328	14,313
1.	Mormugao M.CL	97,085	12,137	18.	Tiruchirappalli (M. Corp.)	746,082	182,133
2.	Margao M.CL	78,393	2,392	19.	Chidambaram M	58,968	20,502
	KERALA			20.	Kumbakonam M	140,021	25,759
1.	Kasaragod M	52,683	3,097	21.	Karaikkudi M	86,422	35,036
2.	Kannur M	63,795	3,255	22.	Madurai (M. Corp)	922,913	199,276
3.	Palakkad M.	130,736	2,426	23.	Sivakasi M	72,170	22,841
4.	Thirissur M. Corp.	317,474	169	24.	Thoothukudi M	216,058	21,370
5.	Kochi M. Corp.	596,473	7,901	25.	Tirunelveli (M. Corp.)	411,298	56,958
6.	Alappuzha M.	177,079	14,584	26.	Chengalpattu M	62,631	10,342
7.	Kollam M. Corp.	361,441	483	27.	Arakonam M	77,453	7,657
8.	Trivandrum M. Corp.	744,739	11,677	28.	Ambur M	99,855	29,819
9.	Kayamkulam M	65,299	1,755	29.	Tiruppettur M	60,803	12,819
	TAMIL NADU			30.	Krishnagiri M	65,024	11,213
1.	Chennai M. Corp.	21,268	747,936	31.	Dharmapuri M	64,444	8,509
2.	Tiruvottiyur M.	211,768	81,363	32.	Arani M	60,888	4,372
3.	Avadi M	230,913	57,269	33.	Tiruvannamalai M	130,301	26,892
4.	Ambattur M	302,492	36,124	34.	Tindivanam M	67,826	7,695
5.	Alandur M	146,154	4,582	35.	Vilupuram M	95,439	25,652
6.	Tamberam M	137,609	56,161	36.	Panruti M	55,400	9,556
7.	Pallavaram M	143,984	48,222	37.	Vridhachalam M	59,300	7,383
8.	Kancheepuram M	152,984	31,555	38.	Cuddalore M	158,659	18,967
9.	Gudiyattam M	91,376	10,973	39.	Attur M	58,150	4,289
10.	Vaniyambadi M	85,459	15,732	40.	Tiruchengodu M	80,177	14,613
11.	Vellore M	177,413	30,829	41.	Udhagamandalam M	93,921	7,194
12.	Salem (M. Corp.)	693,236	138,771	42.	Metupalayam M	66,313	12,599

1	2	3	4
43.	Palani M	67,175	21,728
44.	Dindigul M	196,619	70,663
45.	Mayilladururai M	84,290	10,890
46.	Nagapattinam M	92,525	17,538
47.	Mannargudi M	61,588	4,649
48.	Pattukkottai M	65,354	655
49.	Thanjavur M	215,725	34,806
50.	Pudukkottai M	108,947	23,533
51.	Bodinayakanur M	73,430	35,285
52.	Kambam M	58,713	19,798
53.	Theni Allinagaram M	85,424	25,655
54.	Srivilliputhur M	73,131	6,233
55.	Virudhunagar M	73,003	18,223
56.	Aruppukkottai M	83,999	2,678
57.	Rajapalayam M	121,982	14,987
58.	Paramakudi M	82,239	14,443
59.	Ramanathapuram M	61,976	6,763
60.	Puliyankudi M	60,142	17,467
61.	Kadayanallur M	75,604	21,464
62.	Tenkasi M	62,828	20,587
63.	Negercoil M	208,149	8,095
PONDICHERRY			
1.	Pondicherry (M)	220,749	31,123
2.	Ozhukarai (M)	217,623	10,489
3.	Karaikal (M)	74,333	30,663
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS			
1.	Port Blair M.C.L	100,1886	16,265

Note: 1. In case of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep no stum population has been reported at the Census of India-2001.
2. Delhi includes eleven census towns and Uttar Pradesh one.
3. Seven towns, one each in Bihar, Maharashtra and Meghalaya, two each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh include population of outgrowths/urban agglomeration.

Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project

2808. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI PRAKASH BAPU V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 124 dated December 2, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the various components of the Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project; and

(d) the extent to which funds have been released by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of Government of Maharashtra for financial assistance for Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has observed that infrastructure projects required substantial investment and in view of financial constraints, both at the State and the Central level, it is necessary to follow consortium approach for financing such projects and the bulk of resources may come from user charges..

It is also not possible to support this project involving high capital cost under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructure Development of Mega Cities.

(c) Various components of MUIP, as informed by the State Government are:

(a) to provide high capacity un-interrupted connectivity to Airport, SEEPZ (Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone) and MIDC area,

(b) to prepare a traffic dispersal system in Greater Mumbai for efficient mobility and connectivity,

(c) to strengthen/augment the North-South and East-West connectivity in Greater Mumbai Area;

(d) to provide priority to Bus System and improve its efficiency, capacity and productivity,

- (e) to provide safe, convenient and efficient movement for pedestriains (subways FOBs/ Footpaths) including Station Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS).
- (f) to eliminate railway level crossings in Mumbai and
- (g) to provide bus terminals/depots with integration facilities.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Misuse of Funds for Modernisation of Police Force

2809. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware that the funds allocated to State Governments for modernization of the police forces are not properly utilized by them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken to check misutilisation of funds;
- (c) whether any physical verification of arms and equipments/procured by the State Governments for police forces have been conducted;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. No specific report on misutilization of funds released for Modernisation of the State Police Forces has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) To ensure proper utilization of funds released under the Scheme for Modernization of the State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), Central monitoring teams have been constituted to check implementation of the approved modernization plans in the States. These team have been visiting various States from time to time and their feed back is made available to the States for necessary follow-up action. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), New Delhi has also been nominated to assess the implementation of the MPF Scheme independently.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) Ministry of Home Affairs allocate weaponry to the State Government in terms of their requirements from Ordnance Factory Board. Pre-delivery inspection of weaponry is done by the inspecting teams of respective States in the concerned Ordnance Factories. It is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to maintain the procured arms and ammunition.

Loan taken by Housing Boards of States from HUDCO

2810. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of loan taken by different State Housing Boards from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) so far;
- (b) whether the State Housing Boards have refunded the loan;
- (c) if not, the arrears as on date, State Housing Board-wise; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of loan sanctioned and loan released by HUDCO to State Housing Boards are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) the Statement-II of position of default of Housing Boards as on 30.6.2004 is enclosed.

(d) Default Resolution Package has been worked out by HUDCO with the Housing Board of Assam, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. Part amount against the above packages has been received and the balance is under follow up.

Gujarat Landless Labour Housing Board, Jammu & Kashmir Housing Board and Himachal Pradesh Housing Board are making the payment. For other Housing Boards, the matter is under follow up for recovery of dues by concerned regional offices of HUDCO at the level of Agencies taking the loan and guarantor State Governments.

Statement**Loan Sanction/Releases to Housing Boards as on 31 July 2004**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/ Code	Agency Name	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AP Housing Board	253.94	253.94
2.	Assam	Assam State Housing Board	67.93	54.65
3.	Bihar	Bihar Housing Board**	136.7	80.02
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Housing Board	77.32	77.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	Housing Board	65.05	54.48
6.	Goa	Goa Housing Board	3.09	3.09
7.	Gujarat	Gujarat Housing Board	294.43	294.43
8.	Gujarat	Gujarat Landless Labourer & Hal Hg. Bd.	44.81	44.81
9.	Gujarat	Gujarat Rural Housing Board	67.09	67.09
10.	Haryana	Haryana Housing Board	182.75	180.75
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Housing Board	438.67	325
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K Housing Board	20.78	20.78
13.	Karnataka	Karnataka Housing Board	1382.19	1336.21
14.	Kerala	Kerala State Housing Board	1624.06	1500.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Housing Board	451.27	262.99
16.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya State Housing Board	35.97	35.19
17.	Orissa	Orissa State Housing Board	129.52	129.52
18.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry Housing Board	16.09	15.94
19.	Punjab	Punjab Housing and Development Board*	245.65	225.65
20.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Housing Board	461.92	461.92
21.	Sikkim	Sikkim HSG. Development Board	46.55	46.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Housing Board	946.37	946.37
23.	Tripura	Tripura Housing Board	5.41	4.31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Housing and Development Board***	334.97	334.97

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Rural & HSG. Board***	135.23	135.23
26.	West Bengal	West Bengal Housing Board	112.56	112.56
Total			7580.32	7108.67

*Now Punjab Urban Development Authority

**Includes Jharkhand Schemes

***Includes Uttaranchal Schemes

Statement II

Sl. No.	State	Name of Agency	Total Default as on 30.6.2004 Reviewed Upto 30.7.2004 (i.e. Principal Default and Interest Default)
1.	Assam	Assam State Housing Board	959417990
2.	Bihar	Bihar State Housing Board	2249766
3.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Housing Board	31702211
4.	Goa	Goa Housing Board	652874
5.	Gujarat	Gujarat Landless Lab Housing Board	1056
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Housing Board	145338
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Housing Board	15047
8.	Karnataka	Karnataka Housing Board (Total)	121492042
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Housing Board	87846825
10.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya State Housing Board	214896902
11.	Orissa	Orissa State Housing Board	562054963
12.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Housing Board	388228
13.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Housing Board	143165829
14.	Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Rural Housing Board	415431890
15.	West Bengal	West Bengal Housing Board	11810037
Total			2551270998

Profit/Loss of Steel Plants

2811. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss of the Integrated Steel plants and Mini Steel Plants both in public and private sectors during Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the operating profit, gross profit, net profit alongwith the total amount given to the Government in the form of dividend and various taxes during the said period, unit-wise;

(c) the year-wise performance of these plants from Ninth Plan, till-date;

(d) whether there has been a sudden fall in the production during the above period; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Centrally Aided Schemes in Towns of Orissa

2812. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of centrally aided development schemes presently undertaken by the Union Government in small and medium towns of Orissa;

(b) whether any of the aforesaid schemes have been stopped due to lack of funds;

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

(d) the contribution made by the Government of Orissa for implementation of the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The following centrally aided development schemes are under implementation in small and medium towns of Orissa:

(i) Integrated development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)

(ii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

(iii) Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(iv) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

(v) Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas.

(b) No scheme has been stopped due to non-availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of Orissa has released Rs. 1251.76 lakhs under IDSMT, Rs. 1400.16 lakhs under AUWSP, Rs. 565.00 lakhs under SJSRY and Rs. 107.60 lakhs under VAMBAY scheme so far. Under Shelter & Sanitation scheme, State Government provides only land/site or existing buldings for renovation.

[Translation]

Involvement of Educated Youth in Criminal Activities

2813. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item published in the 'Dainik Jagaran' dated July 13, 2004 regarding involvement of educated youth in criminal activities;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to prevent their involvement in criminal activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the said news report the number of prisoners with high education in the Tihar Jail in 2003 included lawyers (6), doctors (14), Engineers (62), Architects (1), Management Executives (1), Teachers (10) etc. The reasons will vary from case to case.

(c) and (d) Under the Constitution of India, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects. Therefore, the prevention and control of crimes, including those committed by the educated youth is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Union Government has been advising the States, from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of crimes.

[English]

Balika Samridhi Yojana

2814. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether Balika Samridhi Yojana is centrally sponsored scheme for promoting education of the girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with achievements made thereunder so far, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that necessary utilization certificates to claim reimbursement for the year 2001-02, and 2002-03 under Balika Samridhi Yojana have been submitted by certain States to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof particularly from the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the time by which the funds to the State Governments under the scheme are likely to be reimbursed and released for 2003-04?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the objectives of the scheme is to improve enrolment and retention of girl children in school.

(b) The scheme was launched w.e.f. 15th August 1997. The scholarship component of the scheme started from financial year 2003-2004. State-wise beneficiaries of the scheme since its inception (based on utilization certificates received) are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details including the details for the State of Andhra Pradesh can be seen in the Statement-II enclosed.

(e) Since no final decision has been taken so far by NDC Sub-committee of the Planning Commission to transfer the scheme to States, the releases will depend upon final decision.

Statement I

*State-wise No. of Beneficiaries under Balika Samridhi Yojana
(As on 30.6.2004)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total no. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138742
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3654
3.	Assam	87388
4.	Bihar	101422
5.	Goa	3282
6.	Gujarat	87889
7.	Haryana	43056
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18972
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	31294
10.	Karnataka	178508
11.	Kerala	48634
12.	Madhya Pradesh	318798
13.	Maharashtra	138242
14.	Manipur	4360
15.	Meghalaya	5258
16.	Mizoram	3744
17.	Nagaland	1369
18.	Orissa	282133
19.	Punjab	22780
20.	Rajasthan	158524
21.	Sikkim	1133
22.	Tamil Nadu	70080
23.	Tripura	16640

1	2	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	327308
25.	West Bengal	138044
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	113
27.	Chandigarh	765
28.	D & Nagar Haveli	990
29.	Daman & Diu	117
30.	Delhi	5615
31.	Lakshadweep	116
32.	Pondicherry	2012
33.	Chhatisgarh	40000
34.	Jharkhand	12121
35.	Uttranchal	20000
Total		2313112

Statement II

*Demands from various States/UTs under BSY
as on 0.8.2004*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Demand (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	443.83 (as reimbursement) 687.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	393.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00 11.00 (for 2nd component)
4.	Karnataka	262.00
5.	Orissa	500.00
6.	Rajasthan	89.47
7.	Uttaranchal	150.00
8.	Haryana	40.00
9.	Gujarat	1500.00
Total		4097.2

Allotment of Land to Safdarjung Airport

2815. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land allotted to the Safdarjung Airport is not being utilized.

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

(c) whether the Ministry has asked for return of the land;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto; and

(e) the manner in which this land would be utilized after its return?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Government had sought details regarding the present use of the land under Safdarjung Airport since it was reportedly not being utilized for aviation purposes any longer. However, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has informed that the Airport is actively being used for aviation purposes and by VVIP and VIP aircraft including aircraft of several State Governments, air craft of Airports Authority of India used for calibration of Navigation Aids of all civil airports and by M/s Pawan Hans.

World Bank Assistance for Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project

2816. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to take up the matter with the World Bank for implementation of Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project-Stage-II works;

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

(c) the response of the World Bank to the initiative of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the concept note submitted by the Government of Maharashtra, proposal has been recommended by the Ministry of Urban Development to Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for exploring possibility of obtaining loan assistance from the World Bank. Simultaneously, Government of Maharashtra has been requested to furnish the project feasibility report along with financial phasing and commitment of the State Government to provide adequate counterpart funds for obtaining clearances of the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) and Planning Commission from technical and funding angles respectively. Department of Economic Affairs have also requested the Department of Expenditure to examine the proposal of the State Government from debt sustainability angle.

(c) The project has not been posed by Department of Economic Affairs to the World Bank. Hence, the question of response from the World Bank does not arise at present.

Training of Indian Police Personnel in UK and France

2817. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Police personnel are being sent for training to Scotland Yard in UK and Interpol in France;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special training being imparted to police personnel to update its skill in investigating economic offences and cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Police personnel are not sent for training to Scotland Yard, UK and Interpol, France on regular basis. Depending upon the offers received and

taking into account the requirement of training, Indian police personnel are sent for training abroad. Besides Foreign Police Trainers also come to India for imparting training. During 2002, two training courses were organized at CBI Academy with the help of Police Trainers of Scotland Yard, UK.

(c) Training course for police personnel in investigation in Cyber Crimes and Economic Offences, are organized at Police Training Institutions like Central Detective Training Schools of Bureau of Police Research & Development, CBI Academy, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy etc. The Police personnel are taught the techniques of investigation of different types of Economic and Cyber Offences.

Accidents in Public Sector Steel Plants

2818. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents reported in public sector steel plants during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the casualties, in each of accident, plant-wise;

(b) the factors attributed to these accidents, plant-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent the reoccurrence of such accidents in steel plants in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Plant-wise number of accidents in public sector steel plants during last three years and current year alongwith number of casualties (fatalities), are given below:

I. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Name of Plants	Accidents								Total No. of fatalities
	2001		2002		2003		2004 (upto July)		
	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	9	2	11	4	9	5	3	1	12
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	30	4	21	4	14	1	10	2	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	26	0	28	6	36	4	31	1	11
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	62	2	60	7	42	2	17	2	13
Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)	3	1	4	2	2	0	2	0	3
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	6	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	0
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant (VISP)	26	0	29	0	54	9	16	0	9
Indian Iron & Steel Plant (IISCO)	9	2	9	1	17	5	2	0	8

II. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Name of Plant	2001-2002		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (upto July) Accidents		No. of fatalities Total
	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)	120	3	107	0	86	5	29	0	8

(b) Following are the major causes attributed to accidents:

- Fall from a height
- Hit/pressed/caught by objects or machines
- Contact with hot substances
- Explosion
- Exposure to gas & suffocation
- Contact with chemicals
- Electric shocks/electrocution etc.
- Burns

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken to prevent reoccurrence of such accidents:

- To improve safety and occupational health standards, "Occupational Health and Safety Management System" as per OSHAS-18001 has been implemented.

- All major and minor accidents are investigated to find out the causes and remedial measures are implemented in all cases.
- Regular inspections of the plant are carried out to find out unsafe conditions and unsafe practices. These are eliminated by taking remedial actions.
- Safety training programmes are conducted regularly for all the employees.
- All works are carried out with Work Permit System. Strict protocol system is followed for gas safety.
- Electrical DOs and DON'Ts are published and followed strictly. Work permit and shut-down systems are followed.
- External Safety Audit is being conducted once in a year and internal safety audits twice in a year for whole plant and recommendations implemented.

- Job Safety Analysis for hazardous jobs is carried out and is implemented for safe operation and maintenance.
- A Central Safety Committee headed by ED (Works) with the participation of Trade Union representatives meets periodically and reviews the safety of the plants.
- Monthly Departmental Safety Committee meetings are also held regularly.

[Translation]

Japanese Assistance for Hydro Power Projects

2819. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan has provided any funds to set up some hydel power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the States where the said projects are being set up and the progress made, if any, in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There are five hydro-electric projects presently under execution in the country with financial assistance from Japan. The details of these projects including their location, installed capacity, extent of loan and physical progress are as given below:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Executing Agency	State	Capacity (MW)	Loan Amount (JPY in Million)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dhauliganga HEP	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation	Uttaranchal	280	16020	The project is nearing completion and is scheduled to be commissioned by March, 2005.
2.	Tural HEP	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	Mizoram	60	11695	Major contracts have been awarded. The project is scheduled to be commissioned by July, 2006.
3.	Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme	West Bengal State Electricity Board.	West Bengal	900	20520	Major contracts have been awarded. Civil works are progressing. The project is scheduled to be commissioned by March, 2007.
4.	Ghatghar Pumped Storage project	Irrigation Deptt. Government of Maharashtra	Maharashtra	250	11414	Japanese Assistance has expired in January 2004. Erection of Power House Equipment is progressing. PFC has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 400 Cr. to the project for construction of dam. The project is likely to be commissioned by March, 2005.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Karbi Langpi HEP	ASEB	Assam	100	1490	Japanese Assistance has expired in 1995. Assam Government has not yet taken necessary action for revival of the project.

(English)

Cash on Camera Charges hit Police

2820. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the new item captioned 'Cash on camera charges hit police, probe ordered', appearing in the *Indian Express* dated July 19, 2004;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the erring Delhi Police officials taking bribes; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure honest and smooth functioning by Police Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the media reports regarding the involvement of Delhi Police personnel with bootleggers, the Commissioner of Police has ordered an inquiry by the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police. The facts about the matter as reported in the news item captioned 'Cash on camera charges hit police, probe ordered' will be known only on completion of the inquiry.

(c) 224 Police personnel, including one Inspector, five Head Constables, and 18 Constables, who are suspected to be involved in the case, have been placed under suspension. Further action against them depends on the outcome of the inquiry.

(d) The steps taken to ensure honest and smooth functioning of Delhi Police personnel include:

- (i) Surprise visits to the Police Stations by the officers of Vigilance Branch to check for violation of Human Rights, non-registration of cases, unauthorized detention in the Police Station and keep a watch on their conduct.
- (ii) Setting up of Public Grievances Cells in each of the nine Districts to prevent violation of Human Rights by Delhi police personnel;
- (iii) Organising Districts level/Thana level Committee meetings presided over by the Member of Parliament of the area and represented by the Member of Legislative Assembly, the Member of Legislative Council and officials of civic bodies of the area at regular intervals;
- (iv) Holding of meetings with Residents Welfare Associations and Market Traders Associations;
- (v) Publishing e-mail addresses of all District/Unit officers and installation of complaint boxes to facilitate common man to make complaints;
- (vi) Display of time table at every Police Station to indicate the time when Station House Officers and other senior officers are available to meet public for redressal of their grievances;
- (vii) Handling of complaints regarding corruption, non-cooperation, brutality and misbehaviour personally by the Commissioner of Police to restore public faith in the Police;
- (viii) Installation of Post box number 171 for receiving secret complaint; and
- (ix) Display boxes showing the telephone numbers etc. and availability of Police offices on specified dates.

Share of Power from Bhakra Nangal Power Project

2821. MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of power drawn by various Northern States from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro Power Project and the rates of power charged from each State;

(b) whether Jammu and Kashmir has been discriminated in power sharing; and

(c) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) The Bhakra Nangal project was taken up by erstwhile State of Punjab and State of Rajasthan as a joint venture project. The power generated from Bhakra Nangal Hydro Power Project is shared amongst various states viz. Rajasthan, Punjab and its successors viz. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh. There is no rate of energy for the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan as such, as these being owners of the Project, reimburse the expenses of the project in proportion to the benefits derived from the project. Himachal Pradesh also reimburses the expenses of the project in proportion to the benefit derived from the project on *ad-hoc* basis. Union Territory of Chandigarh is billed at about 34 P/Kwh for the energy transmitted against its share in the project. The share of power of various States from Bhakra Nangal Project is as under ;

Energy sent out 'minus' Consumption of Common Pool Consumers	= 'A'
Rajasthan	— 15.22% of 'A'
Balance	— 84.78% of 'A say 'B'
Punjab	— 54.5% of 'B'
Haryana	— 39.5% of 'B'
H.P.	— 2.5% of 'B'
UT Chandigarh	— 3.5% of 'B'

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bungling in Import of Potash

2822. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the import of Potash by fertilizer mafias in the country, as reported in Hindustan Times dated June 23, 2004;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) the loss suffered by the Government due to import of potash; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government against fertilizer mafias?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) The import of MOP is free in the country. The Government does not import MOP, however the concession is paid to importers under the concession scheme, on the sale of MOP for direct agricultural use. This year the price of MOP registered steep increase in the international market, therefore the imports are taking place at higher price. This is leading to increase in concession/subsidy payment on MOP.

[English]

Illegal Flats Constructed by Builders

2823. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the builders are selling illegal flats to innocent buyers without obtaining NOCs or completion certificates from the civic authorities in Delhi as reported in the Times of India dated July 21, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of colonies where these flats have been constructed along with the name of builders;

(d) the action taken or likely to be taken by the Union Government against these builders and the concerned officers who ignore these constructions; and

(e) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of innocent people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The local bodies have reported that they do not have any specific information on the news item reported in the Times of India dated 21st July, 2004. However, as and when any unauthorised constructions or deviation against sanctioned building plans are noticed, necessary action is taken by the concerned

local body in accordance with the provisions of law. In order to safeguard the interest of general public, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also issued a Public Notice on 26.7.2004 whereby the general public has been advised not to buy any property which is illegal/unauthorized or has deviations against sanctioned building plans or for which completion certificate has not been issued.

[Translation]

Setting up of Gas and Coal based Plants

2824. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:

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

(a) the number of Gas and Coal based plants in the country at present, and the areas where the urea produced by these plants is sold, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up such plants in the country;

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

(d) the likely benefits to the farmers in setting up of such plants specially in Uttar Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) At present there are 14 urea plants in the country which are gas based and no coal based urea plants in the country.

At present 50% production of each urea manufacturing unit is under distribution control of Government of India and the manufacturers are free to sell the remaining 50% production in open market anywhere in the country. The states where the urea produced by these plants is sold is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to set-up new fertilizers plants by the Union Government.

(d) The average consumption per year of urea in Uttar Pradesh has been 45-46 lakh MT and the installed and operative capacity in Uttar Pradesh is already 57.387 lakh MT which is already in excess of the requirement of state.

Statement

Company wise areas/states of sales of Gas Based Plants

Company	States
1	2
Chambal Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-I	Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Uttaranchal.
Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation Baroda	Andhra Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Uttranchal & Dadar & Nagar Haveli
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation (HFC)- Corporation Ltd.-Namrup	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipurr, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura & West Bengal
Indo-Gulff Fert.	Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand & Uttranchal
Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.-Aonla	Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himchal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh & Uttranchal
Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.-Aonla II	Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajjasthan, Uttar Pradesh & Uttranchal

1	2
Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd-Kalol	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Rajasthan
Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh & Uttaranchal
Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Limited	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pondicherry, West Benal & Chhattisgarh
National Fertilizer Limited-Vijapur	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Uttranchal
National Fertilizer Limited-Vijapur-II	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Orissa
Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand & Uttranchal
Rashtriya Chemials & Fertilizers Ltd.-Thal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Uttranchal
Tata Chemicals	Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand & Uttranchal

[English]

Awareness Camps Organised by NIPCCD

2825. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) has organized camps to create awareness about violence and crime against children and women during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the persons benefited therefrom, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government to NIPCCD for such camps and utilization thereof during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development has organized camps to create awareness about violence and crime against women during the last two years. However, no such camps were organized for children.

(b) NIPCCD identified 87 crime-prone districts located across 21 States where such camps were organized benefiting 1,07,752 persons. The activities covered in these awareness camps included lecture, poster making, exhibition, melas, rallies, competitions and street plays. The State-wise details of persons benefitted through these camps is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Government of India released Rs. 100 lakhs out of which an expenditure of Rs. 47.30 lakh in 2002-2003 and Rs. 12.97 lakh in 2003-2004 was incurred by the NIPCCD for organizing such camps.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Districts	No. of Participants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	260
2.	Assam	2	1700
3.	Bihar	2	779
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	2600
5.	Delhi	2	897
6.	Gujarat	6	6380
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1056
8.	Jharkhand	1	598
9.	Karnataka	5	906
10.	Kerala	5	1789
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13	19412
12.	Maharashtra	14	28767
13.	Manipur	1	6200
14.	Mizoram	1	500
15.	Nagaland	2	3600
16.	Punjab	1	525
17.	Rajasthan	16	15991
18.	Tamilnadu	5	10480
19.	Tripura	1	1280
20.	Uttaranchal	1	700
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3332
Total		88	1,07,752

Compassionate Appointments in KVs

2826. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being adopted by the Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan in the matter of appointment on compassionate grounds;

(b) the number of total applications received for appointment on compassionate grounds between 1.1.1999 to 31.12.2003 for class III & IV posts in Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan board, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of total appointments made out of them till date;

(d) whether KVS propose to give appointments to the remaining candidates;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan follows the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time regarding compassionate appointment.

(b) The number of applications received year-wise and state-wise is as given under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	U.P.	4	3	14	7	6	34
2.	Delhi	1	1	2	—	3	7
3.	Karnataka	2	—	4	1	3	10
4.	M.P.	4	—	6	1	4	15
5.	Assam	—	—	3	—	4	07
6.	Gujarat	1	—	3	—	3	7
7.	Orissa	—	—	5	—	—	5
8.	Rajasthan	3	2	5	2	3	15
9.	Uttaranchal	4	—	6	—	2	12
10.	Bihar	3	1	5	1	2	12
11.	West Bengal	—	—	6	2	2	10
12.	Maharashtra	4	1	8	2	1	16
13.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	3	5	1	10
14.	Kerala	4	1	2	—	1	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1	—	—	1
16.	Haryana	—	—	3	1	4	8
17.	Manipur	—	—	1	1	—	2
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	1
19.	Punjab	2	—	1	5	—	8
20.	J&K	1	—	1	1	—	3
21.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	01
22.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	1	—	2
23.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	1	1
24.	Tripura	—	—	—	1	1	2
25.	Chandigarh	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total		36	10	80	30	42	198

(c) The number of appointments made out of the application received is as given under:

Year	No. of application Received	No. of cases who could be offered Compassionate Appointment	Post offered	
			LDC	Group 'D'
1999	36	15	—	15
2000	10	1	—	1
2001	80	5	5	—
2002	30	—	—	—
2003	42	—	—	—
Total	198	21	5	16

(d) to (f) The question of giving compassionate appointment will depend on the availability of the vacancies becoming available for compassionate appointment as per the existing instructions on the subject.

[Translation]

Power Generation by Private Sector

2827. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether per unit cost of power generated by the private sector power plants is higher than the per unit cost of power generated by the public sector power plants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to form a uniform costing policy for both the sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) The per unit cost of power generation by the plants depends on fixed and variable cost. Most of the plants in private sector have come up in the recent past, for which capital investment is more, hence the fixed cost is higher. Hence, the cost of generation may be more in comparison to the public sector power plants.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the tariff for supply electricity by a generating company to a distribution licensee is to be determined by Electricity Regulatory Commission in accordance with its regulations on terms and conditions for the determination of tariff.

[English]

Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO

2828. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited to Arunachal Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the details of amount spent/to be spent for slum improvement, housing for poor and construction of various roads and bridges in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of the loan sanctioned in the State of Arunachal Pradesh by HUDCO during the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Total loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
2001-02	0.00
2002-03	0.60*
2003-04	7.63*

*All loan sanctioned are for development of shopping/commercial complexes.

(b) A scheme under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY) was approved for Arunachal Pradesh with Government of India subsidy of Rs. 360.00 lacs for the construction of dwelling units benefiting 1600 slum dwellers. However, the subsidy was not released, since the State Govt. did not come forward to deposit the equivalent State share in the VAMBAY Bank account.

During the current financial year *i.e.* 2004-05, Govt. of India subsidy of Rs. 17 lacs has been allotted to Arunachal Pradesh under VAMBAY. However, no scheme has been received as yet. HUDCO has not sanctioned any loan amount for Bridges and Roads as no such demand has come from State Government.

Vacation of Kungla Fort

2829. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been persistent demand from the people of Manipur for vacation of Kungla Fort by the Assam rifles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction work at new location is at advanced stage and likely to be completed soon. Basic facilities like approach road, electricity and water supply at new location are being provided by the State Government to enable Assam Rifles to shift there.

Implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

2830. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI KAILASH BAITHA:
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

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

(a) the amount spent by the Government on Mid-Day-Meal for the school going children between six to fourteen years of age group during each of the last three years and current year till date;

(b) the number of schools and the students covered under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during the said period, year-wise, category-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether certain State Governments/UTs have sought funds to implement a cooked meal programme particularly by the Maharashtra Government;

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

(e) the steps being taken to make this scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Mid-day Meal Scheme covers children studying in classes I-IV only. Year-wise expenditure incurred during last three years and in current year (up to 13.8.04) is as follows:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)
2001-02	1030.27
2002-03	1099.03
2003-04	1375.00
2004-05	473.79

(b) Information is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka have requested for additional central assistance to implement cooked meal programme.

From 2004-05, Planning Commission has asked State Governments to earmark a minimum 15% of Additional Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya

Yojana for meeting cooking cost under Mid-day Meal Programme.

(e) States have been requested to make maximum possible use of Central assistance available under various schemes to construct kitchen sheds and create drinking water facilities in schools, to involve women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for cooking mid-day meals as far as possible, and to ensure that meals are cooked, served and consumed in a hygienic manner.

Statement

State-wise number of schools and students (category-wise) covered during 2001-02 to 2004-05 under Mid-day Meal Scheme

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02		2002-03				2003-04				2004-05			
		Schools	Total Students	Schools	Total Students	SCs	STs	Schools	Total Students	SCs	STs	Schools	Total Students	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61246	7758454	68730	7456254	1698536	829847	71749	7717673	1157639	69458	80207	9081299	544878	1362185
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1771	143500	1289	166637	292	82641	1729	181606	217	27774	2824	177984	0	135870
3.	Assam	30650	3057221	30650	314936	N.A.	N.A.	42199	3210526	273534	457439	34136	3387583	322994	572240
4.	Bihar	48943	7252547	50405	8095780	1425051	93450	62399	8868044	1502612	96766	91049	9791760	1778580	572240
5.	Chhattisgarh	28988	2717758	29122	2889116	429410	866761	29662	2828582	414658	890657	29662	2828582	414658	890657
6.	Goa	1200	80284	1126	68878	816	15	1160	69647	998	8	1143	68489	976	8
7.	Gujarat	32347	4856615	28391	3258341	354239	73651	29131	304496	357236	707964	30048	3011034	321816	740841
8.	Haryana	8840	1617412	804	1538006	597117	0	8995	1579538	508733	0	8629	1627834	502841	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10517	668604	10282	639974	287525	70458	10599	614847	202601	31129	10712	590351	194827	30577
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9345	716582	9730	821890	12178	40428	9730	738777	12178	40428	9730	738777	12178	40428
11.	Jharkhand	5127	2085571	19436	2254066	N.A.	N.A.	19436	2254066	0	0	32165	3280001	448096	940846
12.	Karnataka	52088	5585159	44108	5621960	1177411	442924	44036	5349540	1129913	41635	46400	5128042	1139271	437249
13.	Kerala	11285	2334880	11514	2355886	239,908	28126	11330	2166510	234520	34751	10441	2116364	233618	33681
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78653	7482769	79936	7579750	1436571	1620062	86191	7729652	1589610	1840828	83943	7649784	1479824	1833917
15.	Maharashtra	71056	10125032	74591	9930938	1445355	1378455	82941	9721167	1476344	131515	84659	9685382	1416404	1180544
16.	Manipur	3007	279648	2992	287506	7182	114317	3027	298211	8038	146380	3035	305695	7366	158586
17.	Meghalaya	4451	419112	5662	434702	N.A.	N.A.	6213	485980	26511	480469	6705	502573	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Mizoram	181	98239	1175	93808	11	93597	1266	94042	9	94033	911	91105	0	91105
19.	Nagaland	2177	159864	2177	159864	N.A.	N.A.	1654	173598	0	173598	1654	173598	0	173598

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20.	Orissa	41467	4423250	42655	4621934	983144	1047250	51931	4631826	984064	11411792	55170	5151346	1051628	1435962
21.	Punjab	13084	1659750	13129	1620811	868429	0	13237	1559682	874903	0	13237	1486697	874903	0
22.	Rajasthan	55042	6221663	73061	7177718	1359431	950869	73706	7678153	1813451	1070116	74719	7682192	1575546	1232137
23.	Sikkim	740	80670	745	77033	4621	8487	739	76828	0	0	885	83602	4009	9172
24.	Tamil Nadu	36533	5800543	36620	5401644	1544513	87262	38174	5529945	1352853	65439	35646	4305932	1140228	68831
25.	Tripura	3018	474655	2951	459981	88780	152630	3039	453854	86333	150507	4727	458020	85156	172182
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10944	763093	11368	821507	83411	20344	11331	787193	218805	16449	12112	811204	205836	31287
27.	Uttaranchal	83557	15837747	86173	14855697	4683007	7223	98205	16374892	5562959	15990	93187	16996916	5726035	16806
28.	West Bengal	58595	9581419	53377	10563148	2329642	540608	62410	10268683	2656285	693260	43145	10290761	2319204	583196
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	314	38461	313	35886	0	3088	313	35179	0	2949	361	35186	0	3332
30.	Chandigarh	36	18662	214	41720	N.A.	N.A.	106	42520	11562	0	106	42366	11562	0
31.	Daman & Diu	177	25807	190	26004	N.A.	N.A.	209	29480	558	24338	209	30176	587	24472
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93	15124	82	15214	618	2427	82	15163	580	2126	82	15187	601	2091
33.	Delhi	2232	1010533	2282	1010919	191244	203	2305	1036711	166773	2760	2403	1078241	178069	180
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	411	62349	411	62349	24046	0	366	62349	13803	0	337	53221	13438	0
Total		768095	103452587	803928	103594682	21272488	9244723	879602	105665980	22638280	9830558	903778	108727254	22004919	12266881

* Exempted, as UT of Lakshadweep is running its own mid-day meal programme.

Source: As communicated by States/UTs

† Category-wise (SC/ST) data were not maintained by the Ministry prior to 2002-03.

N.A.: Data not available.

[*Translation*]

Taxes on Chemicals Fertilizers

2831. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether consumers have to pay taxes levied by State Governments on the chemicals fertilizers over and above the Central taxation;

(b) if so, the rates at which tax is being levied on chemicals fertilizers in each State of the country at present;

(c) whether the Union Government has assessed the entire amount of taxes levied both by the Union and State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the percentage of this amount against the average cost production of chemicals fertilizers during the year 2003-2004?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) At present, urea is the only fertilizer, which is under price control while the phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are decontrolled. While the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of urea, being a controlled fertilizer, is statutorily notified by the Government, the MRPs of decontrolled

phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are indicated by the Government. MRPs of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) are indicated by respective State Governments. MRP/indicative MRPs are exclusive of Central Sales Tax, States Sales Tax and other local taxes wherever levied.

(b) Details of the rates of Sales Tax and other taxes levied by the State Governments are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) As the Central Government does not levy Central Sales Tax on fertilizers, the amount of tax levied by the Central Government on fertilizers is nil. As regards, the amount of taxes levied by the State Governments, no such record is maintained as these taxes are paid by the consumers or the manufacturers of these fertilizers.

Statement

Sales Tax and other local taxes on fertilizers

(As on 1st October 2003)

Name of the State	Name of the tax	Rate
1	2	3
EAST		
Assam	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	10%
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
Bihar	Sales Tax	6%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	10%
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
	Any other Tax	1% multi point
Jharkhand	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	10%
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
Orissa	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	15%

1	2	3
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
West Bengal	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	15%
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
Manipur	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	Nil
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
Meghalaya	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	1%
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
Nagaland	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	Nil
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
Tripura	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax, Toll Tax, Turnover Tax etc.	Nil
NORTH		
Haryana	Sales Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax, Turnover Tax etc.	Nil
Delhi	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax, Toll Tax, Turnover Tax etc.	Nil
J&K	Sales Tax	4% on issue price 5%
	Surcharge on sales tax	Rs. 401.11/tonne
	Toll Tax	of fertilizer material

1	2	3	1	2	3
Punjab	Sales Tax	Nil		>Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 25 crores	1.0%
	Toll Tax, Turnover Tax etc.	Nil		>Rs. 25 crore to Rs. 50 crores	1.5%
Uttar Pradesh	Trade Tax (applicable on nitrogenous fertilizers and nitrogen component of NP/NPK complexes only)	6.5%		>Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 100 crores	2.0%
				>Rs. 100 crores to 300 crores	2.5%
				>Rs. 300 crores	3%
	Any other tax	Nil		Toll Tax	Nil
Uttaranchal	Trade Tax (applicable on nitrogenous fertilizers and nitrogen component of NP/NPK complexes only)	6.5%	Pondicherry	Sales Tax*	1%
				Surcharge on sales Tax	Nil
				Turnover Tax	Nil
	Any other tax	Nil		Toll Tax	Nil
SOUTH			WEST		
Andhra Pradesh			Gujarat	Sales Tax	6% (only on Nitrogenous fertilizers)
	Sales Tax*	4%		Surcharge on sales Tax	10%
	Surcharge on sales Tax	Nil		Turnover Tax	Nil
	Turnover Tax	Nil		Toll Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil		Any other local tax (Octroi)	Varies from place to place, 1% to 2%
Karnataka	Sales Tax*	4%			
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	Nil			
	Turnover Tax	Nil	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil		Toll Tax, Turnover Tax etc.	
Kerala	Sales Tax*	4%	Chhattisgarh	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	15%		Surcharge on sales Tax	15%
	Turnover Tax	Nil		Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil		Toll Tax	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Sales Tax*	4%	Maharashtra	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on sales Tax	5%		Surcharge on sales Tax	Nil
	Turnover Tax: Applicable on all fertilizers as per the following slabs of taxable turnover	Nil		Turnover Tax	Nil
				Toll Tax	Varies from place to place
	Upto Rs. 10 crores	Nil		Any other local tax (Octroi)	1% to 3% varies from place to place

1	2	3
Rajasthan	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on sales Tax	15%
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil
Goa	Sales Tax	4%
	Surcharge on sales Tax	10%
	Turnover Tax	Nil
	Toll Tax	Nil

*=Single point Sales Tax at the point of first sale.

Notes:

1. Inter-state movement of chemicals fertilizers is liable to Central sales tax @ 4% w.e.f. 1.1.755 when covered by 'C' and 'D' forms, otherwise at 10%.
2. States where there is no sales tax have been included.

(Source: Fertilizer Statistics 2002-2003, Fertilizer Association of India)

[English]

Water Supply in Port Blair

2832. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation from Andaman and Nicobar Islands in connection with the water supply in Port Blair and other Areas by raising the height of Dhanikhari Dam;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration proposes to provide drinking water supply in Port Blair Municipal area and other connected areas;

(d) if so, the manner and the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared and action taken thereon;

and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was examined and the technical comments were communicated to the UT Administration in April, 2004. The reply to these comments of this Ministry on the aforesaid proposal is still pending with the U.T. Administration. The U.T. Administration has not yet obtained the clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests, from environmental angle and Ministry of Water Resources from water resources angle which are necessary for according administrative and technical approval. The reply to the technical comments is also yet to be furnished by the U.T. Administration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The clearance of the proposal depends upon the compliance of the suggestions made by this Ministry by A&N Administration. It is not possible to indicate any time-frame at this stage.

[Translation]

Border Fencing

2833. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of the scheme regarding border-fencing in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of area where fencing work has been completed and yet to be completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGHUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Government have undertaken the construction of fencing on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. The State-wise details of the fencing completed and likely schedule of completion of balance work are as under:

Name of the State	Length of the border fenced so far (In Kms)	Balance length to be fenced (In Kms)	Expected year of completion
INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER			
Punjab	457	Work completed	—
Rajasthan	1048	Work completed	—
Jammu & Kashmir	147*	33	2005
Gujarat	36	274	2005

*Fencing erected on Jammu International Border

Name of the State	Length of the border fenced so far (In Kms)	Balance length to be fenced (In Kms)	Expected year of completion
INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER			
West Bengal	1029.93	498.07	2006
Assam	153.294	70.516	2006
Meghalaya	226.14	172.92	2006
Tripura	142.13	593.87	2006

The fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border is in various stages of execution in different areas in Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura. The entire fencing is proposed to be completed by the year 2006.

(English)

Vacancies of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff

2834. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD *Alias* SADHU YADAV:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has issued any directions to Universities/colleges to fill the vacancies of the teaching/non-teaching staff before the commencement of new academic session;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of posts are still lying vacant in various universities/colleges in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has not issued any specific directions to the universities/colleges to fill the vacancies of the teaching/non-teaching staff before the commencement of new academic session.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Central Universities, being autonomous bodies, established and incorporated by the Acts of Parliament, the appointments to various posts, including teaching posts therein, are made by the Executive Council/ Board of Management of respective Central Universities on the recommendations of the Selection Committees constituted in terms of the relevant statutory provisions. The UGC has informed that some posts are lying vacant in Central Universities funded by it. The details are given in the statement enclosed. The role of Ministry is limited to providing nominees of the Visitors on the Selection Committees for appointment to the teaching posts in various Central universities. The relevant proposals in this behalf have already been processed.

Statement

List of Vacant Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff in Central Universities as on 31.3.2004

Sl. No.	Name of University	Total No. of Sanctioned teaching vacant Posts As on 31.3.2004					Total No. of Sanctioned Non-teaching Vacant Posts as on 31.3.2004				
		Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Others	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	22	46	Nil	13	81	13	18	200	107	388
2.	Banaras Hindu University	215	288	288	—	731	140	146	900	903	2089

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Delhi University	88	138	146	11	383	74	37	247	173	531
4.	Hyderabad University	19	22	24	8*	73	12	6	35	60	113
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2	17	22	15*	56	14	4	55	64	137
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	46	56	39	—	141	36	52	65	91	244
7.	North Eastern Hill Univ.	25	29	13	—	67	6	Nil	60	22	88
8.	Pondicherry University	12	8	22	1	43	15	24	37	55	301
9.	Visva Bharati	13	21	42	6*	82	15	4	37	55	301
10.	Assam University	15	17	58	1	91	6	—	3	3	12
11.	Tezpur University	9	12	10	—	31	3	1	4	Nil	8
12.	Nagaland University	12	Nil	11	Nil	23	4	5	1	1	11
13.	Mizoram University	8	14	37	Nil	59	11	10	62	15	98
14.	B.S.A.U.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	3
15.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	3
16.	M.A.N. Urdu University	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		486	609	712	55	1862	353	305	1752	1677	4087

*School Teachers

[Translation]

Pension to Widows of Freedom Fighters

2835. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the widows of the freedom fighters are not being given pension facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications received from Maharashtra to provide pension facility to the widows of freedom fighters along with the number of cases settled; and

(d) the reasons for which the remaining cases are not settled yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) to (d) No, Sir. Under the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, widows of deceased freedom fighter pensioners are entitled to family pension till their death or remarriage, whichever is earlier. Pension Disbursing Authorities have been vested with the powers to transfer the pension in favour of the widow(s) of the freedom fighter upon his death. No request for transfer of pension in favour of widow(s) of a freedom fighter is required to be made to this Ministry.

Increase in Assistance under Anganwadi Kendras

2836. SHRI CHHATTAR SINGH DARBAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to increase the per day per beneficiary prescribed diet of Rs. one of Anganwadi Kendras;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has sought the opinion of State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to grant additional funds to the States;;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the details of grants given for construction of Kitchen shed and cooking as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The Supreme Court, *vide* its order dated 29.4.2004 has, inter-alia, issued the following directions:

"We notice that norm for supply of nutritious food worth Re. 1 for every child was fixed in the year 1991. The Government should consider the revision of the norm of Re. 1 and incorporate their suggestion in the affidavit".

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestions received so far from the States vary from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 5.00 per day per beneficiary for supplementary nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

(d) to (f) Under the schematic pattern of the ICDS Scheme, the responsibility for providing supplementary nutrition as per norms lies with the States.

(g) There is no provision for construction of kitchen sheds for cooking under the ICDS Scheme. However, construction of 8816 AWCs has been sanctioned under the World Bank assisted Project, the State-wise break-up of which is given in the statement-I enclosed. Estimated cost of these AWCs is Rs. 1.25 lakh per Centre, which is borne by the Central Government and State Government in the ratio 75: 25.

Construction of Anganwadi Centres has also been sanctioned for NE States, including Sikkim as a special case, State-wise details of which are given in the statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

State-wise no. of AWCs sanctioned for construction under World Bank assisted projects

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of AWCs for construction of which funds have been released
1.	Kerala	1600
2.	Maharashtra	4453
3.	Rajasthan	3333
4.	Tamil Nadu	82
5.	Uttar Pradesh	4548
6.	Bihar	1430
7.	Chhattisgarh	405
8.	Jharkhand	581
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1445
10.	Orissa	1863
11.	Uttaranchal	950
12.	Gujarat	800
13.	West Bengal	983
14.	Karnataka	650
15.	Haryana	408
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	425
17.	Punjab	500
18.	Andhra Pradesh	8816

Statement II

State-wise no. of AWCs sanctioned for construction in NE States and funds released

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	No. of AWCs sanctioned for construction in 2001-02 and 2002-03	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	910	1900.00
2.	Assam	7090	11535.00
3.	Manipur	1315	2053.125
4.	Meghalaya	700	1118.75
5.	Mizoram	420	800.00
6.	Nagaland	710	12775.00
7.	Tripura	1160	2250.00
8.	Sikkim	95	140.625

Supply of Water through Tankers in DDA Colonies

2837. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether water is being supplied through the tankers in various colonies developed by the Delhi Development Authority particularly at Kondli-Gharouli, Mayur Vihar, Phase-III in the absence of safe potable water; and

(b) if so, the time by which supply through tankers will be withdrawn and normal potable water supply ensured?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that water supply is being given in Mayur Vihar Phase-III and Kondli-Gharouli Housing Scheme through Tube Well and is also being augmented with the supply through tankers.

(b) The supply of water through tankers is dependent on availability of water supply which would increase after the commissioning of Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant.

Conversion of Residential Areas into Industrial Areas

2838. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to declare residential areas having 70 per cent cottage industry as industrial areas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has also received certain proposals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A proposal for in-situ regularization of industries located in residential and non-conforming areas with over 70% concentration was received by the Central Government from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi through the Delhi Development Authority in Feb., 2002. In the case No. CWP No. 4677/1985-M.C. Mehta Vs. UOI, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed orders dated 7th May, 2004 directing closure of all industrial units in residential/non-conforming areas in Delhi which had come up on or after 1st August, 1990 within a period of six months as per schedule laid down in the order.

*[English]***Voting Right to NRI**

2839. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to give voting right to NRIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Coastal/Border Area Development

2840. SHRI DINSHA PATEL:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for Coastal/Border Area Development under Border Area Development Programme from various Coastal/Bordering States;

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

(c) the action so far taken by the Union Government on each of such proposals; and

(d) the details of funds released to various States during each of the last three years, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Custodial Deaths

2841. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the custodial deaths in the country are on increase;

(b) if so, total number of custodial deaths reported during the last two years and thereafter in the country, State-wise;

(c) the action taken against the erring officials;

(d) whether the union Government is considering any legislation to check increasing custodial deaths; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The total number of cases of custodial deaths in Judicial Custody and Police Custody reported to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the last two years are as under:

Year	All States/UTs
2002-03	1340
2003-04	1462

A statement showing the State-wise number of custodial deaths reported to the NHRC during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 (upo 31.7.2004) is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The NHRC had recommended disciplinary action against the erring officials in five cases. The NHRC has also recommended total payment of compensation of Rs. 13,05,000 in 17 cases of deaths in Judicial Custody and Rs. 12,65,000 in 14 cases of deaths in Police Custody during the period from 1.4.2002 to 31.7.2004.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as listed in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, the Union Government have been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of violation of human rights.

Statement

Custodial Deaths Reported to NHRC From State Gvoernments/UTs during the year 2002-2003 to 2004-05 (Up to 31.7.2004)

Sate	2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005		
	PC	JC	Total	PC	JC	Total	PC	JC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	10	112	122	10	114	124	3	36	39
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	1	1
Assam	15	13	28	6	18	24	1	3	4
Bihar	4	153	157	9	139	148	1	56	57
Goa	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gujarat	17	34	51	20	37	57	4	18	22
Haryana	6	41	47	2	49	51	1	20	21
Himachal Pradesh	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	3	3
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	16	49	65	4	52	56	3	11	14
Kerala	4	50	54	4	51	55	1	24	25
Madhya Pradesh	1	36	37	3	30	33	2	12	14
Maharashtra	26	117	143	32	148	180	6	34	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	2	3
Mizoram	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—
Orissa	1	41	42	1	52	53	—	18	18
Punjab	9	65	74	7	81	88	3	19	22
Rajasthan	6	55	61	5	45	50	—	14	14
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	17	51	68	12	106	118	3	37	40
Tripura	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	16	169	185	18	199	217	2	65	67
West Bengal	16	49	65	13	43	56	5	17	22
A&N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Chandigarh	—	3	3	—	4	4	—	1	1
D&N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	2	30	32	3	22	25	2	14	16
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chhatisgarh	3	29	32	2	42	44	1	9	10
Jharkhand	6	41	47	3	53	56	2	18	20
Uttaranchal	1	7	8	2	7	9	1	4	5
Total Cases	183	1157	1340	162	1300	1462	42	438	480

Grants to Educational Institutions and Hostels

2842. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants that have been given to Karnataka during 2002-03 under Centrally sponsored Scheme for starting boarding and hostel facilities in educational institutes alongwith the number of such institutes in the State;

(b) the number of applications pending from the Karnataka for release of grants for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04;

(c) the reasons for delay in release of grants under the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(d) the number of applications received from Karnataka under the ongoing Centrally sponsored Scheme for starting boarding and hostel facilities; and

(e) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) During the year 2002-03 approximately an amount of Rs. 1.61 crores was released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the State of Karnataka to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the girl students of secondary and senior secondary levels under the Scheme of Access with Equity.

(b) and (d) During the year 2002-03 & 2003-04, 78 proposals of NGOs were received out of which 41 are pending. During the year 2004-05, 27 proposals of Non-Governmental Organisations have been received out of which 41 are pending. During the year 2004-05, 27 proposals of Non-Governmental Organisations have been received with the recommendations of State Govt. of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Scheme is under revision and fresh proposals are required to be examined. The delay was because of inadequate documents submitted by Non-Governmental Organisations and the fresh proposals needed to be examined in terms of guidelines. Further, consideration of proposals is an on going process.

Allocation of funds for Career-Oriented Courses

2843. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been released to the colleges/institutions for starting career-oriented courses at undergraduate level during 2003-04;

(b) if so, the details there and whether the courses have since been started or yet to be started;

(c) the details of courses started or likely to be started;

(d) whether the Government is considering to provide employment to the students after completing these courses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), during the

year 2003-04, the UGC has assisted 368 colleges and 2 universities and has released a total amount of Rs. 2320.00 lakhs under the Career Oriented Scheme. The courses approved during the year 2003-04, are to be started by the colleges/institutions from the academic year 2004-05. The disciplines under which various such courses are to be started, include Arts/Social Sciences, Sciences, Commerce, etc. The UGC's Career Oriented Scheme does not guarantee employment to the students after completing such courses.

[*Translation*]

Grants for Upliftment of People Living in Tribal Areas

2844. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI DHANSINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial grants are provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for the upliftment of people residing in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the criteria followed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribals in all the States/UTs. The list of Schemes/Programmes of this Ministry is given in the statement enclosed. Grants under these Schemes are provided to the States/UTs after detailed examination of the proposals received, when they fulfill the eligibility conditions of the relevant Schemes and subject to the availability of funds.

Statement

Major Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes

1. Grant-in-aid to NGO for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching & Allied Scheme.
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas.
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets.

4. Investment/Price Support to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED).
5. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Corporations for Minor Forest Produce.
6. Village Grain Banks
7. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups.
8. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations.
9. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students.
10. Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys.
11. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.
12. Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others.
13. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP).
14. Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

[English]

Special Crack Force for VIP Security

2845. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to set up a special crack force to deal with VIP security exclusively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the basis on which security is provided to VIPs; and
- (d) the amount likely to be spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The security is presently provided to the VVIPs either on the threat assessment made by the central security agencies or positional basis of the VIPs concerned.

(d) The question of expenditure to be incurred on setting up of a special crack force does not arise. Expenditure on VIP security is difficult to determine precisely, as it involves expenditure on security staff, communication, transport vehicles, intelligence gathering and overall supervision etc. in respect of various security agencies involved in security duties of protectees.

Functions Performed by TRIFED

2846. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the functions performed by Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation in Orissa, specifically in backward areas;

(b) whether any collection centers have been set up to procure minor forest produce in order to enable the tribals to get remunerative prices for their produce; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance provided to the tribals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (c) As already explained in part (a) of the question, TRIFED shifted its focus of activities from trading activities towards its basic mandate of marketing development from 2002-03 onwards. However, the procurement activities are continued to be looked after by TRIFED's Member organization's namely Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations and Forest Development Corporations as their mandate. Under the new role direction, TRIFED's role is limited to act as a service provider and marketing developer.

Statement

Functions Performed by TRIFED in Orissa

Since inception, the Federation focused its activities on procurement of the produce of tribals with the idea of providing remunerative prices to the tribals and also to help Member Societies in disposing their stocks procured from tribals.

2. The details of procurement undertaken by TRIFED in Orissa during the last three years are given below:

Year	MFP		SAP		Total	
	Qty. (Mts.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty. (Mts.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty. (Mts.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
2000-01	2421	16.58	268.6	37.00	2689.6	202.9
2001-02	100.1	6.789	381.4	42.14	481.4	48.93
2002-03	—	—	403.2	67.9	403.2	67.9

3. After a thorough review, TRIFED, in the year 2002-03 reoriented its activities and shifted the focus from direct trading activities to procurement & sales of MFP & AP commodities towards its basic mandate of Marketing Development of tribal products. TRIFED revised/amended its Bye-Laws in accordance with the provision of the new Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and Rules made thereunder which came into force w.e.f. 02.04.2003. As per the Bye-Laws, the main object of TRIFED is to serve the interest of its members in more than one State for the social and economic betterment of its members by conducting its affairs in professional, democratic and autonomous manner through self help and mutual cooperation for undertaking development of the tribal products.
4. A tribal entrepreneurship project for manufacture of moulded Dona-Pattal from Sal laves through introduction of rural technology has been initiated in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur for implementation in the State of Orissa. The area to be covered under the project are Pankadihi Panchayat in Gurundia block of Sundergarh District. This project shall benefit 56 tribal families. Similar projects are being replicated in the States of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.
5. Under Babasaheb Ambedkar Hastship Vikas

Yojana (AHVY), TRIFED is in the process of submitting a proposal to the Office of DC(H) for providing financial assistance to undertake baseline survey for identification of artisans, formation of Self-Help Groups of tribal Artisans and provide them necessary training skills and undertake capacity building in the State of Orissa. This project is expected to result in entrepreneurship development and income generation for the tribal artisans, which will be synthesized in the supply line of TRIFED for marketing their products through TRIBES outlet.

6. TRIFED has proposals for establishing pilot project for manufacturing of Sabai Grass Ropes also in the State of Orissa.
7. The tribal were trained for cultivation and rearing of honey free of cost by TRIFED. During the year 2002-03, honey boxes (each costing Rs. 850/-), smokers (each costing Rs. 150/-), honey extractors (each costing Rs. 90/-), bee colonies with queen bee (each costing Rs. 445/-) and Honey Cultivation book (each costing Rs. 40/-) have been provided to 48 tribal families. The project shall be replicated in a larger scale after examining the feasibility of the pilot project. An amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs have been spent in this project so far.
8. As a measure for capacity building and skill development of tribals, TRIFED has conducted training programmes for tribals in the State of Orissa. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Details of Training	Venue of Training Programme	Number of tribals trained	Amount spent on training (in Rs.)
1.	Workshop of Promotion & Marketing of tribal products.	Keonjhar, Orissa	125	51,000/-
2.	Cultivation of honey	Lahunipara, Sundergarh, Dist. in Orissa	38	80,000/-

9. Under the scheme of Village Grain Banks, TRIFED has disbursed funds to State

channelising agency for establishment of Grain Banks, details of which are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount released (Rs.)	No. of Grain Banks Targetted to be established	No. of beneficiary families	No. of Grain Banks established	Utilisation received	No. of Grain Banks for which report is awaited	UC awaited
2000-01	184.96	281	33132	263	172.94	18	12.02
2001-02	100	157	15700	102	82.42	55	17.58

During the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 no amount has been sanctioned or released as the utilization certificates are pending from the State Govt.

Vacant Posts of Teachers

2847. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there has acute shortage of teachers in almost all the states at the level of primary and secondary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been urged to employ requisite number of teachers and appoint NGOs to implement the Centrally sponsored scheme in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The States/UTs that reported shortage of teachers during 2002-03 in primary, upper primary, Senior secondary/secondary schools during 2002-03 are given below:

School Type	Name of State/UTs reported shortage of teachers
Primary	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
Upper Primary	Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Senior Secondary/Secondary	Bihar and West Bengal

(c) to (e) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Central assistance is provided to States/UTs for additional posts of teachers for adhering to the following norms:-

- (i) One teacher for every 40 children in primary and upper primary levels of school educations.
- (ii) At least two teachers in a primary school.
- (iii) One teacher for every class in the upper primary school.

Under SSA State Governments/UTs have also been requested to take services of reputed NGO's for implementing the Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Scheme (EGS & AIE).

Besides, all the State/UT Governments have been requested by the National Council of Teachers' Education (NCTE) to initiate immediate action on the following to ensure adequate availability of teachers at all levels of school education:

- (i) To approach the concerned Regional Committee of NCTE for grant of recognition in respect of District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) which are yet to obtain recognition.
- (ii) To initiate proposals for increase in intake in DIETs up to a maximum of 200 seats and approach the Regional Committee concerned for approval of additional intake.
- (iii) The states where there is mismatch of large teacher requirement and shortage of institutions have been advised to encourage other organisations and institutions in the NGO sector with credible experience of in-service elementary

teacher training, to start elementary teacher education programmes.

- (iv) The Council has already notified a regulation dispensing with the requirement of No Objection Certificate from State/U.T. Govts. for a period of 3 year in respect of existing B.Ed. institutions recognized by NCTE for starting elementary teacher education programmes and in respect of institutions already imparting elementary teacher education programmes, to increase their intake.
- (v) In states which are deficient in trained elementary teachers but having surplus B.Ed. candidates, have been requested to come up with state-specific programmes of 3 to 6 months duration so as to give such B.Ed. candidates orientation for teaching in primary/elementary classes. Under this, the Government of UP has developed a six-month duration Special BTC programme in consultation with the NCTE for the training of surplus B.Ed. candidates to enable them to teach in primary classes. The Government of Gujarat has also developed a similar programme in consultation with NCTE.

Private Participation in T&D System

2848. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has sought private sector participation in setting up the new transmission facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the area where the new transmission system is likely to be set up;
- (c) whether the 16 valley thermal power station in Orissa is proposed to be taken over by private sector; and
- (d) if so, the term and condition laid down therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) PGCIL has formed a Joint Venture with M/s. TATA Power for implementing certain transmission lines under "Transmission System associated with Tala HEP, East-North Interconnector and Northern Region Transmission System" which has been evolved for transfer of power of

Tala HEP from Siliguri to the constituents in Eastern Region and transfer of surplus power of Eastern Region to Northern Region.

PGCIL has identified Transmission Systems associated with Koldam HEP and Parbati HEP in Northern Region, Transmission System associated with Maithon Power Project in Eastern Region and System Strengthening Scheme for Western Region for implementation of certain lines through Joint Venture with private investors.

(c) and (d) There is no '16 valley thermal power station' in Orissa. However, as per the information made available by Government of Orissa, the 16 Valley Thermal Power Plant is managed by the Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) in which the State Government hold 51% share and the balance 49% share is held by two companies, viz. AES (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd. and AES (India) Pvt. Ltd. The operation and management of OPGC is governed by the terms and conditions laid down in the Shareholders Agreement, Articles of Association and Power Purchase Agreement. The State Government is not contemplating any further privatization of OPGC.

Border Dispute between Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal

2849. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a border dispute between Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the areas of dispute;
- (c) the details of the problems being faced by villagers due to such dispute; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Uttaranchal have reported that the areas of Dehradun District in Uttaranchal adjoining to Himachal Pradesh namely, Pandranu, Saran Jungle, Kathang Gadh, Silasu Khadd, Patala Jungle, Pashidhar and Loklang Pillar are under dispute with Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No specific information about the problems faced by villagers due to such border dispute is available with the Central Government.

(d) Neither of the State Governments has approached the Central Government to resolve their boundary dispute. It is essentially for the State Governments concerned to amicably settle their differences through discussions and mutual accommodation.

Development of Languages Spoken by Minority Community

2850. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain guidelines have been laid down by the Government for the development of languages spoken by the minority community people in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far to encourage and develop the Mahal or Dhivehi language spoken by the people of Minocoy Island and Lakshadweep; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) and (b) The Government of India is committed to the development of all Indian languages including the languages spoken by the minority community people in the country. Various institutions and organizations under the Government of India have been set up for the purpose. Of these organizations, Central Institute of Indian Languages, (CIIL), Mysore, works for the development of all Indian languages (other than Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and Sanskrit for which separate organizations exist) including tribal and minority languages. The activities of the Institute include research, material production, conducting teachers training and organizing workshops, seminars and conferences etc. in these languages. CIIL, Mysore, has prepared a primer in Mahal language and trained teachers from Mahal speaking community through orientation programmes in language teaching methods and in applied linguistics. The Institute has also prepared a film to motivate adult literacy in Mahal.

(c) Does not arise.

Licenses to Sex Workers

2851. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI D. VITTAL RAO:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to legalize prostitution by providing licenses to sex workers;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate their family members especially children;

(d) the progress made in this direction in various States especially in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar so far; and

(e) the steps being proposed against those women/ females who under the influence of underworld elements indulge in trafficking, the abuse of minors, violence against helpless sex workers etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children envisages that the State Governments may set up Anganwadis in red light areas, provide free and compulsory education to the children of victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Government/Municipal Schools, and also provide Text Books, Uniforms free of cost. The name of the father would not be insisted upon for the purpose of admission in any school or hostel. Projects are also being sanctioned for continuing education, non-formal education and vocational training under the schemes of DWCD, CSWB, Department of Education, Ministry of Labour etc.

(d) All the State Governments/UT Administrations including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have taken initiatives through their programmes and schemes to implement Plan of Action and also set up State Level Advisory Committees under chairpersonship of Chief Secretaries/ Addl. Chief Secretaries to monitor the implementation of programmes. The State Governments are sending quarterly and biannual progress reports on the

implementation of Plan of Action to the Central Government.

(e) India has ratified SAARC Convention on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for prostitution and signed UN Convention against Transitional Organized Crime. The offenders of trafficking are booked under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Reservation to SCs/STs & Physically Handicapped

2852. SHRI SUDAM MARNDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Estates gives reservation to SCs/STs & Physically Handicapped in allotment of Shops/Kiosks/Stalls etc.;

(b) if so, the reservation percentage thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of backlog available as on date;

(e) the number and nature of letters received from "All India Association for SCs/STs and Physically Handicapped Peoples Upliftment" from October 30, 2003 to June 30, 2004 in the Ministry and MOS office; and

(f) the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. 22.5% of the shops are reserved for SCs/STs and 3% for 'Physically Handicapped'. There is no backlog available as on date and neither any letter has been received nor pending from the said organization during the said period.

[*Translation*]

HUDCO Loan to States

2853. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the loan provided by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) to the people of the economically weaker sections in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of the persons benefited, State-wise;

(c) the housing loan proposed to be provided particularly for the people of the weaker sections in the country during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received loans from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank for the housing sector during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the loans provided to each State out of the total loans extended by the above said banks for the purpose of housing to the people of the economically weaker section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Statewise (including Uttar Pradesh) and yearwise details of housing loan and dwelling units (DU) sanctioned under Economically Weaker Section (EWS) (urban) and EWS (Rural) categories for the past three years are placed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) During the year 2002-03, HUDCO and a housing loan Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) target of Rs. 3800 crores, out of which Rs. 1300 crores was loan sanctioned for priority sector category. For the year 2003-04, HUDCO had an overall housing loan sanctioned MoU target of Rs. 3300 crores which included sanctions under EWS category of the total Dwelling Units sanction MoU target of 10.4 lacks for 2003-04, 7.3 lacs DUs were targeted under EWS/LIG categories. In the current year 2004-05, HUDCO has housing loan sanction target of Rs. 3500 crores including sanction for EWS category. Of the total dwelling units to be sanctioned during 2004-05, HUDCO has a MoU target of sanctioning 85% of total dwelling units under EWS/LIG categories.

(d) to (f) No loan from the World Bank has been taken by the HUDCO. However HUDCO had availed funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for housing projects from the financial year 1997-98 to 2002-03. Asian Development Bank had approved a Line of Credit of US \$ 100 million under its Loan No. 1550-IND Housing Finance Project-1.

As per the agreement between, ADB and HUDCO, 50% of the ADB funds were utilised for financing housing projects for Low Income Group households. Schemewise details are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I*Statewise Housing Loan sanction under EWS (Rural and Urban) category during the last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

States/UTs	2001-2002				2002-2003				2003-2004			
	Rural		EWS		Rural		EWS		Rural		EWS	
	Loan	Dus	Loan	Dus	Loan	Dus	Loan	Dus	Loan	Dus	Loan	Dus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh	124.68	124681	41.65	4000	129.88	129879	29.42	26267	300.15	200079	0.00	19086
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	1600	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Assam	0.10	50	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.20	0	0.00	0	5.58	111
Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	128	0.00	0	0.00	512
Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	24.45	10000	0.00	0	24.20	11000	0.00	0	24.20	10100
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Delhi	0.00	0	0.13	2016	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Gujarat	0.50	123	1.88	2304	0.00	0	0.00	18136	0.00	0	23.14	9259
Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	6.85	3283	0.00	0	0.00	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	557	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	894
Jharkhand	0.00	0	1.00	500	0.00	0	0.00	10531	0.00	0	40.00	20000
Karnataka	115.30	107796	110.67	43679	161.00	161004	217.45	84595	143.56	2652342	85.23	43122
Kerala	86.10	24600	2.00	1330	0.00	0	47.00	56540	55.13	15750	8.38	10586
Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	5.50	2200	0.00	0	7.25	4664	0.00	0	0.86	1983
Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	4989	0.00	0	0.00	7166	0.00	0	4.50	33588
Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	80	0.00	0	10.80	780	0.00	0	0.00	940
Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Mizoram	4.00	379	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.00	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	40	0.00	0	4.0	323	0.00	0	0.00	603
Oriasa	0.00	0	0.00	905	20.00	5000	0.00	0	25.00	6259	0.00	377
Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	170	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	408
Punjab	0.00	0	20.00	10000	0.00	0	12.56	4050	0.00	0	0.00	0
Rajasthan	2.80	2000	20.82	8280	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	800
Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu	58.69	46586	17.68	34712	69.38	37686	28.00	14915	67.07	0	0.00	11314
Tripura	0.00	0	1.92	462	0.45	100	0.54	801	0.00	0	0.00	1076
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	252.83	125000	0.00	0	0.00	5711	0.00	0	5.27	9709
Uttaranchal	2.40	600	4.59	2167	0.00	0	2.14	890	0.00	0	3.89	2085
West Bengal	101.82	26298	8.71	8858	0.00	0	0.00	6468	0.00	0	0.00	4340
Total	494.38	333113	513.62	263849	380.71	333669	389.61	276228	590.91	4873134	203.03	181988

Schemes covered under ADB line of Credit (Loan No. 1550-Ind)

SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Scheme No.	State	Agency	Scheme Name	Project Cost	Rural	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	OTH.	Total	No. of DU's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	16164	MH	JMC	Constr. of 808 T/S under LIG at S. No. 337/3A/30 Jalgaon, Maharashtra	796.46	0.00	0.00	565.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	565.60	808
2.	16165	MH	JMC	Constr. of 480 T/S under LIG at R. No. 142, G. No. 1 Jalgaon, Maharashtra	430.41	0.00	0.00	336.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336.00	480
3.	14278	GJ	SSNL	LIG HSG. scheme at Gujarat	2315.97	0.00	0.00	1968.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1968.57	3000
4.	14347	KA	KSCB	LIG HSG. for SD at Holenarasipura, Ph-I	22.13	0.00	0.00	17.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.92	30
5.	14348	KA	KSCB	LIG HSG. for SD at Holenarasipura, Ph-II	33.20	0.00	0.00	26.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.89	50
6.	14349	KA	KSCB	LIG HSG. for SD at Holenarasipura	38.35	0.00	0.00	31.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.05	58
7.	14350	KA	KSCB	LIG HSG. for SD at Ambedkar NGR	33.20	0.00	0.00	26.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.88	50
8.	14351	KA	KSCB	LIG HSG. for SD at Gandhi NGR	36.50	0.00	0.00	29.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.54	55
9.	14373	GJ	SSNL	HSG. Prog. for rehabilitation of the people by Sardar Saro.	4868.69	0.00	0.00	3906.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	3906.08	5581
10.	14377	TN	TNSCB	LIG Tenements at Thilan NGR, Chennai, PH-II	186.82	0.00	0.00	147.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.00	168
11.	14443	TN	TNSCB	LIG HSG. at Mount Road Tirunelveli	263.41	0.00	0.00	190.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	190.40	272

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	14552	TN	TNSCB	LIG HS at Pathy NGR, Thanjavur	163.37	0.00	0.00	106.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.78	144
13.	14553	TN	TNSCB	LIG HS at Pathy NGR, Thanjavur	178.91	0.00	0.00	123.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.80	150
14.	14691	GJ	SMC	Slum Upgradation in Surat	176.50	0.00	158.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.84	50
15.	14692	GJ	SMC	Slum Upgradation in Surat	204.48	0.00	171.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.92	50
16.	14705	AN	ANSCB	LIG Housing scheme at Port Blair	179.40	0.00	0.00	63.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.00	90
17.	14725	TN	TNSCB	LIG HSG. SCH. Selathampatti, PH-I, Salem	237.95	0.00	0.00	168.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.00	240
18.	14728	TN	TNSCB	LIG HSG. for Rehabilitation of S.D. at Chennai	119.78	0.00	0.00	84.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.00	98
19.	14759	TN	TNSCB	SCH. Selathampatti, PH-II, Salem	597.74	0.00	0.00	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	600
20.	14829	TN	TNSCB	LIG HSG. at Chitra NGR, PH-II Madras	199.45	0.00	0.00	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	160
21.	14830	TN	TNSCB	Const of LIG HSG. at Rajive Gandhi Nagar, PH-II Coimbatore	75.50	0.00	0.00	63.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.00	72
22.	15287	TN	TNSCB	LIG HSG. at Valluyur, Chennai	136.82	0.00	0.00	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.00	112
23.	15401	HR	HBH	LIG HS at SEC 55, Faridabad	375.78	0.00	0.00	210.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.29	426
24.	15402	HR	HBH	LIG HS at SEC 55, Faridabad	388.76	0.00	0.00	217.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	217.30	420
25.	15513	MP	MPHB	CHS for Hamals at Berasia Road, Bhopal	159.52	0.00	0.00	48.48	53.57	0.00	0.00	102.05	274
26.	15979	KL	KSHB	Maitri EWS CLHS in Urban Areas GR 16	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
27.	15980	KL	KSHB	Maitri EWS CLHS in Urban Areas GR 17	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
28.	16108	KL	KSHB	Maitri EWS (R) HSG. scheme in Kerala GR-4/99	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
29.	16109	KL	KSHB	Maitri EWS CLHS in Urban Areas GR 16	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
30.	16159	MH	JMC	Const of 1912 LIG HS at Khander Nagar, Jalgaon	1778.35	0.00	0.00	1338.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1338.40	1912
31.	16161	MH	JMC	Const. of 916 LIG HS at Emhrun Jalgaon	2185.99	0.00	0.00	1673.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1673.00	2300
32.	16162	MH	JMC	Const. of 234 LIG HS at Harvihal NGR Jalgaon	2016.70	0.00	0.00	1563.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1563.00	2234
Total					20048.14	1197.00	330.78	13562.98	53.57	0.00	0.00	15144.31	26272

HOUSING BOARD & LOCAL BODIES SCHEMES

1.	9152	KA	KHB	MIG HS AT HOOTAGALLI, MYSORE GR I	236.49	0.00	0.00	236.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.49	204
2.	14211	AP	APHB	MIG Hsg. At Srikakulam Phase-V	49.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.84	0.00	0.00	36.84	28
3.	14212	AP	APHB	Com. Hsg. Scheme at Nallapadu, Guntur Distt.	111.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.46	42.37	0.00	72.83	45
4.	14365	AP	APHB	MIG Hsg. At Siddipet under PH-III, Medak Distt.	117.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.75	76.31	0.00	88.06	45
5.	14337	GJ	GHB	LIG HSG. At Khambhat, Kheda	25.57	0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	30
6.	14338	GJ	GHB	LIG HSG. At Dehgam, Ahmedabad	26.67	0.00	0.00	19.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.60	28
7.	14411	TN	TNHB	MIG HS on Dev Plot at Husur, Dhampuri, PH-IV, ST-II	189.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	127.02	0.00	0.00	127.02	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	14428	KL	KSHB	HG HIG HSG on pot Kottayam	590.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	72
9.	14429	KL	KSHB	HF HIG HSG on Spot Ernakulam	590.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	64
10.	14430	KL	KSHB	MIG CLHS at Trivendram	502.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	164
11.	14431	KL	KSHB	MIG CLHS at Kollam	502.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	148
12.	14432	KL	KSHB	MIG CLH at Alappuzha	502.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	173
13.	14478	CH	SADA	Comp HS at Korba	117.97	0.00	0.00	30.38	56.17	0.00	0.00	86.55	100
14.	14479	MP	JDA	Comp C/L HSG for Renewal/Repairs at Jabalpur	333.33	0.00	297.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.00	1135
15.	14481	HP	HPHB	Social SHG. Colony at Baddi PH-III, Solan	2192.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1235.66	0.00	1235.66	496
16.	14531	AP	APHB	Comp. HSG. at Bhimavaram PH-IV, West Godavari	420.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.44	116.33	0.00	228.77	117
17.	14625	RJ	RHB	CHS PH-I, Akara Bhatia, Abu Road, Sirohi	252.20	0.00	11.25	51.30	84.90	0.00	0.00	17.45	202
18.	14659	KL	KSHB	MIG CLHS at Pathanamthitta	502.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	142
19.	14660	KL	KSHB	MIG CLHS at Kottaam	502.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	150
20.	14666	KL	KSHB	LIG CLHS on S/P in Kerala GR-I	355.26	0.00	0.00	297.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.50	433
21.	14667	KL	KSHB	LIG CLHS on S/P in Kerala GR-II	355.26	0.00	0.00	297.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.50	431
22.	14668	KL	KSHB	LIG CLHS on S/P in Kerala GR-III	355.26	0.00	0.00	297.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.50	426
23.	14704	RJ	RHB	CHS PH-IV Sec. 18, Prata JGR, Sanganeer, Jaipur	429.99	0.00	0.00	207.89	28.14	0.00	0.00	236.03	516
24.	14729	RJ	UIT	AJMR LIG HS at Katra, Ajmer	49.93	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	50
25.	14776	HR	HBH	LIG HSG. at Sec. 3 Faridabad	286.12	0.00	0.00	220.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.52	328
26.	14777	HR	HBH	LIG HSG. at Sec. 3 Faridabad	218.08	0.00	0.00	168.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.08	250
27.	14778	HR	HBH	LIG HSG. at Sec. 3 Faridabad	282.63	0.00	0.00	212.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	212.45	316
28.	14779	HR	HBH	LIG HSG. at Sec. 3 Faridabad	240.76	0.00	0.00	178.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.84	266
29.	14789	GJ	GRHB	10 MIG HSG at Nakhtrana, Kutch	13.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	10
30.	14791	GH	GRHB	11 MG CLHS at Jotana, Mehasna	19.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.10	0.00	0.00	12.10	11
31.	14839	RJ	RHB	CHS PH-I at Pali	365.15	0.00	0.00	41.93	144.99	64.48	0.00	251.40	201
32.	14840	RJ	RHB	CHS PH-II Sec-I, Kunbhagtasari Jodhpur	389.19	0.00	0.00	47.60	152.64	63.99	0.00	264.23	193
33.	14841	RJ	RHB	CHS at Sec-I, PH-III, Kunbhagtasari, Jodhpur, Raj.	426.21	0.00	0.00	72.80	180.88	42.67	0.00	296.15	238
34.	14897	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in East Godavari Distt.	514.20	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
35.	14898	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in Vizianagaram Distt.	514.20	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
36.	14901	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in West Godavari Distt. GR-II	514.20	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
37.	14902	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in West Godavari Distt. GR-I	514.20	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38.	14906	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in East and West Godavari	412.86	250.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.10	2501
39.	14907	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in Kamool, Annanthpur, Cuddapah, C	396.49	240.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.30	2408
40.	14908	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in Guntur Distt.	514.20	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
41.	14909	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in Prakasam Distt.	514.20	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
42.	14913	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) HSG in Chittoor Dist. GR-I, GR-II	514.20	0.00	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
43.	14918	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) HSG Sch. in Nizamabad Distt.	514.20	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
44.	14921	AP	APSHC	HSG in Chittoor Distt. GR-I, GR-II	514.20	0.00	299.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.95	4285
45.	14922	KL	KSHB	HIG CLHS in Kozhikode	590.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	81
46.	14926	KL	KSHB	MIG HS at Vadkara	220.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.68	0.00	0.00	165.68	41
47.	14927	KL	KSHB	MIG HS SCH at Thodu, Thodupuzha, Puzha State I Kerala	210.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	30
48.	14981	RJ	RHB	CHS PH-II AKRA Bhatla, Abu Road, Sirahi, Rajasthan	289.61	0.00	0.00	63.77	144.92	0.00	0.00	208.69	190
49.	14986	CH	SADA	CHS at Ravishanker Shukla NGR, PH-II, Korba	145.17	0.00	0.00	31.25	57.67	0.00	0.00	88.92	100
50.	14995	GJ	GHB	218 LIG HS at Kanbiwaghram Bharuch	214.19	0.00	0.00	152.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.60	218
51.	15040	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme for Cyclone Victims in Cuddupah	495.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	3000
52.	15067	KL	KSCHF	LIG CLHS Scheme GR-22 in Kerala	1119.49	0.00	0.00	800.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.10	1336
53.	15068	KL	KSCHF	LIG CLHS Scheme GR-22 in Kerala	1119.49	0.00	0.00	800.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.10	1627
54.	15074	WB	WBHB	CHS at Rajapura, Calcutta	807.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.00	320.00	0.00	446.00	304
55.	15163	KL	KSHB	Comp Repairs & Urban Areas Ren. SCH on Scattered Plot in Kottayam, Alleppey	490.85	0.00	0.00	61.25	112.50	125.00	0.00	298.75	300
56.	15164	KL	KSHB	Comp Repairs & Urban Areas Ren. SCH on Scattered Plot in Kozhicode, Kannur	490.85	0.00	0.00	61.25	112.50	125.00	0.00	298.75	300
57.	15166	KL	KSHB	LIG CLHS on SP in Kerala GR-VI	355.26	0.00	0.00	297.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.50	431
58.	15227	HP	HPHB	PSFS CHS at Brindaban, PH-II, Palampur	854.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.29	325.85	0.00	476.14	82
59.	15244	KA	KHB	Composit HSg. Sch. at Pothagal, Raichur, Group-II	645.41	0.00	0.00	80.50	372.29	23.31	0.00	476.10	309
60.	15249	KL	KSHB	LIG CLHS on SP in Kerala GR-V	355.26	0.00	0.00	297.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.50	443
61.	15250	KL	KSHB	LIG CLHS on SP in Kerala GR-VII	355.26	0.00	0.00	297.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.50	441
62.	15301	MH	NIT	Const. of 696 LIG at Wanji, Nagpur, NIT	578.75	0.00	0.00	438.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	438.48	696
63.	15325	MP	MPHB	PDS at Laharpur, Bhopal MP	388.01	0.00	24.28	45.31	99.50	102.85	0.00	271.94	1006
64.	15349	TN	TNHB	MIG HS Sch at Villivakam, ST I Chennai	379.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	271.98	0.00	0.00	271.98	78
65.	15370	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme at Nellore	525.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	3000
66.	15375	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme at Kurnool	525.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	3000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
67.	15399	HR	HBH	LIG HS at Sec. 55, Faridabad	359.97	0.00	0.00	247.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.39	410
68.	15400	HR	HBH	LIT at Sec. 55, Faridabad	365.24	0.00	0.00	208.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.24	408
69.	15403	HP	HPHB	MG HS at Rohru, PH-II	172.64	0.00	0.00	108.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.00	28
70.	15590	TN	TNHB	CHS on Developed Plots PH-II ST I Thudialur	709.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	446.28	68.87	0.00	515.15	300
71.	15625	KL	KSHB	MIG HS at Palakkad	256.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	197.57	0.00	0.00	197.57	46
72.	15807	KEGH	HDGM	Comp CL hS BHA for S Urban Areas State Govt. Emp.	6683.57	1000.00	0.00	2250.00	1750.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	4096
73.	15966	KL	KSHB	Maitrhi EWS CLHS in Rural Areas GR. 24	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
74.	15966	KL	KSHB	Maitrhi EWS CLHS in Rural Areas GR. 25	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
75.	15967	KL	KSHB	Maitrhi EWS CLHS in Rural Areas GR. 26	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
76.	15968	KL	KSHB	Maitrhi EWS CLHS in Rural Areas GR. 27	472.50	299.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.25	1575
77.	16214	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in Punder Distl.	4375.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00	25000
78.	16215	AP	APSHC	EWS(R) Housing Scheme in Distl. of AP (2MHF)	3601.15	2057.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2057.80	20578
Total					***	***	***	8977.12	6644.31	3632.69	0.00	30131.40	124699

Co-Operative Sector

1.	13840	TN	TNCHF	LIG CL Co-Op HS in Pudukottai & Pasumpon Thevar	202.13	0.00	0.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.50	245
2.	13938	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Hsg. at Madurai, Mannar, Thirumalai, Rammd	243.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	90
3.	14252	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Hsg. Ph. III Gr.-II at Mannar, Thirumalai, Rammd	280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	70
4.	14253	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Hsg. Ph. III Gr.-III at Mannar, Thirumalai, Rammd	280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	70
5.	14254	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Hsg. Ph. III Gr.-IV at Mannar, Thirumalai, Rammd	280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	70
6.	14255	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Hsg. Ph. III Gr.-V at Mannar, Thirumalai, Rammd	280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	70
7.	14404	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Arcot, Ramaswamy	120.00	0.00	0.00	90.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.55	165
8.	14405	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Theeran	141.50	0.00	0.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	200
9.	14406	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Mannar	106.77	0.00	0.00	90.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.55	151
10.	14407	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Coimbatore	140.08	0.00	0.00	118.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.80	198
11.	14415	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS At Mannar PH II GR-VIII	202.13	0.00	0.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.50	245
12.	14416	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Kamarajar, PH II, GR-IX	202.13	0.00	0.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.50	245
13.	14417	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS Chidambaram, PH II, GR-X	202.13	0.00	0.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.50	245
14.	14418	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Coimbatore PH II GR-XI	193.05	0.00	0.00	163.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	163.08	234
15.	14419	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Ambedkar, PH II GR-XI	202.13	0.00	0.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.50	245
16.	14420	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Dharampuri PH II, GR-XIII	202.13	0.00	0.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.50	245

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	14421	TN	TNCHF	LIG CLHS at Rajaji, PH II, GR-XIV	202.13	0.00	0.00	171.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.50	245
18.	14585	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Coop at Thanjavur PH IV GR-IV	251.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.20	0.00	0.00	171.20	214
19.	14586	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Coop at Thanjavur, PH IV, GR-V	251.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.20	0.00	0.00	171.20	214
20.	14597	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Coop HS at Pudukottai, PH-IV, GR-VI	251.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.20	0.00	0.00	171.20	214
21.	14598	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Coop at Madurai PH-IV, GR-VII	251.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.20	0.00	0.00	171.20	215
22.	14599	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Coop at Manner, Thirumalai PH-IV, GR-VIII	251.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.20	0.00	0.00	171.20	214
23.	14600	TN	TNCHF	MIG CL Coop at Kamarajar PH-IV, GR-IX	251.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.20	0.00	0.00	171.20	214
24.	14669	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of N. Arcot Ambedkar SR XIV PH II GR VI	203.50	142.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1850
25.	14670	TN	TNCHF	Rural Hsg Sch for Marginal Farmers in Periyar, SRXIV	170.00	119.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.35	1550
26.	14671	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Thiruchi Perumbidugh Mutharayer SR XIV PH II GR IX	44.00	30.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.80	400
27.	14672	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Puzumpon Thevar Thirumaganar SR XIV PH II GR XX	143.00	100.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.10	1300
28.	14673	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Tirunelveli Kattabomman SR XIV PH II GR XXI	165.00	115.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.50	1500
29.	14689	KL	Housefed	COMP CLHS in Kerala	2133.68	0.00	0.00	799.40	651.00	0.00	0.00	1450.40	1359
30.	14827	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Kamarajar SR XIV PH II GR XIX	148.50	103.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.95	1350
31.	14828	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Kanyakumari SR XIV PH II GR XXII	44.00	30.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.80	400
32.	14929	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Thanjavur SR XIV PH II GR IV	203.50	142.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.45	1850
33.	14930	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Ramanathapuram SR XIV PH II GR XVIII	165.00	115.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.50	1500
34.	14931	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Madurai SR XIV PH II GR XVI	200.20	146.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.30	1900
35.	14932	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Dindigul Anna SR XIV PH II GR XVII	150.50	105.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.95	1350
36.	14945	KL	Housefed	CPMP CLHS in Kerala	486.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	351.00	0.00	0.00	351.00	197
37.	15023	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) (LIG Rate) for M.F. at Pecambur	140.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1000
38.	15024	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) (LIG Rate) for M.F. at Vellore	280.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	2000
39.	15025	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) (LIG Rate) for M.F. at Tirunelveli	364.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00	2800
40.	15026	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) Housing Scheme for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Dharmapuri SR XV GR IV	336.00	240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00	2400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
41.	15029	TN	TNCHF	EWS(Rural) (LIG) Housing Scheme for Marginal Farmers in the Distt. of Cuddalore SR XV GR III	238.00	170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	1700
42.	15031	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) (LIG Rate) for M.F. at Trichy	169.80	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	1200
43.	15032	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) (LIG Rate) for M.F. at Almadurai	226.40	160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.00	1600
44.	15033	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) (LIG Rate) for M.F. at Theni	196.00	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	1400
45.	15034	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) (LIG Rate) for M.F. at Erode	278.46	198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.00	1989
46.	15069	KL	KSCHF	LIG CL SCH in Urban Areas in Kerala	1119.49	0.00	0.00	800.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.10	1143
47.	15157	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL Hsg. of Madurai & Theni Gr. IV-D	400.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	250
48.	15158	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL in the districts of Erode and Coimbatore IV-D	400.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	250
49.	15159	TN	TNCHF	MIG Co-operative Cash Loan Housing Scheme in the Distt. of Salem Namakkal GR II	400.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	250
50.	15160	TN	TNCHF	MIG Co-operative cash loan Housing scheme in the Distt. of Dharamapuri Thiruvannamalai GR I	400.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	250
51.	15200	TN	TNCHF	EWS (Urban) Co-operative Cash Loan HS in the Distt. of Thiruvannamalai Sambuvazayar PH II GR XIII	168.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	600
52.	15215	MP	MRSPBM	Reconstn/Repair for LIG for EQV Jabalpur	353.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	500
53.	15224	TN	TNCHF	EWS CL Hsg at Karur Theeran Chinnamalaie GR. IV D	196.00	0.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	700
54.	15239	TN	TNCHF	EWS CL Hsg Sch. Gr. IV D	224.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	800
55.	15235	Bihar	BSCHF	Line of Credit to BSCHFL (Coop.)	1000.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	—
56.	15253	TN	TNCHF	A2MHP EWS (U) Co-operative Cash Loan Housing Scheme in the Distt. of Tiruchy Perumpedugu Muthiraiyar GR IV	224.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	800
57.	15255	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL HSG. Sch. Gr. IV D	400.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	250
58.	15326	KL	Housefed	MIG CLHS GR C at Kerala	464.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	140
59.	15327	KL	Housefed	MIG CLHS GR B at Kerala	464.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	162
60.	15334	TN	TNCHF	EWS(R) Hsg. for Marginal Farmers Ph-I. Gr. XVII, Sr. XVI	141.80	102.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.00	995
61.	15341	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in Erode Distt. GR XXIV PH I SR XVI	122.50	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.50	875
62.	15354	WB	WBSSCARD B	LIG CLHS in West Bengal	240.93	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	350
63.	15390	KL	KSCHF	LIG CL SCH in Urban Areas in Kerala	3330.02	0.00	0.00	1700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1700.00	3400
64.	15415	J&K	JKCHF	Comp HS SCH PH VI at Tawi Vihar, Sidhera	185.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	108.19	0.00	141.52	43
65.	15416	J&K	JKCHF	Comp HS Sch PH V at Tawi Vihar, Sidhera	248.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	128.14	0.00	190.14	56
66.	15499	TN	TNCHF	Rural HS for Marginal Farmers in Tuticorin Distt. GR XIX PH-I SR XVI	122.50	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.50	875

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
67.	15553	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL Hsg. Sch. Cuddalore and Villupuram Gr. IV, PKG-III	288.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	72
68.	15554	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CI Hsg. Sch. Chennai Kanchipuram, Thiruvator Gr. I	240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	120
69.	15555	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL Hsg. Sch. ThanjavurThiruvarur Nagapattam Gr. III	240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	120
70.	15618	TN	TNCHF	LIG CL Hsg. Sch. at Salem Distt. SR. VII Gr. XVII Nam, GR. III	330.00	0.00	0.00	280.00	0.00	0.00	280.00	400	
71.	15619	TN	TNCHF	LIG CL Hsg. Sch. at Namakkal Distt. Gr. XVII Sr. XI, Gr. III	185.63	0.00	0.00	157.50	0.00	0.00	157.50	225	
72.	15620	TN	TNCHF	LIG CL Hsg. Sch. at Periyar Distt. GR. XVII Sr. VIII Mam, Gr. III	288.75	0.00	0.00	245.00	0.00	0.00	245.00	350	
73.	15785	Assam	ASCHS	Comp CL HS U Urban Areas Under 2 MHP in Assam	4978.46	1347.00	0.00	1750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3097.00	10500
74.	15787	KL	KSCHF	LIG CL SCH in Urban Areas in Kerala Group 5	1119.49	0.00	0.00	800.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.10	1143
75.	15788	KL	KSCHF	LIG CL HSG in Urban Areas under 2MHP in Kerala	1259.55	0.00	0.00	900.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	900.20	1286
76.	15790	KL	KSCHF	LIG CL HSG in Urban Areas Under 2MHP in Kerala	1259.55	0.00	0.00	900.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	900.20	1286
77.	15876	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL Hsg. Sch. in Salem at Namakkal Distt.	360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.00	0.00	0.00	270.00	90
78.	15877	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL Hsg. Sch. Distt. of Thiruvattukulikal	360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.00	0.00	0.00	270.00	90
79.	15878	TN	TNCHF	MIG-I CL Hsg. Sch. 19N Distt. of Sivagangalikal	288.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	72
Total					33258.00	4366.05	725.00	10858.48	7334.83	236.33	0.00	23520.69	65156

Workshed Cum Housing Schemes

1.	14357	TN	TNHWCS	EWS Cum Workshed at Ramnad	22.95	0.00	11.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.73	51
Total					22.95	0.00	11.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.73	51

Vertical Organisations

1.	14128	RJ	AAJR	EWS CLHS at Rajasthan	29.50	0.00	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.50	59
2.	14385	WB	MES, WB	EWS (U&R) HS SCH. at Calcutta, W.B.	62.50	47.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.50	250
3.	14412	AP	SAHRE	EWS CLHS at Hyderabad	45.00	27.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.75	500
4.	14504	GUJ	Sewa Bank	EWS Housing Scheme at Ahmedabad	357.00	0.00	288.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	288.00	1610
5.	14585	WB	SAS	EWS & LIG CL HS Sch. at Midnapore, Distt. W.B.	26.66	12.50	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.50	60
6.	14710	KL	S.A.	LIG HS at Kerala	12.69	0.00	0.00	8.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.80	16
7.	14720	TN	PWDS	EWS CLHS at Distt. Kanyakumari	35.82	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	150
8.	14733	AP	TWACHARDO	EWS (U) HS SCH at Machilipatnam, Krishna Distt. A.P.	6.60	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.90	20
9.	14771	MH	SSCS	EWS CLHS At Pune	16.80	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	56
10.	14874	TN	CEDMA	EWS CLHS at Chennai	38.37	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	100
11.	14894	KL	SIDA	LIG CLHS at Kottapally	98.73	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	100
12.	15128	Manipur	Chilchil	EWS (R) HSG SCH at Manipur	11.22	7.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.31	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	15460	Bihar	SMVSSSL	EWS HS SCH at Patna	15.18	0.00	11.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.25	45
14.	15461	KL	VDS	EWS CLHS at Iddukki, Kerala	98.26	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	100
15.	15462	TN	CARD	EWS HS SCH at Chennai	5.73	0.00	4.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12	35
16.	15464	KL	VDS	EWS CLHS at Iddukki, Kerala	16.40	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	100
17.	15465	KL	VDS	EWS CLHS at Iddukki, Kerala	34.44	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	100
18.	15525	KL	SIDA	EWS HS Sch. at Kerala	172.22	0.00	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	500
19.	15987	WB	TS, WB	EWS & LIG CL HS Sch at Calcutta W.B.	57.80	0.00	25.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.50	135
20.	16004	KL	Costford	EWS CL HS Scheme at Kerala	164.59	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	500
Total					1305.51	223.96	570.87	180.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	975.13	4466
Grand Total (All India)					101054.62	15731.86	2570.79	33578.88	14032.71	3669.02	0.00	69783.26	220644

[English]

Uniform MRP for Medicines

2854. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to introduce uniform MRP system for medicines sold in retail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has convened a meeting of all the State Finance and Health Ministers for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalized for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO 95), prices of both Scheduled and non-Scheduled formulations are printed as "retail price not to exceed.....Local taxes extra". Representations have been received from time to time that the provisions of the DPCO 95 should be amended for printing the retail prices of all medicines inclusive of all taxes. Various options are being considered for solving

the problem, however, due to difference in types and rates of local taxes of states/local authorities, no proper solution has been found so far. A meeting of Finance Ministers and Health Ministers of all States/UTs has been scheduled for 18.8.2004 to discuss *inter alia*, the issue of MRP of medicines.

Availability of Medicines

2855. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of sale of fake medicines in the market as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated July 4, 2004;

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

(c) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken thereon;

(d) whether medicines are not available at affordable prices;

(e) whether there is also nexus between drug companies, NPPA and selling agents; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to get the matter investigated?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS

PASWAN): (a) and (c) In the news item titled "Azamgarh: Where docs have a piece of drug firms' pie" published in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi edition dated the 4th July, 2004, no complaint about any specific fake drugs had been reported.

(d) The Drug Policy as amended from time to time is directed towards ensuring abundant availability of quality medicines at reasonable prices to the common man.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e), as above.

Price Control on Imported Formulations

2856. MOHD. SHAHID:
SHRI ATIQ AHMED:

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

(a) whether the Government controls the price on imported formulation also;

(b) if so, the policy of the Government and the products that have been granted price approval for imported formulation;

(c) whether some drug companies especially Ely Lilly, Nicholas, Sun has flouted the DPCO fully in case of finished formulation prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these cases have been referred to CBI for further probe; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the action taken against the defaulter companies so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Prices of Scheduled imported formulations are fixed as per para 7 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). Para 7 provides that the landed cost shall form the basis for fixing its price alongwith such margin to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit which shall not exceed fifty percent of the landed cost. Importers of non-

Scheduled formulations fix their price on their own as per cost of import and prevailing market competition etc. NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-Scheduled formulations (including imported formulations) on the basis of information available to it from various sources.

(c) to (f) No case of flouting Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 provisions/price violation in case of Imported finished formulation prices has come to the notice of NPPA in respect of M/s. Ely Lilly, M/s. Nicholas and M/s. Sun.

Foreign Assistance to NGOs

2857. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of voluntary organisations which have sought foreign financial assistance alongwith the amount thereof during the last three years, State-wise with particular reference to Assam;

(b) the details of the above organisations which are religion-based, State-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted to watch and monitoring the utilisation of fund by these voluntary organisations/NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of foreign contribution received by associations, including those in the State of Assam, under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 are given in the statement enclosed.

The state-wise details of the organisations registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 indicating their nature are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs' website mha.nic.in/fcra.htm.

(c) Associations covered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are required to furnish intimation of receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by them, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, for each financial year. The monitoring of foreign contribution is done through the said returns submitted by the associations. The Central Government is also empowered under the Act to order inspection of accounts or records or audit books of accounts of such associations.

Statement*State-wise receipt of foreign contribution*

State	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	No. of associations	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	No. of associations	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	No. of associations	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	788	7630528	839	7944176	941	8807715
Tamil Nadu	2260	6494456	2443	6954934	2638	7749857
Andhra Pradesh	1692	5895161	1840	5595647	1985	6297627
Maharashtra	1210	4669083	1340	4643501	1421	5051304
Karnataka	1191	4899558	1274	5049783	1347	4891241
Kerala	1475	3603095	1521	4595355	1530	4090637
West Bengal	1314	2567907	1357	2561282	1401	2724839
Gujarat	649	2074186	706	3245702	761	2722564
Uttar Pradesh	829	1340881	739	1038600	758	1026337
Orissa	771	1146126	819	1076179	843	876746
Madhya Pradesh	454	940068	354	679910	338	743065
Rajasthan	223	525102	253	586235	269	678636
Uttaranchal	4	692	159	583497	178	593709
Bihar	738	1119212	554	673027	611	590060
Jharkhand	10	1485	263	526583	304	577701
Himachal Pradesh	86	825042	85	741038	93	526906
Punjab	79	367171	83	360098	80	481351
Assam	162	233989	169	320648	186	376121
Chhattisgarh	7	377	135	279194	153	314383
Meghalaya	100	303830	95	336755	102	314168
Pondicherry	43	90272	55	144459	56	182687
Jammu & Kashmir	28	102764	33	146666	36	177495
Goa (including Daman & Diu)	102	104488	107	136567	107	144264
Nagaland	41	91083	45	122406	56	142467

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	200	149735	188	149826	217	141208
Haryana	69	71668	71	77302	85	104334
Tripura	11	23065	11	37048	19	45167
Chandigarh	20	38493	21	59193	24	43701
Sikkim	5	13607	6	18391	7	22337
Mizoram	12	16337	9	10419	14	11102
Arunachal Pradesh	7	1514	8	1296	14	9036
Andaman & Nicobar Isl.	6	6158	6	3086	7	4067
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12	5155	10	6366	9	2244
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0

C.B.S.E.

2858. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education has increased number of schools in the country during the last five years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a CBSE Office in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), there has been an increase in number of CBSE affiliated schools. A statement indicating state-wise increase in the number of schools during the last five years is enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Statement**State-wise increase in CBSE affiliated Schools**

S.No.	State/Year	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	3	0	4
2.	Assam	3	6	4	7	9
3.	Bihar*	29	18	8	14	10
4.	Gujarat	3	4	3	10	6
5.	Haryana	31	27	30	31	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	6	4	2	13
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	1	1	3
8.	Karnataka	9	8	6	4	24
9.	Kerala	45	45	58	40	54
10.	Madhya Pradesh#	15	24	99	134	21
11.	Maharashtra	10	6	4	1	9
12.	Manipur	1	1	0	3	0
13.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	2
14.	Orissa	8	10	0	5	3
15.	Nagaland	1	0	1	3	3
16.	Punjab	19	24	20	21	27
17.	Rajasthan	16	23	14	15	15
18.	Sikkim	8	1	2	13	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	4	1	9	3
20.	Tripura	1	0	0	2	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh\$	51	52	66	85	83
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	5	7	9	6
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
24.	West Bengal	5	3	5	2	7
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	7	4	1	1	1
26.	Chandigarh	0	0	11	7	1
27.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	1	0
29.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	30	28	24	54	45
Total		312	300	372	475	396

*Including Jharkhand

#Including Chhattisgarh

\$Including Uttaranchal

Peace Bonus to States

2859. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States infested by insurgency, extremists and terrorism;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give Peace Bonus to any State for its endeavour for curbing of terrorism and insurgency acts;

(c) if so, the name of States and the amounts sanctioned to such States;

(d) the basic principle for selecting a State as eligible for having peace bonus;

(e) whether the Chief Minister of Assam has been able to restore peace and normalcy in terrorism infested Assam by curbing insurgency and extremist activities and by solving vexed Bodo problem; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not given peace bonus to Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) to (d) The State of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir are affected by insurgency and terrorist activities. During the last five years, on the requests of concerned State Governments, Non-Plan grant assistance of Rs. 182.45 crores was given to Mizoram to tide over its financial problems and for discharging its Non-Plan liabilities and a Medium Term Non Plan loan of Rs. 365.00 crores sanctioned to Nagaland in March, 2003 was converted to one time grant during 2003-04 for overcoming its deficit. The financial assistance to Mizoram was given on the consideration that the State had remained peaceful since the signing of the Mizo Accord on 30.6.1986 and the State needed grant assistance in view of its critical financial position. The financial assistance to Nagaland was given with a view to giving impetus to the peace process in the State and after considering the financial position of the State.

(e) and (f) The State of Assam continues to be affected by insurgency. The law and order situation in Assam remains vitiated due to violent activities of United Liberation Front of Assam, National Democratic Front of Bodoland and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (anti talks faction). Among the North Eastern States, the State

of Assam is the largest recipient of financial assistance released to them upto 2003-04 under the Scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. At present, therefore, there is no proposal under consideration of Government to extend any special package of financial assistance to Assam.

Tea Tribes of Assam

2860. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had received representations last year through Members of Parliament for recognition of 60 lakhs of the Tea Tribes population which constitutes the driving force of Assam Tea industry as Scheduled Tribes of Assam;

(b) if so, whether the Chanda Commission, the Lokur Commission and the Pakaskar Commission had all recommended for grant of tribal status to these Tribes in Assam;

(c) if so, the steps have so far been taken to grant tribal status to these tribals in Assam; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Advisory Committee on the report of the revision of the list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes known as Lokur Commission and Chanda Committee Report has not recommended Tea Plantation tribal labour as Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d) The proposal of the Government of Assam for inclusion of Tea Tribes to include in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Assam State has been sent to Registrar General of India as per the approved modalities.

No time frame can be assigned for final decision in this matter, as it required consultation with several agencies.

[Translation]

I.I.T.

2861. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials including technical and non-technical working in Indian Institutes of Technology functioning in Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai, Kharagpur, Chennai and Guwahati, category-wise;

(b) whether the reservation quota of SC/ST and OBC in all the branches of IIT has been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the reservation quota is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Anaemic Deficiency among School Children

2862. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that more than 50 percent of the primary school kids are anaemic;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to find out the percentage of anaemic students in the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to check the anaemic deficiency among school kids;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) No survey has been undertaken by the Deptt. of Elementary Education & Literacy to assess incidence of anamia among primary school children.

(c) to (e) Under Central Govt.'s Reproductive and Child Health programme, pediatric iron and folic acid tablets are supplied to States for distribution amongst hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, and Sub-Centres etc. which in turn cater to needs of school children also.

Illegal Commercial use of Residential Properties

2863. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of residential properties in Delhi are being used for illegal commercial use by traders and courts have taken a serious view of the matter;

(b) if so, whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has conducted a survey of the properties where illegal commercial activities are taking place in residential properties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Outlay/Utilisation of Funds by PSUs

2864. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for new projects and expansion of the existing urea projects of PSUs/Co-operative Societies during the last year;

(b) the amount utilised till date, PSUs/Co-operative Society-wise;

(c) whether the amount left unutilised;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, sector-wise;

(e) whether new/expansion urea projects of PSUs/Co-operative Societies have been cleared; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) During 2003-04, a plan outlay of Rs. 124 crore as budgetary support was provided for the Namrup Revamp Project of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. at Namrup in Assam and the entire outlay was released to the company by the Government during the year. A plan outlay of Rs. 144 crore out of internal resources of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO)

was provided for in 2003-04 for KRIBHCO's Hazira Urea Fertilizer Project, Phase-II at Hazira in Gujarat, against which no expenditure was incurred during the year. The Hazira Urea Expansion Project of KRIBHCO did not commence implementation during the year because the pricing policy for investment made in new and expansion projects of urea was being formulated by the Government and was notified only in January 2004 and hence, the proposal was kept in abeyance and the outlay provided for this project could not be utilised by KRIBHCO. A token outlay of Rs. 1 crore in 2003-04 for Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd's Thal Urea Expansion Project also remained unutilised for the same reason. No other new or expansion of urea project proposals were provided plan outlay during 2003-04.

(e) and (f) No new/expansion urea projects of PSUs/ Co-operative Societies were given investment approval by the Government during the year 2003-04.

Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

2865. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 cannot be amended/superseded by an administrative order/guidelines;

(b) if so, the reasons for amending/superseding the DLR Act, 1954 by permitting farm house to hold social functions by GNCT of Delhi/Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(c) whether the Revenue Assistants have been restrained from initiating proceedings under Section 81 of the DLR Act, 1954 against all such farm houses; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to withdraw the illegal/unlawful guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Tour Conducted by the Officials of NTPC

2866. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman, Managing Director and Directors of NTPC have undertaken National and International tours for official purpose during the last three years, year-wise, separately;

(b) if so, the details of the country visited, duration, purpose of visit, amount of travel expense and other allowances payable to each of them and source of fund for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise; and

(e) the benefit to the country accrued there from?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) and (b) The details of expenditure on inland travel of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD)/Directors of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for official purpose for the last three years are given in the Statement-I enclosed. Details of expenditure on international tours by CMD/Directors of NTPC for official purposes for the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

The expenditure for the above tours were borne by NTPC except for tour of CMD, NTPC to Geneva to attend International Labour Organization conference in June, 2003 which was funded by Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

(c) The International tours of CMD and Directors of NTPC benefited NTPC in running the business more efficiently and thus the country was benefited indirectly.

Statement-I

Expenditure on Inland Travel for Financial Year 2001-02 to 2003-04

Sl.No.	Name	Travel Exp. in (Rs.) 2001-02	Travel Exp. in (Rs.) 2002-03	Travel Exp. in (Rs.)## 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. C.P. Jain CMD	7,11,826	6,04,467	7,43,945

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sh. K.K. Sinha D (HR)	6,16,671	7,67,735	7,70,976
3.	Sh. P. Narasimharamulu D(F)	3,98,305	6,55,254	5,89,021
4.	Sh. Chandan Roy* D(Operations)	—	—	2,18,838
	Sh. B.N. Ojha* Ex. D(Operations)	4,50,431	3,43,908	3,37,802
5.	Sh. H.L. Bajaj* Ex. D(Commercial)	10,04,070	1,20,329	—
	Sh. R.D. Gupta* Ex. D(Commercial)	—	—	14,80,591
6.	Sh. T. Sankaralingham D. (Project)	8,52,145	11,28,503	10,81,363
7.	Sh. S.L. Kapur* D(T)	—	3,78,905	6,95,971
	Sh. A. Palit* Ex. D(T)	5,13,228	1,84,545	—
	Total	45,46,676	41,83,646	59,18,507
**	Part time Directors	20,000	2,25,000	2,60,000
	Grand Total	45,66,676	44,08,646	61,80,507

**A consolidated figure has been given for part time Directors.

*Sh. Chandan Roy—Appointed as D(O) on 1.1.04

Sh. B.N. Ojha—Retired as D(O) as on 31.12.03

Sh. H.L. Bajaj—Left NTPC on 1.7.02 on his appointment as Chairman, CEA.

Sh. R.D. Gupta—Appointed as D(Comm) on 29.4.03

Sh. S.L. Kapur—Appointed as D(T) on 01.06.03

Dr. A Palit—Retired as D(T) on 31.05.02

##—Travel expenses includes ticket cost and other allowances payable.

Statement-II

Expenditure on International Travel (Financial Year 2001-2002)

Name	Country visited	Duration (min-max) No. of days	Purpose	Travel# exp. (Rs.) USD	Other Allowances
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sh. C.P. Jain CMD	Singapore, UAE, U.K., USA, Argentina, China	1-10 days	Business, WEC Meeting	11,56,597	14285

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sh. K.K. Sinha D(HR)	Argentina	5-8 days	Business, WEC Meeting	5,13,634	5490
Sh. P. Narasimharamulu D(F)	USA, Singapore, UAE, UK, France, Belgium	1-4 days	Business	6,30,286	5236
Sh. B.N. Ojha Ex. D(O)	USA	17 days	Business	2,80,710	7700
Dr. A Palit Ex. D(T)	Bangladesh	2 days	Business	26,141	858
Total				28,07,368	33569

Expenditure on International Travel (Financial Year 2002-2003)

Sh. C.P. Jain CMD	U.K., Italy, France, Finland, USA, Egypt, Switzerland, South Africa	4-12 days	Business	9,24,466	21941
Sh. P. Narasimharamulu D(F)	U.K. Italy, France, Germany, Sweden	4-4 days	Business	2,56,429	3800
Sh. B.N. Ojha Ex. D(O)	France	6 days	Conference (Paper presentation in CEGRE Conference)	1,19,619	2700
Sh. S.L. Kapur D(T)	USA	3-7 days	Business	3,98,969	5824
Total				16,99,383	34365

Expenditure on International Travel (Financial Year 2003-2004)

Sh. C.P. Jain CMD	U.K., Swiss, Philippines, Singapore, Hongkong, U.K.	2-10 days	Business, ILO Conference, WEC Meeting	8,54,659	9001
Sh. K.K. Sinha D(HR)	Brazil	3 days	Business	2,27,833	1878
Sh. P. Narasimharamulu D(F)	USA, U.K. Hongkong	2-7 days	Business	7,21,520	6133
Sh. B.N. Ojha Ex. D(O)	USA	3 days	Business	2,57,565	1263.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sh. S.L. Kapur D(T)	USA, Czech, Italy, Dubai, Oman, Baharain & UK	3-7 days	Business	6,50,292	111,61
Total				27,11,869	29436.7 i.e. 29437

#Travel expenses includes ticket cost, visa charges and medical insurance.

[*Translation*]

Water Supply Project

2867. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to implement the water supply project at Maithan, Dhanbad developed by the Public Sector Undertaking, the Projects and Development India Ltd. and Water and Power Consultancy Services, Pune; and

(b) if so, the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Water supply schemes are planned, designed and executed by the State Governments. At present, there is no Central/ Centrally-sponsored scheme for providing Central assistance to the towns having population more than 20,000.

[*English*]

Fake Encounter Charge hits BSF

2868. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press news item captioned "Fake encounter charge hits BSF", as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated July 19, 2004;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received reports about fake encounters by BSF personnels in Kashmir before the issue of fake killings in Siachin;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No incident of fake encounter by BSF personnel in Kashmir has been reported before the issue of fake killings in Siachin. The allegation levelled in the newspaper by Constable Subhash Rathore after a lapse of 11 months of the incident, came to the notice of BSF authorities in July, 2004. There was no other complaint received in this case from any other quarter. No claim has been made by any local person nor there was any reaction in this matter from local population. As regards award of gallantry medal to Comdt. for this incident, the same was rejected by DG, BSF on merit. However, in view of serious nature of the allegations, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered by BSF.

Setting up TRIFED

2869. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) have been set up;

(b) the year from which these Federations are working;

(c) whether the Union Government has reviewed the working of these Federations; and

(d) if so, the achievements made by these federations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Head Office of TRIFED is situated in New Delhi. The organization operates through its network of 11 Branch Offices/Field Offices located at Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jagdalpur, Jaipur, Navi Mumbai, New Delhi (North Cell at Preet Vihar, Complex), Ranchi and Bangalore. Besides TRIFED is also having an exclusive retail outlet called TRIBES SHOP situated at

9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi to promote marketing of tribal handicrafts.

(b) TRIFED started its operation since 6.8.1987.

(c) The functioning of the organization has been reviewed by the Ministry from time to time.

(d) Details are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

As a result of review of the performance of TRIFED, the Federation has shifted its focus of activities from direct trading of commodities to its basic mandate of marketing development of tribal products. Meanwhile the Bye-Laws of TRIFED were also amended with effect from 02.04.2003 in consonance with the New Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.

2. As per the Bye-Laws, the main object of TRIFED is to serve the interest of its members in more than one State for the social and economic betterment of its members by conducting its affairs in professional, democratic and autonomous manner through self help and mutual cooperation for undertaking marketing development of the tribal products. Under the Bye-Laws, besides natural products, the tribal culture products like tribal arts and crafts have been included as tribal products.

3. Under the new role direction, TRIFED, as a National Cooperative Society/Federal Cooperative, is to play basically the role of a "service provider/marketing developer". The procurement and sale of tribal products continued to be looked after by the Member Societies/Organisation like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations and Forest Development Corporations. TRIFED would render the requisite services as provided in the Bye-Laws and as laid down in the new Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 2002 to such Member Organisations in the direction of marketing development of such product.

4. TRIFED has made efforts for securing funds for various development projects from various agencies, like Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) (Rs. 26.80 lakhs under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana Scheme for 4 States and Rs. 11.75 lakhs for opening of an outlet of TRIBES Shop in the Handicraft Shop at the IGI Airport at New Delhi), Medicinal Plants Board (Rs. 20.00 lakhs towards the demonstration project for development of cultivation and marketing of Safed Musli),

Ministry of Food Processing (Rs. 20.00 lakhs upgradation of the R&D facility of the proposed R&D Centre of TRIFED).

5. At present, TRIFED is pursuing the following projects:

- (i) Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) project for baseline survey and formation of Self Help Groups of tribal artisans (under the financial assistance from DC (H) : Rs. 26.86 lakhs).
- (ii) Cultivation and Marketing of Safed Musli at Jagdalpur under the financial assistance from national Medicinal Plant Board : Rs. 20.00 lakhs.
- (i) Collection and marketing of Hill broom from Jagdalpur (project cost - Rs. 12.12 lakhs).
- (ii) Installation of Dona Pattal machines at Orissa, Jagdalpur, MP (project cost - Rs. 4.75 lakhs).
- (iii) Compilation of TRIFED's Trade Directory - 2004 (project cost - Rs. 16.00 lakhs).
- (iv) Creation of TRIFED/TRIBES's website (project cost - Rs. 4.75 lakhs).
- (v) Training center at Jagdalpur (project cost - Rs. 7.00 lakhs).
- (vi) Collaboration with India Tourism Development Corporation for Establishing a shop at their duty free shop at IGI Airport, Departure Lounge, New Delhi (project cost - Rs. 11.58 lakhs).

6. Before the new Bye-Laws came into force, the Federation had undertaken procurement of products of tribals of which details are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Procurement			
	MFP	SAP	Handicrafts	Total
2001-02	669.19	1113.33	25.73	1808.25
2002-03	30.51	688.09	24.48	743.08
2003-04 (provisional)	7.90	—	18.30	26.20

7. Besides, TRIFED has also imparted training to tribals in various States during last three years.

Grants to Universities

2870. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) the grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to different universities/colleges particularly located in backward areas in the country during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 and till date;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan had asked to enhance grants for the year 2004-05 to the University of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the UGC on considering the enhancement of allocation to Rajasthan University during 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has not received any such request from the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Investment In Sick Fertilizer Units

2871. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have desired to invest in the sick and ailing fertilizer companies;

(b) if so, the details of the requests received so far;

(c) whether the proposal has been recommended by BIFR and IDBI; and

(d) if so, the present status of the proposals and the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

World Bank Loan for Slums

2872. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has forwarded any proposal for grant/credit/loan from the World Bank for slum development programme in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra has forwarded a proposal for Grant/Credit/Loan from the World Bank for implementing Slum Sanitation Programme in Mumbai to this Ministry. The Slum Sanitation Programme (Stage II) envisages a time frame upto 2010 at the cost of Rs. 4800 million, including engineering services towards design, project management and physical and cost contingencies. The project aims to provide sustainable improvements to the sanitation scenario based on demand driven participatory approach, for the benefit of slum dwellers located on municipal, private and Government lands; to provide water, sewerage, storm water network in and around slums and to integrate the system with the city network and to provide solid waste collection and disposal scheme with the help of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) from amongst the slum dwellers.

(c) The proposal is being looked into.

Modernisation Expansion of Iron Ore and Coal Mining

2873. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for modernisation and expansion of iron ore and coal mining in the public sector steel plants;

(b) if so, the investments made or proposed to be made by each public sector steel plants on iron ore and coal mining;

(c) whether these steel plants have also negotiated with respective State Governments in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Among the public sector steel plants, only SAIL has captive iron ore mines while IISCO, a subsidiary of SAIL has captive coal mines at Chasnalla & Jitput in the State of Jharkhand and Ramnagore in the State of West Bengal. Land acquisition for Tasra Open Cast Project in Jharkhand is in the process. However, there is no proposal for modernisation/expansion of these coal mines at present.

SAIL has initiated action for modernisation/expansion of its iron-ore mines located at Bolani, Meghahatuburu, Kiriburu, Taldih & Thakurani. The Captive Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) for Iron Ore at Dalli-Rajhara are on the verge of exhaustion and will not be in a position to cater to the total requirement of the plant beyond 2010-11. As such BSP has identified Rowghat Iron Ore deposit in Chhattisgarh and has been trying to obtain forestry and environmental clearance from State Govt. & Ministry of Environment & Forest. The proposed investment for these projects are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of Mine	Investment (Proposed)
1.	Bolani Expansion	25
2.	Meghahatuburu Central Block	90
3.	Kiriburu South Block	90
4.	Taldih Block	170
5.	Thakurani Mines	150
Total		525

BSP has invested Rs. 2.79 crores in exploration, environmental studies and other enabling works at Rowghat. After obtaining statutory clearances, BSP proposes to invest about Rs. 1000 crores for opening the iron ore mine at Rowghat.

(c) and (d) Forestry clearance with regard to following mines of SAIL are pending with the State Governments.

S.No.	Name of Mine	Clearance Pending with Govt. of
1.	Bolani Expansion	Orissa
2.	Taldih Block	Orissa
3.	Meghahatuburu Central Block	Jharkhand

Application for Prospecting License (PL) for required land in Thakurani Block of SAIL is pending with the Govt. of Orissa. A revised application for obtaining Forestry Clearance of entire deposit of Rowghat has been submitted by BSP to Govt. of Chhattisgarh. BSP has been in continuous touch with the Govt. of Chhattisgarh for early clearance of this project.

Recruitment Centre for PMF

2874. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to set up some Recruitment Centres for various para-military forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the time by which these are likely to be set up, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any programme for setting up the Recruitment Camp for recruitment of the people of Uttaranchal in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Recruitment of Assistant Commandants, Sub inspectors and Constables in Central Police Forces is done through Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and the concerned forces respectively. There are no permanent Recruitment Centres for Central Police Forces. The Recruitment Camps/Centres are fixed by the force on the basis of the response of candidates from an area and availability of infrastructure for conducting Physical Efficiency Test and medical examination etc. Annual programmes for recruitment of constables are drawn up by the respective forces.

Renovation of INA Market

2875. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to renovate INA market of New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time frame fixed for the purpose;

(f) whether the shopkeepers have also been consulted for the purpose;

(g) if so, the views of shopkeepers and reaction of the Government thereon; and

(h) the manner in which the funds have been managed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no concrete proposal for the redevelopment of the INA Market. However, based on preliminary discussions, DDA has been entrusted with the task of preparing a detailed project report for the re-development of the market.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A survey of the INA Market was undertaken by a team comprising the officials of the Land & Development Office (L&DO), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and the Directorate of Estates, in February 2004, to ascertain the ground situation. The survey had revealed unauthorised encroachments as well as unauthorised construction in some shops.

(e) Since there is no concrete proposal, no time frame can be fixed.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Hydro Power Projects In North Eastern Region

2876. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Hydro power projects formulated and being implemented in the North-Eastern States, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of Hydro-power projects undertaken by NEEPCO and NHPC in the North Eastern Region during the last three years, till date; and

(c) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of affected inhabitants of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) As per information available, the following Central and State Sector hydro-electric projects are under execution/implementation in North-Eastern States:

Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Implementing State	Agency
1. Tuirial	60	NEEPCO	Assam
2. Subansiri Lower	2000	NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh
3. Myitdu	84	MeSEB	Meghalaya
4. Kabri Langpi	100	ASEB	Assam

(b) North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) has commissioned Ranganadi HEP (405 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh during January-March, 2002 and Kopili HEP Stage-II (25 MW) in Assam in December, 2003.

NEEPCO has also undertaken to develop Tuivai HEP (210 MW) in Mizoram, Tipaimukh HEP (1500 MW) in Manipur and Kameng HEP (600 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh, which have been accorded Techno-Economic Clearance by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). CEA has also cleared taking up Stage-II activities in respect of Ranganadi Stage-II (130 MW) and Kikrong (110 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh.

National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has also undertaken to develop Siang Middle HEP (1000 MW), Subansiri Middle HEP (1600 MW) and Subansiri Upper HEP (2000 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh. CEA has cleared taking up Stage-II activities for these hydro-electric schemes.

(c) Rehabilitation measures are taken for resettlement of affected people by way of land allotment, employment, other compensation packages for different locations in consultation with the respective State Governments and

local representatives as per existing norms and guidelines of the Government of India.

Target for Power Generation

2877. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced the target of one lakh additional megawatt in power generation in next ten years as reported in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated July 18, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target; and

(d) the names of the States to be benefited there from?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To eliminate shortage by 2012, Central Electricity Authority had estimated the requirement of additional capacity of 1,00,000 MW by 2012. Out of this, a capacity of 41,110 MW has been targeted for being set up in the 10th Plan to benefit all the States.

The steps taken by the Government to realize this target, *inter-alia*, include:

- * The 10th Plan capacity addition targets were finalized in consultation with the States and on the basis of identification of individual projects.
- * The monitoring mechanism has been strengthened. The CEA has a nodal officer for each project, both at the conception stage as well as during execution. In addition, regular review meetings are being organized in the Ministry of Power.
- * In order to make up for any shortfall in original targets during 10th Plan, back up projects have been identified in consultation with States/CPSUs.

* Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation have mobilized themselves adequately to see that the execution of a good project is not hampered due to lack of funds.

* The Central Plan outlay has been increased by more than three times in the 10th Plan in comparison to the 9th Plan.

The Tenth Plan outlay on power sector in the public sector has been set up at Rs. 270276.36 crore (Rs. 177050.64 crore for central sector and Rs. 93225.72 crore for state sector).

Financial Assistance to Women Victims for Baina Beach, Goa

2878. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided to those women victims of sexual exploitation who were willing to go back to their respective States due to demolition of the Baina Beach in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Commission for Women has conducted any inquiry in connection with the problems of women victims of the Baina Beach;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Commission;

(e) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of the Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the State Government of Goa, financial assistance was offered to commercial sex workers who were willing to go to their respective States due to demolition at Baina Beach. However, despite active counselling by State Commission for women several times, none was ready to accept it.

(c) to (d) Yes, Sir. NCW visited Goa on 03.7.04. Their report has been received in the Directorate of

Women & Child Development, Goa on 10.8.04. The recommendations are as given below.

1. The State should immediately undertake confidence building measures.
2. Mechanisms should be developed to ensure that the promises made by the State Government are kept, and reliefs and rehabilitation measures proposed by the State Government are implemented.
3. Care must be taken that the beneficiaries are made fully and sufficiently aware of the benefits and offers intended for them as the women victims of Child Sex Exploitation (CSE) further affected by the displacement from the Baina Beach due to the State sponsored demolition.
4. The intended beneficiaries, the women victims of Child Sex Exploitation (CSE), should be taken into confidence and consulted at various stages of the rehabilitation process.
5. The communication channels must be structured in order to facilitate better dialogue and exchange of views, opinions, and suggestions between the affected persons and the State.
6. A senior level Government officer should be nominated to liaison with the affected people as a nodal officer.
7. Particular attention should be given to the education and development of children of the women victims of Child Sex Exploitation (CSE) in order to eliminate second generation trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

These are under consideration by the State Government of Goa.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

2879. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) has been initiated with the foreign/World Bank assistance/loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of States in which said programmes has been initiated;

(c) the names of colleges in each State selected under the programme and the criterion thereof;

(d) the manner in which such funds have been utilised;

(e) the guidelines framed/issued in regard to use the said funds; and

(f) the manner by which it is proposed to return the loan to World Bank or other foreign institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (A) and (b) The Government has launched "Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (TEQUIP)" to improve quality of technical education with the assistance of World Bank. The total cost of the Programme for 10th Plan period is Rs. 1,5500 crore consisting of Central component of Rs. 350 crore and State component of Rs. 1200 crore.

For implementing the above Programme, the International Development Association (World Bank) have agreed to provide credit of approximately Rs. 1250 crore during the 10th Plan. The Programme has been declared effective with effect from 12th March, 2003.

The Programme is being implemented in two Cycles. In the First Cycle, six States namely Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are participating. In the Second Cycle seven States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and West Bengal are participating.

(c) In the First Cycle, 33 State Institutions (7 Lead and 26 Network) and 5 Lead Centrally funded institutions have been selected. In the Second Cycle, 11 Centrally funded institutions (10 Lead and 1 Network) have been selected so far. List of these institutions State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Only the well-performing engineering institutions are eligible for selection under the Programme. The criteria adopted for the selection under the Programme is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) and (e) The funds are being utilized for two components namely (1) Institutional Development and (2) System Management Capacity Improvement. The main points of Institutional Development component are: (i) Promotion of Academic Excellence (ii) Networking of

Institutions for Quality Enhancement and Resource Sharing (iii) Enhancing Quality and Research of Services to Community and Economy and (iv) System Management Capacity Improvement at institutional level. The System Management Capacity Improvement at National and State Level are the main points of the second Programme component.

(f) No interest will be charged by the World Bank. However, service charge of 0.75% will be levied on the disbursed portion of the credit. The repayment will be made over a period of 35 years which includes grace period of 10 years.

Statement-I

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (TEQIP)

List of selected Institutions under First Cycle

Statement Institutions

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Shri Govindram Sakseria Institute of Technology & Science, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
2. Ujjain Engineering College, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
3. Jabalpur Engineering College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
4. Rewa Engineering, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
5. University Institute of Technology, Rajiv Gandhi Proudhogiki Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

KERALA

6. College of Engineering, Trivandrum, Kerala
7. College of Engineering, Chengannur, Kerala
8. Model Engineering College, Kochi, Kerala
9. Sree Chitra Thirunal College of Engineering, Trivandrum, Kerala
10. MES College of Engineering, Kuttipuram, Kerala
11. LBS College of Engineering, Kasargod, Kerala

UTTAR PRADESH

12. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

13. Institute of Engineering & Technology, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
14. Bunderlkhand Institute of Engineering & Technology, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
15. Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
16. Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
17. Shri Ram Murthi Smarak College of Engineering & Technology, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
18. Babu Banarasi Das National Institute of Technology & Management, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
19. Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh

MAHARASHTRA

20. Government College of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra
21. Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
22. KES Rajaram Babu Institute of Technology, Sangli, Maharashtra
23. University Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai, Maharashtra
24. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technological University, District Raigarh, Maharashtra
25. Veermata Jijabai Technical Institute, Mumbai Maharashtra
26. Walchand College of Engineering Sangli, Maharashtra
27. Yashwantrao Chavan College of Engineering, Nagpur, Maharashtra
28. Shri Guru Gobind Singhji College of Engineering & Technology, Nanded, Maharashtra
29. Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering, Shegaon, Maharashtra

HARYANA

30. CR State College of Engineering, Murthal, Haryana

31. Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar, Haryana
32. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
33. YMCA Institute of Engineering, Faridabad, Haryana

5. National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal
6. Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan
7. National Institute of Technology, Hazratbal, Jammu & Kashmir
8. National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
9. National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, Jharkhand
10. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandar, Punjab
11. National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh

List of Selected Institutions under Second Cycle**CENTRALLY FUNDED INSTITUTIONS**

1. Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
2. National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala
3. Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat

Statement-II

The criteria adopted for selection of institutions under TEQIP

Status Sought by the institution : Lead/Network

Part A : Willingness Declaration

Accreditation

- (a) For inclusion in the Programme, institutions should either have accredited programmes or should have applied for accreditation to the NBA of the AICTE. Please give following details:

(i) Date of application submission: _____

- (ii) Name of courses for which accreditation applied for
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

(iii) Status of accreditation process: _____

Note: Institutions that have not applied for accreditation will not be allowed to participate in the Programme.

(b) The Institution declares its willingness to comply with the eligibility criteria as below: (Please write Yes or No as appropriate. A blank will be taken as No)

S.No.	Eligibility Criteria	Response Yes/No
1.	To accept academic autonomy with accountability as granted	
2.	To accept full financial autonomy with accountability	
3.	To accept full managerial autonomy with accountability	
4.	To accept full administrative autonomy with accountability	
5.	To participate in all 3 sub-components of the Institutional Development component, namely Promoting Academic Excellence, Networking, Service to community and economy.	
6.	To increase recovery of cost of education from students	
7.	To accept non-plan funding on block grant basis (<i>not applicable to unaided institutions</i>)	
8.	To establish district Corpus Fund, Staff Development Fund, Depreciation/ Renewal Fund and Maintenance Fund from the revenue generated and savings and accept Central/State guidelines for utilization of these funds	
9.	To accept the results of the enunciated process for award of competitive grants	
10.	To institute positive measures for securing participation of faculty and students in providing service to community and economy	
11.	To implement the Tribal Development Plan as envisaged under the Programme	

Note: Institutions intending to be a Lead Institution will be required to have autonomies as stated above by the time they get selected under the Programme.

Part B : Academic Attainment

1. The table below lists parameters for judging academic attainment of applicant institutions. The given benchmarks values for each parameter indicate the minimum expected level of attainment. Applicant institutions are expected to meet or even exceed these values.
2. Level of attainment for each parameter would be evaluated as below:
 - (a) Zero marks for attainment less than the benchmark value
 - (b) Two marks for attainment equalling the benchmark value
 - (c) Three marks for exceeding the benchmark value
 - (d) Zero marks for a NO answer
 - (e) Two marks for a YES answer
3. The theoretical maximum possible score is 68.
4. Applicant institutions may fall short of some benchmarks, meet some and exceed some.

5. To be eligible for the status of a Lead Institution, an applicant institution must score 51 or more marks.
6. To be eligible for the status of a Network Institution, an applicant institution must score at least 34 marks.
7. Applicant institutions scoring less than 34 marks will be considered ineligible for the current selection cycle. Such institutions may after improvements re-apply for eligibility in a subsequent cycle.
8. Institutions are strongly advised to make a self-assessment of their eligibility before submission of Eligibility Application.

S.No.	Academic Attainment Parameters	Benchmark Value	Institutional Response	Marks Scored
1.	No. of UG programs in Engineering	6		
2.	No. of PG Programs in Engineering	4		
3.	Staff student ratio (based on faculty members in position)	1:15		
4.	Percentage of faculty members with Ph. D. degrees in Engineering	20%		
5.	Regular professors amongst the faculty (As % of total faculty strength)	10%		
6.	Regular Asst. Professors amongst the faculty (As % of total faculty strength)	20%		
7.	No. of research publications in Engineering in the last 3 years	$0.1 \times N^*$		
8.	No. of titles in the Library	15000		
9.	No. of Indian journals in Engineering	5 per each programme (UG and PG)**		
10.	No. of International journals in Engineering	5 per each PG programme**		
11.	No. of computers (Pentium III or better)	1 for every 50 students		
12.	No. of Ph.Ds produced in the institution	10		
13.	No. of sponsored research projects completed in the last three years	10		
14.	Total designs/fabrications (non-routine, precision accessories, etc.) in the last three years (Identify them)	5		
15.	No. of consultancy assignments completed in the last three years	10		

S.No.	Academic Attainment Parameters	Benchmark Value	Institutional Response	Marks Scored
16.	No. of continuing education programs (of 3-day of duration or longer)	25		
17.	No. of faculty members who are referees of International journals?	2		
18.	No. of faculty members who have served on national committees	4		

* N = Number of faculty in position.

**It refers to total number of journals, for example, if an institution has 8 UG programmes and 7 PG programmes, benchmark for Indian journals (Criterion no. 9) will be $(8+7) \times 5 = 75$ journals. Similarly, benchmark for International Journals (Criterion no. 10) will be $7 \times 5 = 35$ journals.

S.No.	Parameter	Institutional Response (Yes/No)	Marks Scored
1.	Are any of the conducted programs accredited?		
2.	Does the institution have academic autonomy?		
3.	Does the institution have managerial and administrative de-centralization?		
4.	Is there a scheme of "sabbatical leave" for faculty members?		
5.	Is there a regular teacher evaluation by students?		
6.	Are the faculty members given study leave (with full salary and allowances)?		
7.	Are the faculty members sponsored to attend national and/or international seminars and conferences?		

Exceptional Cases

The cases of certain institutions offering only a few specialized courses, or of a University Department running only a few courses in only one or two disciplines are exceptional, and have to be treated separately based on the merits of the case.

[Translation]

Selection of Cities under Mega City Scheme

2880. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cover some

more cities under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities;

(b) if so, the name of the cities;

(c) whether the Government propose to cover the Nasik under these projects; and

(d) if so, the details of the benefits being provided to the cities selected under the aforesaid scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expand the coverage under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities. Details of the scheme are yet to be worked out.

[*English*]

Refund of Money by DDA

2881. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints against Delhi Development Authority for not refunding earnest money have been reported; and

(b) if so, the action taken to streamline the procedure and ensure early refunds to applicants?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sale of Stolen Vehicles

2882. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cars and other vehicles stolen from Delhi and other cities are sent to Nepal and in North-Eastern States by criminals;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported in Delhi during each of the last three years and thereafter; and

(c) the steps taken to check this menace and the number of persons apprehended in this regard during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) As per available information, there have been some cases where vehicles stolen from different States were found registered at Guwahati with new registration numbers.

(b) Year wise details of such cases reported in Delhi during the last three years and thereafter in which recoveries have been made are as follows:

Year	No. of cases	No. of vehicles recovered from Nepal and North-Eastern States
2001	3	3 (1 Meghalaya, 2 Assam)
2002	7	7 (3 Assam, 1 Meghalaya, 3 Arunachal Pradesh)
2003	5	5 (5 Assam)
2004 (upto 31.7.2004)		

(c) A number of steps have been taken by Delhi Police to check this menace which *inter-alia* include setting up of anti-auto theft squad in every district, setting up of check posts at all borders, collecting intelligence, exchange of information with neighbouring States, etc. A total of four persons have been arrested in this regard.

Introduction of Environmental Studies in Schools

2883. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court issued directions to various State Governments, All India Council for Technical Education and National Council for Teacher Education asking them to include environment as a subject in the syllabi of the institutions under their control;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether all the State Governments and UTs have since introduced the environmental studies as a compulsory subject in all schools, colleges and universities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore along with the name of the defaulting States and UTs which do not introduce such subject till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.

FATMI): (A) to (d) Yes Sir. The Supreme Court vide their order dated 18th December, 2003 had directed the NCERT to syllabus including the one-'Environmental Studies' from Class I to XII. It also directed all States and other authorities to see that all educational institutions under their control implement respective steps taken by them, as reflected in their affidavits, fully starting from the next academic year *viz.* 2004-2005. On 22.04.2004, the court accepted the syllabus filed by NCERT and directed all the States to respond to the reports submitted by the NCERT within 8 weeks. On 13.07.2004, the Supreme Court accepted the syllabus submitted by NCERT and directed that the syllabus prepared by NCERT for Class I to XII shall be adopted by every State in their respective schools. Further, the court appointed NCERT as a nodal agency to monitor the implementation of the court's order.

All the States/UTs and other organizations *viz.* NCTE/AICTE are bound to implement the order of the Supreme Court. Syllabus of Environmental Education prepared by NCERT has already been circulated to all States/UTs and they are making preparations for its implementation from the next academic session *viz.* 2005-2006. Most of the States have included the Environment Education in their school syllabus. However, they will now strictly follow the curriculum of environment prepared by NCERT, as per directives of the Supreme Court. The UGC has circulated a 'Syllabus for Environmental Studies' to all the Universities/Colleges for its compulsory implementation from the academic year 2003-2004. AICTE has already prepared a syllabus, which includes Environmental Education, which is being updated. In the hearing held on 07.08.2004 AICTE submitted that the said syllabus will be introduced from the next academic year. NCTE also submitted that the preparatory papers in regard to preparing a syllabus including the environment education are being processed/updated.

Free Education to Girl Students

2884. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to make education free for girls upto college level including professional courses; and

(b) if so, the modalities of such plans and the instructions issued to the States and Universities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (A) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Authority of India

2885. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has shown the improvement in its financial performance during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quarterly financial results have shown steady progress despite steep decline in the market price of steel;

(d) if so, the time by which SAIL is likely to be free from the debt burden; and

(e) the total borrowings and the interest accumulated thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has shown the improvement in its financial performance during the current fiscal year by registering a net profit of Rs. 1112 crores during the first quarter in comparison to the net profit of Rs. 255 crores during the first quarter of 2003-04.

(d) The debt of SAIL has reduced by about Rs. 961 crores during the first quarter of 2004-05 and borrowing as on 30.06.2004 has been brought down to Rs. 7728 crores. The debt/equity ratio reduced to 1.3 as on 30.06.2004 from 6.5 as on 31.03.2004. Borrowings of SAIL consist of various components like Working Capital Loans from Banks, Bonds, Term Loans, Foreign Loans etc., which have different maturity/repayment dates and this is an ongoing process in dynamic organisation.

(e) The total borrowings and interest as on 30.06.2004 were Rs. 7728 crores and Rs. 191 crores respectively.

Continuing Education Scheme

2886. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from State Governments for approval under the continuing education scheme, State-wise particularly for the Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Malkangiri and Sambalpur district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the necessary approval has been accorded in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (A) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Approval of Continuing Education Projects are made after final settlement of Total Literacy/Post Literacy Project accounts and commitment of State Government is received for State share as per Scheme parameters.

Approval has not been accorded in respect of Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Malkangiri and Sambalpur district of Orissa as final settlement of accounts of Total Literacy/Post Literacy Projects sanctioned to these districts has not been done.

Subsidy on CAN Fertilizer

2887. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped subsidy on Calcium Ammonia Nitrate (CAN) fertilizer which is useful for fruits;

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

(c) whether the Government has received request from State Government of Himachal Pradesh to restart the subsidy on CAN fertilizers;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) After the decontrol of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) *w.e.f.* 10.06.94 no subsidy is being paid on CAN.

(c) to (e) No Sir. However, a reference has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh that in case Government has taken any decision to stop production of CAN in National Fertilizers Limited Nangal the same may be reviewed immediately as the CAN is a useful fertilizers for fruits. At present there is no proposal under consideration of Government to extend subsidy on CAN.

High Risk Ward in Tihar Jail

2888. SHRI ANANDRAO V. ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no high risk ward in the Tihar Jail under the Central Government for dangerous prisoners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct high risk ward in each jail;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the general prisoners from the dangerous prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (e) Prison being a State subject under List II of VII Schedule of the Constitution of India, the jails located in different States function under the respective State Governments.

The jails located in Union Territories of Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu do not have any high risk wards in them. Due to low rate of crime and absence of dangerous prisoners, there is at present no proposal to construct high risk wards in the jails located in these Union Territories. The position regarding jails of the remaining Union Territories is as indicated below:

Union Territory of Chandigarh—Although there is no specially constructed high risk ward in the Model Jail of Chandigarh, one ward has been designated as high security ward for dangerous prisoners. There is a proposal to construct a high security ward in the Chandigarh Jail.

Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands—The Port Blair Jail has a high risk ward. However, there

is no hardcore/dangerous prisoners lodged in the ward at present. There is no proposal to construct any other high risk ward in the Port Blair Jail.

Union Territory of the National Capital Territory of Delhi—Tihar Jail Complex has five high risk wards—one each in Jail Nos. one to five. There is a proposal to construct one high risk ward in Jail No. six which is presently being utilized for women prisoners. There is no proposal at present to construct a high risk ward in Jail No. seven which is being utilized to keep low security prisoners.

For protection of general prisoners, dangerous prisoners are segregated and kept in high risk wards; their movement is restricted to the high risk wards only; they are permitted to keep only immediate personal effects; special care is taken during their movement from high risk ward to any other place; their movements are intimated in advance to the jail authorities; and no other prisoner is allowed to enter the high security wards for any work.

Development of Delhi as a World Class City

2889. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make Delhi a world class city;

(b) if so, the various developmental measures that are on the card to achieve the above objectives; and

(c) the amount of investment involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Development in Delhi is envisaged in a planned manner as laid down in the Master Plan notified from time to time. The Government has also issued guidelines to the Delhi Development Authority for formulation of draft Master Plan for Delhi, 2021. These guidelines envisage optimum planned development of Delhi with requisite infrastructure and services in place. These also indicate major initiatives to be taken for appropriate development of Delhi in consonance with the requisites of modern living and acceptable environmental parameters. This includes matters pertaining to land assembly, mixed land use, redevelopment of built up areas, suitable incorporation of unauthorised colonies in the planning process, a judicious mix of relocation and

in-situ development of slums, development of high quality infrastructure, services, integrated Transport System linked with the prescribed land uses, development of high tech and non-polluting industries and making Delhi, an International Centre for Higher Education, convention and sports, etc. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is also to provide efficient sanitation services with modern methods of collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste.

(c) The DDA has reported that it is not possible to give indication of the amount of investment involved at this stage.

Vacancies in M.C.D. Schools

2890. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has pulled up MCD for not filling up vacancies in their schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies; and

(d) the time by which these vacancies will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The High Court of Delhi in Civil Contempt Petition No. 370 of 2003 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 1611 of 2001 titled *Social Jurist vs. T.T. Joseph, Chairman, Delhi Subordinate Service Selection Board and Others* had, *inter alia*, directed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi on 11th May 2004 to file a status report regarding the vacancies of teachers as on 1st July, 2004. In compliance of the aforesaid direction, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi filed a status report before the High Court of Delhi on 22nd July, 2004.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had sent requisitions to the Delhi Subordinate Staff Selection Board on 6th May, 2002 and 3rd December, 2004 for filling up 3670 vacant posts of teachers in various schools of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. In response to these requisitions, the Delhi Subordinate Staff Selection Board has so far intimated the names of 1915 selected candidates. The process of appointment of the selected candidates after completion of necessary formalities like

medical examination and verification of character and antecedents is in progress. In addition, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have also re-engaged approximately 2500 teachers on contract basis.

(d) The time by which all the vacancies of teachers will be filled up depends, *inter alia*, on adequate number of selected candidates being nominated by the Delhi Subordinate Staff Selection Board and completion of necessary formalities like medical examination and verification of character and antecedents of selected candidates.

Development Projects

2891. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3044 dated December 23, 2003 and state:

(a) the road construction and other works undertaken under the economic package including employment of misguided youth of the North Eastern region and the progress made therein;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the contemplated 23 MW Thermal Power Project alongwith its cost and the areas to be catered thereby; and

(c) the progress made in respect of different other projects contemplated under the package?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) Information has been sought from the concerned Ministries/ Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Responsibilities of Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Delhi

2892. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and responsibilities of Sub-Divisional Magistrates of Delhi;

(b) the details of the powers conferred upon them under various Acts and laws;

(c) whether any action can be initiated against a SDM for pronouncing a wrong decision in a court case pending before him knowingly; and

(d) if so, under which provisions of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The Sub-Divisional Magistrates of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have been assigned duties and responsibilities and conferred powers under various Acts/Rules as indicated below:

- (i) Assistant Collector 1st Class under the Punjab Land Revenue act, 1997;
- (ii) Assistant Collector under the Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1901;
- (iii) Assistant Collector 1st Class and Revenue Assistant under the Delhi Land Revenue Act, 1954;
- (iv) Collector under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873;
- (v) Assistant Collector under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954;
- (vi) Settlement Officers (Consolidation) under the East Punjab Holding (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948;
- (vii) Competent Authority under the Delhi Land Holding (Ceiling) Act, 1960;
- (viii) Statutory Powers of Executive Magistrate under Sections 107, 109, 110, 133, 145, 174 and 176 of Criminal Penal Code;
- (ix) Powers of Collector under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899;
- (x) Powers under the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957;
- (xi) Powers of Registrar of Marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954;
- (xii) Powers under the Household Electrical Appliance (Quality Control) Order, 1987;
- (xiii) Powers to enforce the Oil Pressure Store (Quality Control) Order, 1987;
- (xiv) Powers under the General Service Electric Lamps (Quality Control) Order, 1989;
- (xv) Powers under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1955;

- (xvi) Powers under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for impounding of vehicles;
- (xvii) Powers under the Delhi Prohibition of Smoking and Non-Smoking Health Protection Act, 1996;
- (xviii) Local Health Authority under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;
- (xix) Powers under the Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000; and
- (xx) Powers under the Child Labour Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) An appeal can be filed/moved before the next higher authority/Court against the decision pronounced by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

2893. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 236 and 3642 dated November 30, 1999 and April 16, 2002 respectively and state:

(a) whether the provisions of Delhi Land Reforms (DLR) Act, 1954 enacted by the Legislative cannot be amended/superseded by issuing an administrative order/instructions/guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Bhoomidar or Aasami is not entitled to use his agricultural holding or part thereof for other than agricultural purposes unless permission for industrial purposes is accorded as per the provisions contained under Section 23 of the DLR Act, 1954;

(d) if so, the reasons for granting permission/license for running 'motel' in Delhi on agricultural land, without invoking the provisions of Section 23 of the DLR Act, 1954; and

(e) the corrective steps the Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 Section 23 provides that a Bhoomidar shall not be, as Agriculturist entitled to use his holding or part thereof for industrial purposes or other purposes which

are not covered under Section 22 of the said Act *i.e.* for purposes other than that connected with agricultural horticulture of animal husbandry which includes pisciculture and poultry farms. However, Delhi Development (DD) Act, 1957 Section 53 clarifies that the provisions of the said Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law. The Master Plan of Delhi 2001 framed under DD Act, defines motels as "permissible facility within the National Capital Territory of Delhi specially to cater to proper lodging, rest and recreation and related activities of the traveller by road". This matter was also considered by the High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 2435 of 2004 wherein the Delhi High Court in its order dated 13.4.2004 has upheld such use in view of provisions of Section 53(3) of DD Act.

International Higher Education Policy

2894. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether University Grants Commission has prepared an 'International Higher Education Policy of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that a number of students leave the country for various international destinations for higher education every year;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the formulation of an international higher education policy would check such trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (A) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No such centralized database is maintained in respect of students leaving the country for various international destinations for higher education.

(e) Does not arise.

Clearance to Power Projects

2895. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
 SHRI TAPIR GAO:
 SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
 SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
 SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
 SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
 SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:
 SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
 SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up of Hydro electric, thermal, gas based and nuclear power projects or seeking additional technical assistance (TA Loan) received by the Government from various States during the Ninth and Tenth Plan period so far, State-wise;

(b) the status of each of the proposal as on date and the expenditure incurred thereon so far during the above period project-wise and State-wise indicating the reasons for delay in cases of the projects which are running behind schedule;

(c) the total expenditure involved, cost escalation and time over run of these projects, separately;

(d) the number of such projects which are proposed to be cleared during the Tenth Plan, State-wise along with the time schedule of their completion; and

(e) the power generation capacity of each project and the measures being taken for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):

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

Ceiling on Export of Chrome Ore

2896. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to revise the ceiling on export of chrome ore is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps initiated in that direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to revise the ceiling on export of chrome ore.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Crime Against Women

2897. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
 SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA:
 DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of sexual exploitation of women and minor girls have been on the rise during the last six months in the country;

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

(c) whether various women's organisations have requested the Central Government and the State Governments to enact a stringent legislation to deal with the criminals and to check such crimes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the time by which such legislation is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Review of NCES Programmes

2898. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been undertaking periodic review of the progress of various programmes/schemes being implemented under the Non-conventional energy programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of target set and achieved during the Ninth Plan and first two years of Tenth Plan under these programmes in each State;

(c) whether inspite of enough potential in generating power through these programmes/schemes the expenditure incurred thereon have been too low;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate allocation of funds for effective implementation of these programmes/schemes?

THE MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise, physical and financial achievements under various Non-conventional energy programmes during the 9th Plan (1997-2002) and the first two years of the 10th Plan (2002-2004) are given in the Statement-I, II and III enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Adequate allocation of funds is ensured through development of appropriate programmes for harnessing non-conventional energy sources that are aligned with national development priorities, policies and goals.

Statement-I

State-wise physical achievements under various programmes during 9th Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Wind Power	SPV Power	SHP	Biomass Power	Biomass Gasifiers	Waste Energy	Biogas	CSP/NBP	Improved NBP	Chulhas	SPV Pumps	Wind Mills	Aeroge-narators	Solar Cookers	Solar SLS	Solar HLS	Photovoltaic SL	PP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		MW	KW	MW	MW	KW	MW	Nos.	Nos.	Nos. in lakh	Nos.	Nos.	Kw	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Kwp
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.30	275.00	68.60	100.20	8720.00	8.20	101061	10.00	10.33	203	2	12.00	1011	559	418	23028	3.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	933	0.00	0.02	0	0	0.00	31	18	698	3419	0.00	
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	722	2.00	0.08	0	0	0.00	0	0	1573	398	0.00	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3211	0.00	0.19	38	12	0.00	0	106	776	24235	0.00	
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	745	0.00	0.19	1	0	0.00	209	39	20	443	0.00	
6.	Gujarat	20.10	0.00	0.00	0.50	8175.00	2.45	48223	42.00	4.80	8	277	0.00	25463	312	2519	28885	0.00	
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10887	0.00	2.78	100	0	0.00	1827	536	9087	23825	0.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	31.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	4005	0.00	0.65	5	0	0.00	3727	815	7914	12187	0.00	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	12.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.16	2	0	0.00	0	30	8758	8477	40.00	
10.	Karnataka	62.80	30.00	41.80	74.80	3170.00	1.00	98057	5.00	2.55	204	17	8.00	0	389	4156	7034	6.00	
11.	Kerala	0.00	25.00	23.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	6325	56.00	1.82	472	35	8.00	0	122	7633	17966	40.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.00	100.00	2.41	5.00	1000.00	2.70	67898	5.00	4.01	57	0	0.00	15271	305	87	2216	0.00	
13.	Maharashtra	393.80	75.00	31.71	15.50	1300.00	1.90	64888	154.00	5.67	50	22	54.30	6259	374	640	4888	0.00	
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	736	0.00	0.10	11	0	0.00	0	19	650	3116	0.00	
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330	4.00	0.00	5	0	0.00	200	5	310	2720	3.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	9.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1489	0.00	0.18	4	0	0.00	0	82	395	5252	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	778	10.00	0.29	0	0	0.00	0	0	135	95	0.00
18.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	48224	11.00	7.93	2	0	0.00	531	3598	2430	5856	3.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	100.00	9.30	2.00	40.00	0.75	28129	210.00	2.82	777	0	0.00	8383	1606	2520	13913	36.00
20.	Rajasthan	18.10	50.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	5166	22.00	3.26	110	150	4.00	1613	1607	27736	4925	25.80
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1007	0.00	0.26	0	0	0.00	0	34	279	524	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	181.30	50.00	2.80	51.50	2020.00	0.23	9067	15.00	3.75	297	32	24.50	0	391	469	10307	10.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	815	0.00	0.44	0	0	0.00	40	512	1440	17260	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	100.00	9.10	40.00	1320.80	1.00	49249	359.00	8.79	146	0	0.00	11855	638	45557	40572	0.00
25.	West Bengal	1.10	75.00	0.00	0.00	2715.00	0.00	66581	39.00	13.57	3	0	0.00	3052	534	24608	1542	240.00
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12	0.00	0.06	0	2	0.00	0	43	15	536	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	7	0	0.00	165	0	275	1675	0.00
28.	Dadar & Nager Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	0.00	0.03	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	21.00	0.06	42	0	0.00	195	0	375	2184	10.0
31.	Lakshwadeep	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	211	13	6053	0.00
32.	Pondichery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.21	7	0	5.00	14	0	0	422	0.00
33.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	3000	8.00	0.18	0	0	0.00	0	363	1157	848	0.00
34.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.0
35.	Uttanchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	634	15.00	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	2000	4500	0.00
36.	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210082	811.00	22.26	0	0	0.00	12469	0	476	19825	0.00
Total		726.50	1280.00	259.16	295.30	29695.00	19.23	829846	1799.00	98.03	2552	549	115.80	92315	13228	155119	296894	418.80

IBP/CBP/NBP = Institutions/Community/NighSol based Biogas Plants; SLS = street Lighting System; HLS = Home Lighting System;
 SI = Solar Lanters ; PP = Power Plants; SPV = Solar Photovoltaic, SHP = Small Hydro Power, MW = Mega Watt; kWp = kilowatt peak

Statement-II

State-wise physical achievements under various programmes during 10th Plan (2002-04)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Biogas Plants (Nos.)	Remote Village Electrification (Nos.)	SPV Pumps (Nos.)	Water Pumping Wind mills (Nos.)	Aero-Generators (kW)	Solar Photovoltaic				Wind Power (MW)	Small Hydro (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Biomass Gasifier (kW)	Energy from Waste (MW)	Solar power (kWp)
							SLS	HLS Nos.	SL	PP (Kwp)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44307	6	30	4	0	213	213	4445	0	6.2	13.55	96.55	0	10.15	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	494	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1400	1798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		302193	1133	1914	175	220.36	2400	40300	13797	153.5	856.55	164.72	232.13	6915	19.4	500

SLS = street Lighting System; HLS = Home Lighting System;

SI = Solar Lanters ; PP = Power Plants; SPV = Solar Photovoltaic, SHP = Small Hydro Power, MW = Mega Watt; kWp = kilowatt peak

Statement-III

State-wise financial assistance provided under various non-conventional energy programmes during 9th and 10th Plan

Sl. No.	States/US	9th Plan Rs. (in crore)	10th Plan Rs. (in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.0	36.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.3	22.92
3.	Assam	6.0	4.18
4.	Bihar	7.8	0.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.6	15.43
6.	Goa	29.7	0.76
7.	Gujarat	16.7	11.53
8.	Haryana	28.3	13.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.8	12.58
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	56.3	11.32
11.	Jharkhand	24.2	13.24
12.	Karnataka	40.9	31.91
13.	Kerala	51.7	4.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.2	8.15
15.	Maharashtra	4.8	15.76
16.	Manipur	21.4	10.25

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	6.2	6.37
18.	Mizoram	34.0	5.30
19.	Nagaland	40.0	3.08
20.	Orissa	32.4	8.02
21.	Punjab	21.4	30.40
22.	Rajasthan	23.7	13.82
23.	Sikkim	8.5	16.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	76.2	11.36
25.	Tripura	65.9	15.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11.1	39.03
27.	Uttanchal	0.5	21.31
28.	West Bengal	0.00	51.00
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.1	6.28
30.	Chandigarh	3.6	0.36
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	10.4	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.6	0.00
33.	Delhi	10.8	4.02
34.	Lakshwadeep	0.1	9.36
35.	Pondicherry	1.4	0.63
36.	Others	148.2	54.68
Total		903.7	508.47

[Translation]

Construction of Additional Hostels in Maharashtra

2899. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of hostels constructed under the centrally sponsored scheme for the students of the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal majority areas of the country especially in Maharashtra is inadequate;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to construct additional hostels and provide better facility to fulfill the demands; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard during 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The proposals seeking central assistance for construction of Boys/Girls hostels, for the ST students are initiated by the concerned State Govts. themselves depending on their needs. This holds good for the State Govt. of Maharashtra also. Maharashtra Govt. had last year sent a proposal seeking financial assistance for construction of 36 hostels. But this proposal did not conform to the provisions of the scheme and hence was not agreed to.

* (b) and (c) During the current financial year if a proposal complete in all respects is received from State Govt. of Maharashtra, it would be considered, subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Corruption in MCD

2900. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of counsellors of MCD arrested by the CBI on the charges of corruption, bribe etc. during the last three years and thereafter;

(b) whether CBI has filed charge sheets against such persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CVC has suggested some reforms to curb the corruption in MCD; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation has arrested three Counsellors of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, *inter alia*, on the charges of corruption and bribery during the last three years. The charge sheet against one of the aforesaid three Counsellors has been filed in the court of Special Judge, Patiala House Courts, New Delhi on 11th August, 2004. The filing of charge sheets against the remaining two Counsellors depends on completion of the investigation into the cases registered against them.

(d) to (e) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has, in pursuance of the suggestions given by the Central Vigilance Commission in various meetings held with its officers, *inter alia*, taken a number of steps to eradicate corruption in the Corporation which include:

- (i) Setting-up of Consumer Care Centres/Citizens Service Bureau in all the zones;
- (ii) Provision of internet facilities to all Divisional Officers for uploading tender documents/forms themselves on the website of the Corporation, namely, www.mcdonline.gov.in.NITs;
- (iii) Issue of directions to Zonal Authorities and Heads of Departments to carry out detailed videography of public land freed from encroachments;
- (iv) Preparation of details of officers responsible for protection of Corporation's land so as to fix responsibility in case the public land is encroached upon; and
- (v) Identification of sensitive areas, taking strict disciplinary actions against delinquent officials and submission of periodic status reports in this regard to the Central Vigilance Commission.

Capacity Utilisation of MFL, Chennai

2901. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of urea, ammonia and other fertilizers in the Madras Fertilizers Limited Chennai is very much less as compare to its capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the capacity utilization of Madras Fertilizer Limited?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Capacity, Production of Ammonia, Urea and NPK and % age capacity utilization in Madras Fertilizers Ltd. are as follow:-

(MT)

Product	Installed Capacity	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (April-June)
Ammonia	346500	265011	259622	78204
	% capacity utilisation	76.5	74.9	90.3
Urea	486750	401249	387678	123889
	% capacity utilisation	82.4	79.7	101.8
NPK	840000	415044	428612	92645
	% capacity utilisation	49.4	51.0	44.1

(b) The main reasons for poor capacity utilization are constraints in the Urea Prill Tower after revamp, shortage of water, frequent equipment problems, unprecedented drought in Southern states, low sales, high inventory and liquidity crisis resulting into non-procurement of raw materials such as P₂O₅ and MOP.

(c) Government has provided budgetary support to the company for undertaking renewals/replacements of trouble making equipments in the plants. Besides, Government of India in July 2002 had written of interest of Rs. 65 crore on Government loans as on 31.3.2002. Again in July 2003, the Government waived interest and penal interest of Rs. 89.23 crore on Government of India loans as on 31.3.2003. Government has also reduced rate of interest on the loans to 7% per annum with effect from 1.4.2003 to improve liquidity crises in the company.

Criteria for Assistance to NGOs

2902. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criteria fixed for providing assistance to voluntary organization/agencies engaged in welfare of women and children/dissemination and spread of women education;

(b) the amount released by the Government to each of these organizations during the last three years and till date, state-wise;

(c) the details of agencies which are monitoring and auditing such organizations;

(d) whether the working of these organizations has been reviewed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (A) The basic criteria used for selection of NGOs and other agencies for operating the programmes of Department of Women and Child Development include the following:

- (i) Registered under one of the relevant statutory acts.
- (ii) In existence for a period of at least three years after registration.
- (iii) Have audited statements of Accounts for last three years.
- (iv) Financially sound.
- (v) Recommendation of State Governments/State Level Empowered Committees constituted for the purpose.
- (vi) Experience in relevant field.

(b) Details of the agencies to whom funds were released state-wise and scheme-wise for the last three years are available in the respective Annual Reports of the Department. The information for the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) A system exists to review the performance of various organizations through periodical reports from State Governments by monitoring agencies, review meetings and field visits by the concerned Area Officers.

Statement*State-wise details of organization and amount released during the year 2004-05 (upto 12.8.2004)***CRECHE**

Sl.No.	Name of Organization	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Adarsha Youth Association 12-438, Nemendakara Street, Chittoor-517001, (AP)	36,960/-
2.	Sree Krishnadevraya Yuvajana Sangham Lakshmi Narasimha Nagar, Dommaranandyala-516431, Distt. Cuddapah (A.P.)	1,84,800/-
3.	Navodaya Khadi and Rural Development Samastha, 2/275-2, Balaji Nagar, Chemmunia Peta, Distt. Cuddapah-516003 (A.P.)	1,84,800/-
4.	Naarasimala Khadi Rural Development Association, 21/46-6, Theru Road, Distt. Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu-516434 (A.P.)	1,84,800/-
5.	Swamy Vivekananda Youth Association, D.No. 12/320 E, Ashok Nagar, Near Housing Road Colony, Anantpur (A.P.)-515001	1,84,800/-
6.	Society for Welfare & Awakening in Rural Environment, Kasireddy Palli (V), Gorantla-Mandal, Distt. Anantapur (A.P.)515231	5,54,400/-
7.	Bapuji Khadi Rural Development Association, 4/537, Super Bazar Street, Proddatur-516360 Distt. Cuddapah (A.P.)	1,84,800/-
8.	Sarvodaya Vadde Labour Contract Society, D.No. 2/58, Chennampalli, Badvel Mandal, Chennampalli-516502 Distt. Cuddapah (A.P.)	92,400/-
9.	Swamalatha Mahila Mandali, D.No. 7/108, N.G.O. Colony, Andhra Pradesh-517002	1,84,800/-
10.	Mary Matha Rural Development Social Service Organisation, D.No. 6/406, Zenigala Street, Opp. Nehru Vidya Nikethan School, Stone House Pet, Nellore-524002	1,84,800/-
11.	Sri Mahaboob Mahila Mandali, 4/206-A, Burrasadhu Mattam, Super Bazar Road, Proddatur-516360, Distt. Cuddapah, A.P.	2,77,200/-
12.	Sri Khakthi Development Society, 4-67, Opp-Agricultural College Staff Qtrs. Tiruati Distt. Chittoor-517502, Andhra Pradesh	92,400/-
13.	Vakula Devi Mahila Mandali A, Rangampet, Chandragir (M) Distt. Chittoor (A.P.)-517102	3,69,600/-

1	2	3
14.	Kolongpar Mohila Vikas Kendra Haibargaon Distt. Nagaon, Assam	1,84,800/-
15.	Barnibari Yuvak Sangha, Vill & PO-Barnibari, Distt. Nalbari, Assam-781 304	4,62,000/-
16.	Bharat Vikas Sangh, 1674/22, Shri Nagar Colony, Rohtak-124001, Haryana	2,83,344/-
17.	Haryana State Council for Child Welfare 650, Sector-16 D, Chandigarh, Haryana	15,25,434/-
18.	People's Organization in Development and Action, Parasurampuram, Chaklakere Taluk, Chitradurga District-577538, Karnataka	3,69,600/-
19.	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Village-Ekurka, PO Kallur, Udgir, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	36,960/-
20.	Khatoon Minority Women's Social Welfare Education Society, 534, M.H.B. Colony, Malegaon-433203, Nasik, Maharashtra	1,84,800/-
21.	Ekta Shikshan Prashikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mandawa, Gurudev Nagar, Tq. Disgras, Distt. Yavatmal-445203, Maharashtra	12,320/-
22.	Paradise Women's Association Lairik Yengbam Laikai, Imphal-795 001, Manipur	1,23,200/-
23.	Education Trust of India, 36, Jeeva Street, Bethaniapuram, Madurai-625016, Tamil Nadu	92,400/-
24.	Tamil Nadu Rural Environment Economic Development organisation, Plot No. 3, Arul Malar Convent St., K.K. Nagar, Madurai-625 020, TN	92,400/-
25.	Poor People Welfare Society, 12, Convent Buildings, Sub Collector's Office Road, Dindigul-624001, TN	39,720/-
26.	Saransh Shiksha Sansthan, Village Sendha, PO Mohammedpur, Pathra Awanla, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	92,400/-
27.	Bikarnagar Udyan Sangha Village Bikarnagar, PO Haria, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal	92,400/-
28.	Barabari Sri Krishna Seva Sangha, Vill & Post - Barabari (South), Distt. Midnapore (W.B.)-721430	1,84,800/-

1	2	3
---	---	---

SWADHAR

29.	Bharatiya Vikasm Trust "Ananth", Perampalli Shivali, Uidpi, District Udupi Karnataka	5,10,000/-
-----	---	------------

WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTEL

30.	NSS Educational Cultural and Charitable Society, Chalakydy, Kerala	2,00,553
31.	V.M.V.V. Sangh, Hungud, Karnataka	5,85,000
32.	New Jai Bharat Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded, Maharashtra	24,82,200
33.	Friends of the Depressed League, Shevgaon, Maharashtra	4,03,200
34.	Rajapalayam Municipality, Tamil Nadu	18,00,000
35.	All India Federation of SC, ST and Minorities, Midnapore, West Bengal	13,86,000

SWAWALAMBAN**Andhra Pradesh**

36.	Village Development Society, Vanasthalipuram, RR Dist., Hyderabad	177500
-----	---	--------

Assam

37.	Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon, Assam	177500
-----	------------------------------------	--------

Haryana

38.	Akhil Bhartiya Sant Haridas Samaj Sewa Sangh, Delhi, Rohtak Road, Bahadurgarh	119355
-----	--	--------

Himachal Pradesh

39.	Mahila Vikas Manch, Distt. Chamba	77018
-----	-----------------------------------	-------

Jammu & Kashmir

40.	Mother Women Welfare Organisation, Baramulla, J&K	100100
41.	Durga Devi Edu. Trust, Jammu, J&K	77018
42.	Gousia Embrodiery ICS Ltd. Srinagar	100100
43.	Socio Economic Women Development Society, Jammu, J&K	66000
44.	Kashmir Research Institute of Education & Solar Technology, Anantnag, J&K	257500
45.	Dilnawz Sozni Embroidery Works ICS Ltd. Srinagar	64500

1	2	3
Maharashtra		
46.	Pratik Sevabhavi Sanstha, Rahul	35400
47.	Nagar, Prabhani, Maharashtra	
48.	Jay Bajranj Bahu-Uddeshiya Vikas	66000
49.	Sanstha, Wardha, Maharashtra	
50.	Sarvodya Educational & Vol. Asso. Nended, Maharashtra	35,400
51.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Udgir, Maharashtra	177500
Madhya Pradesh		
52.	Ganga Prasad Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind	79150
53.	Keshav Bal Vikas Samiti, Indore	77018
Manipur		
54.	Youth Adventure Rural Dev. Heirok Pt.-II, Khunou, Wangjing	44100
55.	All Manipur Women Vol. Services, Imphal	235080
56.	Women Social Upliftment Organisation, Imphal	199800
57.	Social Upliftment & Rural Education, Imphal	245900
58.	Kachin Women Welfare Association, Imphal	263825
59.	Social Awareness & Edu. Dev. Org. Imphal	64500
60.	Women Socio-Economic Development Society, Imphal	109988
61.	Yumnam Leikai Awang Women Welfare Association, Imphal West	114018
62.	Help & Development Organisation, Imphal	135680
63.	Nongaiching Welfare Association, Imphal East	44100
64.	Society for Women's Education, Action & Reflection, Athokpam, Thoubal	54975
65.	Khurkhul Makha Ideal Women Society, Imphal West	44100
Meghalaya		
66.	St. Xavier Society for Chris Jesus, Meghalaya	114018
Nagaland		
67.	Elhio Women Welfare Society, Wokha, Nagaland	57487

1	2	3
Orissa		
68.	Mangal Jyoti Vol. Organisation, Dhenkanal, Orissa	126000
69.	Ratnakar Rural & Women Bikas Institute, Dhenkanal, Orissa	60700
70.	Bhubneshwar Gandhipeetha Social Organisation, Bhubenshwar	54975
71.	Nabajyoti Jubak Sangha, Khurda	54975
Rajasthan		
72.	Academy of Computer Sciences Application, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	177500
73.	Society for Public Affairs, Jaipur	85300
Tamil Nadu		
74.	Christian Fellowship Community Health Centre, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu	47500
75.	Society for Educational Village Action & Improvement Trichy	47500
76.	Integrated Women Development Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	66010
Uttar Pradesh		
77.	Gramin Sewa Sansthan, Opp. Nurses Hostel Town, Hall, Gorakhpur	73448
78.	Lalji Gramodyog Sewa Samiti VPO Dhamera Kira, Bulandshahar	209475
79.	Shri Durga Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, 195/4, Vivek Vihar, Janakpuri, Bareilly	82749
80.	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, 23/47 Allahabad	64832
81.	Pushpanjali, VPO Barrora, Block Bichiyo, Unnao	62511
82.	Nari Niketan Jan Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Rampur, PO Sugawan, Hardoi	62511
83.	Brigh Childrens Education & Cultural Committee, Old Fazil Nagar, Kaisia, Kushinagar	77018
84.	Centre for Educational Tech. Research & Extn. 283/4, Shastri Nagar, Kanpur	191900

1	2	3
85.	Aashirwad Samajik Sewa Sansthan, VPO Sikandara Allahabad	82749
86.	Sadhana Mahila Vikas Sewa Naubasta, Birgwa, Kanpur	191900
87.	Sarvangin Mahila Evam Samajothan Sewa Sansthan, Kanpur	62511
88.	Babu Singh Vidyalaya Mahm- Banwari, Kannauj	62511
89.	Aisha Gram Udyog Samit, Moh. Lohani PO Pihani, Hardoi	62511
90.	Dharma Gramodyog Shikshan Sansthan, Madhupur, Miranpur Ambedkar Nagar	82749
91.	Upkar Samiti, Vill. Subhami PO Mandhata, Pratapgarh	39024
92.	Bundelkhan Gram Vikas Sansthan, Gram Maudaha, PO Ragaul, Hamirpur	62511
93.	Naveen Mahila Shiksha Prashikshan Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Dharamipur Bujurg, PO Pakri Bujurt, Kushinagar	62511
94.	Subham Samajik Sewa Samiti Pryag, Vill. Sisai Sivai, PO Nasratpur, Allahabad	62511
95.	Mahila Evam Gramothan Sewa Samiti, Sirsaganj, Firozabad	191900
96.	Bal Vikas Modern Montessory School Samiti, Vill. Koudri, PO Dhanvarwada, Tehsil Misrikh Sitapur	62511
97.	J.P. Sewa Samiti, Vill. Firozpur, Kannauj	191900
98.	Kailash Ashram, Vill. Thulma PO Ashepur, Allahabad	82749
99.	Jan Vikas Gramodyog Sewa	82749
100.	Swadeshi Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, 656, Jawahar Vihar Milkamu, Rai-bareilly	191900

1	2	3
101.	Rani Ahilya Bai Holkar Vidya Pani, Kanpur Nagar	191900
102.	Mahila Vikas Samiti, B-5/285 Ghat, Varanasi	177500
103.	Jankalyan Parishad, Bada Bazar, Shamsabad, Farrukhabad	7000
104.	Rashtriya Gramoday Sewa Sasthan, Babu Ram Ka Chapara, Balia	82749
105.	Arya Kanya Vidyalaya Samiti Sirathu, Kasaumbi, Allahabad	82749
106.	Shanti Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Vill. Fiazpur, PO Asgaripur, Bijnor	82749
107.	National Charitable Welfare Society, 198, Paltan Bazar, Pratapgarh	62511
108.	Manishi Bal Vidya Mandir Near TB Hospital, Jaunpur	39024
109.	Samajothan Evam Shiksha Pracharini Sansthan, Durvesh	88864
110.	Pur, Mavana, Meerut Nand Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Rampati, Ambedkar Nagar	82749
111.	Jyoti Vidya Mandir, Anandpuri, Jail Road, Gonda	62511
112.	Awadh Gramodyog Vikas Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Vill.	82749
113.	Gram Vikas & Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Baswari, Maudaha Muskara, Hamirpur	62511
114.	Dalit Uddar Samiti, L-35, VDA Colony, Chandmari, Baralapur	57487
115.	Shikha Mahila Samiti, Vill. Mohal Mishra, PO Thaurwapur, Basti	82749
116.	UP Gramin Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Society, Avas Vikas Colony, Barabanki	82749

1	2	3
117.	Satyamev Sewa Sansthan, C-8, Sector P, Beligarad Crossing, Aliganj, Lucknow	82749
118.	Shri Kamad Nathji Sewa Kanpur Nagar	471360
119.	Geeta Training Institute, VPO Bankeyganj, Lakhimpur Kheri	70050
120.	Gramin Mahila Yuva Evam Bal Junsi, Allahabad	49596
121.	Sushila Jan Sewa Samiti, Sahwara, Kaimganj, Farrukhabad	62511
122.	Narayan Sewa Samiti, Manna Purwa, Lkn. Road, Hardoi	82749
123.	Indian Rural & Agri. Dev. Assn (IRADA) Shahjadpur, Akbapur Ambedkar Nagar	62511
124.	Maharani Laxmibai Shiksha Sansthan, PO Rath, Hamirpur	177500
125.	Gramothan Mahila Sansthan Moh. Mahadev (Master Colony) Dhanaura, JP Nagar	82749
126.	Laxmi Vidya Mandir Samiti Rajiv Vihar, Machariya Road Naubasta, Kanpur	191900
127.	Kutir Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Rauniya, PO Khas Bijnor	82749
128.	Samudayak Shikshan Sodh Sansthan (CERI) VPO Koiruna Sant Ravidas Nagar	62511
129.	Ajeet Singh HS School Samiti Bahatara Khurad, Sant Ravidas Nagar	62511
130.	Shri Samam Singh Audyogic Prashikshan Sansthan, Samam Singh Nagar, Labour Colony, Firozabad	82749
131.	Vatayan, 496/15 Chhota Chandganj, Faizabad Road, Lucknow	191900
132.	Sarovday Sewa Sansthan Dubki Kala, Handia, Allahabad	82749

1	2	3
133.	Hardi Gramodyog Sewa	191900
134.	Akhil Bhartiya Samajothan Sansthan, 15 Pret Vihar, Post Chinhaat, Lucknow	120630
135.	Bharat Sewa Sansthan, VPO Chitson, Bulandshahar	57487
136.	Poonam Sewa Sansthan, 2/1 Sandwa Colony, Naini, Allahabad	302500
137.	Babu Ram Gramothan Sansthan, Vill. Parmi PO Phulai, Hardoi	191900
138.	Sunrise Educational & Social Painth, Gali No. 3, Dr. Zakir Meerut	191900
139.	Anjana Samaj Kalyan Samiti 53, Agra Gate Shikohabad Firozabad	62511
140.	Raj Prashikshan Kendra 281/387, Mill Road, Mawaiya Lucknow	135680
141.	Dr. Lohia Gramin Sewa Samiti, Gram Dhankeshra	77018
142.	Maitryee Literary, Cultural & Social Orgn. 40/1, Moti Lal Nehru Road, Allahabad	77018
143.	Nirmal Jyoti Svayamsevi Samiti, Vishanpura, Khandsara, Balia	109988
144.	Kisan Public School, VPO Chand Nagar, JP Nagar	82749
145.	Hindu Mulsim Evam Kalyan Samiti, 82/75K, Guru Gobind Marg, Lal Kuan, Lucknow	188150
146.	Smt. Saroj Devi Gramin Shiksha Jaagrukta Sewa Kalyanpur, Kanpur	109988
147.	Arati Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Near Telecom Office, PO Jaraval Road, Tehsil Kaiserganj, Bahraich	114017

1	2	3
West Bengal		
148.	Sri Sri Maha Prabhu Balak Sangha, 24 Paraganas (S)	64500
149.	Sunderban Sir Daniel Ashram, 24 Paraganas South	59700
150.	Sebanjali Mahila Samiti, 24 Paraganas South	64100
151.	Khardah Public Cultural Welfare Association, Khardah, Howrah	209475
152.	Narayantala Mass Communication Society, Kolkata	177500
153.	Dhamkuria Rural & Urban Development Organsiation, Dhamukria, Midnapore	64500
154.	Mukti Nivesh Society for Participatory Development & Education, Chaitanyalok, Haldwani	177500
155.	Aikatan Sangha, VPO Dara, 24 Parganas South, West Bengal	209475

Avalanche/Heavy Snowfall

2903. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttaranchal affected by the recent avalanches and heavy snowfall;

(b) whether the Government has made any study to find out such spots in above mentioned States;

(c) if so, the findings of the study in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) to (d) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts in Central Schools

2904. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY:
DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether on an average only one teacher is available for teaching about 650 students in most of the schools located in the country as large number of such posts are lying vacant in the Central Schools;

(b) if so, the number of such schools in the country identified where only one or two teachers are teaching all the students as reported in 'Navbharat Times' dated July 27, 2004; and

(c) the details and facts thereof along with the directives issued by the Government to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for filling up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (A) No, Sir. On an average, a teacher teaches a class of about 30 students in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Out of a sanctioned strength of 34725 teachers, only 2985 posts are vacant. With a view to ensure that adequate teachers are available in Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country, 2382 teachers have been employed on contractual basis.

(b) No school under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan exists where only one or two teachers are teaching all the students. Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Rohtak, Nahra, Bhiwani, Paluwas, Sirsa and Jajjar has sufficient number of teachers to teach the classes.

(c) Sangathan has already completed the recruitment

process for the year 2004-05, to fill up the vacancies of teachers.

[English]

Fencing on Indo-China Border

2905. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any talks with the Chinese Government recently in respect of fencing of Indo-China Border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (A) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Drinking Water

2906. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority (DDA)/Delhi Jal Board (DJB) are supplying drinking water from a well or tubewell in certain colonies of Delhi particularly to MIG flats in Sector 19, Phase-I, Dwarka, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the whether it is also a fact that Dwarka has a single line system for water and sewage;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether this water is considered safe to be consumed by the residents in such a arrangement; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to supply the safe drinking water to the residents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Delhi Jal Board (DJB) have informed that against the total requirement of 6 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) for Dwarka, the DJB is supplying only 3 MGD of water for Dwarka in Command Tank No. 2 of Dwarka. In MIG flats in Sector 19, Phase-I, Dwarka, DDA is supplying DJB water mixed with tubewell water after chlorination. Tubewell water being mixed is fit for drinking.

Separate lines of water supply, Storm Water Drains and sewerage have been provided by DDA in Dwarka.

Parking Policy in Delhi

2907. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the parking policy in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of changes effected in the new policy; and

(d) the extent to which parking problem in Delhi would be solved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the Order dated 22nd August, 2003 passed by the High Court of Delhi in the Civil Writ Petition No. 7301 of 2000 titled Usha Kumar versus MCD and others, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in consultation with the New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Traffic Police, Delhi Development Authority, and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had formulated a Parking Policy which was circulated to all concerned on 28th October, 2003 for implementation. This Policy, *inter alia*, envisages construction of multi-storeyed/ underground parking, different parking charges for different parking areas/lots, implementation of Metro Rail Projects, introduction of high Capacity Bus System, Electric Trolley Bus System in selected corridors, intercity rail network, pedestriation of markets, optimum utilisation of land for enhancing parking spaces, and people's cooperation in solving parking problem. The aforesaid Policy as such has not been revised so far. However, the New Delhi Municipal Council and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have decided, *inter alia*, to introduce graduated parking tariff and change the terms and conditions of contractors for allotment of parking lots. The aforesaid changes will minimize haphazard/obstructive parking, reduce congestion on roads and dissuade people to use personal vehicles.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

11.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at twelve of the clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 485/04]

(3) A copy of the Errata* (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Report of the MSTC Limited including its subsidiary Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 486/04]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

(2) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 487/04]

*Annual Report of the MSTC Limited including its subsidiary, Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003 was laid on the Table on 22.12.2003.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 488/04]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Minister of Power for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 489/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (Supply of Building Materials) Bye-law, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 13/3/2002-LBDB in the Lakshadweep Gazette dated the 5th February, 2003 under section 31 of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board Regulation, 1997.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 490/04]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2002-2003.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 491/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:-

(1) The Citizenship (Second Amendment) Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2004.

- (2) The Citizenship (Third Amendment) Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 456(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 492/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the NCTE (Form of application for recognition, the time limit of submission of application, determination of norms and standards for recognition of teacher education programmes and permission to start new course or training) (3rd Amendment) Regulations, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 53-3/2003-NCTE (N & S) dated the 5th January, 2004 under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 493/04]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 494/04]

12.01 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 7th June, 2004:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account No. 2 Bill, 2004;

2. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2004; and
3. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) No. 2 Bill, 2004.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

First, Second, Third and Fourth Report

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I lay on the table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) by the Standing Committee on Agriculture:-

- (1) First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation);
- (2) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural and Research Education);
- (3) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying); and
- (4) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

(i) Law and Order situation in Manipur

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shivraj Patil, I would like to make the following statement.

Manipur is facing insurgency and militancy for many years.

It is declared as a disturbed area. The Armed Forces Special (Powers) Act was used in the entire State.

Some people in the State are agitating to see that the Armed Forces Special (Powers) Act is withdrawn.

On 12th of August, 2004, against the advice given by the Union Government, the State Government withdrew the Act from the city of Imphal and allowed it to remain in force in rest of the State.

The State Government says that the Act did not meet the expectations of the people in the State.

The agitation continued in a more forceful manner after the incident that had happened on 11th of July, 2004 in which Kumari Th. Manorama Devi's body was found in a field, with bullet injuries on it. The allegation made in this respect is that she was killed by the Assam Rifles.

The agitators are demanding that the Assam Rifles should be withdrawn from the area.

The Armed Forces have started proceedings against those who are alleged to have been responsible for the incident.

The State Government has also instituted a judicial inquiry into the matter.

There has been no change in the situation even after the Act was withdrawn from the city of Imphal.

The Union Government is watching the situation. It will take appropriate action to meet the situation.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the position in Manipur is tense and it is facing agitations for the last one month and a half. *...(Interruptions)* We have listened to the statement in a disciplined manner as per your kind order. But Manipur is a distant state of our country and there the atmosphere is full of tension *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But this is not the stage to make submissions.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, kindly arrange discussion on it *...(Interruptions)* A number of notices have been given on it *...(Interruptions)* It is not a minor issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give the notice. I will consider that.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I have given the notice. Nothing can be more serious than that. Efforts are being made to make another Kashmir. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Situation is becoming worse due to diverse statements being made *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are the most senior Member. You know the procedure very well. You give a notice.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: We obey your orders. We know that debate is not held on the statements and we have no objection to it. But there is an urgent need to hold discussion in the House in regard to the situation prevailing in Manipur. It is a subject related to the unity and integrity of India. The Government of India is not as serious on this issue as it should be. As such I demand that discussion be held on it in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: According to Rules, discussion cannot be held on it right now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will accommodate you during 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): The entire House is unanimous that discussion be held on the situation prevailing in Manipur. I request you that permission may be granted to hold discussion on the statement by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give the notice.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had already made the request. Now the Minister's statement has come forth and as such I request you to arrange discussion on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give the notice.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Discussion should be held on the statement given by the Minister.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the situation in Manipur is very serious. The Minister has made a statement. There should be a full-fledged discussion on Manipur...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, this is not the way. You give a notice and let the Business Advisory Committee decide.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I humbly request you that the House was unanimous to arrange a discussion on the situation prevailing in Manipur. The Minister has given his statement and as such discussion should be held on the statement given by the Minister. Discussion should be held based on the Minister's statement. You accept our notice and arrange to start the discussion on the statement given by the Minister because it is the most serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, we do not agree with the Statement. He is misleading the House ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down. According to rules, no discussion can be held on it at this point of time. The Business Advisory Committee will take decision on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): The intervention by the Government of India is a must because the situation is getting worse day-by-day. The Government is misleading the House by giving contrary statement. As such discussion should be held on it.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: The statement given by the Minister is not correct. So discussion should be held on it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, notice has been given with regard to the situation prevailing in Manipur. Now your ruling should come on the same.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, with your permission, I would like to inform that we would like to have a discussion. There is no need of agitation. A discussion will take place on this issue. After the hon. Speaker comes, we will finalise the date and the discussion will take place. The hon. Members will get the opportunity to express their views fully. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you sit down please. The leader of the House has stated that he is ready for discussion on it. As such I do not want that disturbance should be created in the House on this issue. We should rely on his statement. Now Shri Jaiswal ji will read another statement.

(ii) Incident of bomb blast at Dhemaji district,
Assam

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shivraj Patil, I make this statement.

*Not recorded.

A powerful bomb explosion took place at 0850 hrs. on 15th August, 2004 at the venue of the Independence Day function in the Dhemaji college ground, resulting in the death of 13 persons (seven male and six female including five school children) and injuries to a few others. All the victims were spectators who had come to participate in the function. Critically injured persons have been shifted to the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. Preliminary investigations have revealed that the explosion was caused by an I.E.D. planted 40/50 meters from the rest room near the public enclosure. The explosion appears to be the handiwork of ULFA cadres. The Flag was hoisted by the Deputy Commissioner at 0915 hrs. at the same venue.

There were two other incidents in Assam on Independence Day. In one incident an I.E.D. explosion took place in the Dhakuakhana, Normal School field, Dhakuakhana sub division of North Lakhimpur district at 0755 hrs. In this incident an I.E.D. was buried just beneath the flag post. No casualty has been reported. The explosion was caused by timed device planted well in advance and ULFA cadres are suspected to be behind the act.

In the second incident an I.E.D. explosion took place after the Independence day celebration function at the Gauripur Field in the Dhubri district at 1320 hrs. No casualty has been reported as public had already left the venue after the morning function.

The State Government has placed the Superintendent and Additional Superintendent of Police under suspension for the security lapses. The Deputy Commissioner is also being replaced. State Government has also declared *ex-gratia* grant of rupees three lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased and Rs. 50,000/- each to the seriously injured. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- each will be paid to those who suffered minor injuries. All the medical expenses of the injured will be borne by the State Government.

State mourning was observed on 16th August and peace processions and public meetings condemning the dastardly acts and asking the militants to shun acts of violence are being held today.

The Government of India shall provide all the assistance required by the State Government to counter the acts of violence and insurgency, perpetrated by the militants. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister should tell us as to how much assistance was sought by the State Government and how much assistance the Union Government have actually provided to the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*) Besides, the hon. Minister should also make it clear as to what sort of correspondence has been made with the State Government to deal with the situation prevailing in the state.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. You cannot ask any question now. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga): Sir, I would like to appeal to the Leader of the House to agree for a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*) There have been reports in some section of the Press that there had been a breach of security in the area. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, there has been a breach of security in the area. ...(*Interruptions*) There should be a discussion on this ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can give a notice for this.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Sir, we appealing to the Government to agree for a full-fledged discussion on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please give a notice. The decision of discussion thereon will be taken after receiving the notice.

[*English*]

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Sir, this is not a small matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be decided by the BAC.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Sir, the Government should agree for a discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(I) All India Council for Technical Education

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sections 3(4)(j) and 4(3) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the All India Council for Technical Education for the period upto 2.11.2004 with effect from the date of election by the House."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sections 3(4)(j) and 4(3) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the All India Council for Technical Education for the period upto 2.11.2004 with effect from the date of election by the House."

The motion was adopted.

(II) Council of Indian Institutes of Technology

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of section 31(2)(k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House

do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 31(2)(k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

(III) Central Advisory Board of Education

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of para 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary & Higher Education) Resolution No. F. No. 2-24/93-PN. I dated 6 July, 2004 read with item No. 5(i) of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of para 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary & Higher Education) Resolution No. F. No. 2-24/93-PN. I dated 6 July, 2004 read with item No. 5(i) of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.18 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Remarks reportedly made by the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas against Veer Savarkar

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we celebrate anniversary of our independence on 15th August. Veer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was one of the leading freedom fighters who fought for the freedom of our country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Veer Savarkar is one of our national heroes. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, we have placed a portrait of Veer Savarkar in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is this? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Athawale, please sit down. This is not to be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except speech of Shri Geete.*

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Athawale ji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghunath Jha ji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded. Only the statement of Mr. Geete will be recorded and nothing else.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per the honour accorded to the national leaders. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I consider it necessary to bring something to the notice of the hon. Members.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has been decided by the leaders that Shri Anant Gangaram Geete will make a statement. After that the hon. Leader of the House will make a statement. So, keep silence.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, national leaders are honoured and Veer Savarkar was one of them and in honour of him former Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Manohar Joshi unveiled his portrait in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, no running commentary please.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Before placing his portrait in the Central Hall meeting of the Central Purpose Committee was held to have deliberation on this and leaders from all parties are members of the said committee. In that meeting unanimous decision was taken to place portrait of Veer Savarkar in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): We opposed that. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and the present Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Somnath Chatterjee were also present in that meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, do not waste time.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate for the country that Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Manishankar Aiyer went to inaugurate the 'Swatantrata Jyoti' at cellular jail on occasion of 'Kranti Diwas' on 9th of August. Freedom fighter Veer Savarkar was imprisoned for ten years in the said jail. The 'Swatantrata Jyoti' was erected at the instance of the then Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Ram Naik who had directed the Indian Oil Corporation to get the words pronounced by freedom fighters inscribed there which included the words of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Veer Savarkar, Madan Lal Dhingra and Shaheed Bhagat Singh. With the change of guards at the Centre Shri Ram Naik ceased to be the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Shri Manishankar Aiyer became the Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas he directed and that the words spoken by Veer Savarkar be omitted from the inscription containing the words of freedom fighters. Shri Manishankar Aiyer inaugurated the said 'Swatantrata Jyoti' on 9th of August. Unfortunately, Veer Savarkar who made maximum contribution for the freedom of the country, his words. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these people do not even want listen to me. It has been reported in all the newspapers and the Maharashtra Times brought out an editorial on this topic in which it has been stated that Petroleum Minister Shri Manishankar Aiyer has directed the Indian Oil Corporation for removing the words of Veer Savarkar from the list of freedom fighters whose words were to be inscribed 'Swatantrata Jyoti'. In this way the words pronounced by Veer Savarkar were not inscribed. Sir, this news item appeared in all the newspapers. The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas is not present here right now but other leaders are sitting here. I would like to mention one thing more that his statement was published in 'Tarun Bharat' after the inauguration of the said Jyoti by him at Cellular jail Port Blair. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is related to this issue or something else?

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is related to this. After inauguration, Shri Manishankar Aiyer said that Veer Savarkar was involved in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and Port Blair

Airport has been renamed as Veer Savarkar Airport ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you disturbing when your leader is speaking?

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the leader of the House is present here. The portrait of national leader Veer Savarkar has been placed in the Central Hall of Parliament and all the leaders have expressed their consent to this effect. Disrespect has been shown to Veer Savarkar by one the Union Minister and we are condemning that here is this House. We want that the Government should condemn that and give a statement in the House. This insult is not confined to Veer Savarkar only but this insult has been done to all the freedom fighters as well as the freedom struggle itself. This is an insult to hundred crore people of this country. Therefore, Shri Manishankar Aiyerji should tender an apology to the people of the country and the Government should make a statement in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* The words pronounced by Veer Savarkar which were not got inscribed on the playque of 'Swatantrata Jyoti' should be inscribed on the said of Jyoti. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Pranab Mukherjee to respond to it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we congratulate Shri Manishankar Aiyer, for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: What does he know about freedom. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these people have made a mockery of Veer Savarkar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Geeteji, please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not allowed to speak. Only, he will speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: This Government had got the poster published. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Leader of the House is going to speak Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Acharya ji, please sit down. Athawale ji, you also please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Leader of the House is on his legs. Only, he will speak, Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Those people who could not understand Netaji, how could they understand Savarkar ji. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have asked him to respond to it. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to submit that in the morning Question Hour was disrupted because certain Members felt that certain thing has happened which is reported in newspapers which got them agitated. Thereafter, we met in your chamber and it was decided that Shri Anant Gangaram Geete would make a brief reference about the incident as to what had happened. It is not necessary for us to dig the history and to go through the whole gamut of the freedom struggle. Historians differ, individuals differ. I have told the hon. Member that the Government is not aware of what has happened and I assured him that I would ascertain the fact as to whether the Petroleum Minister has issued any such instruction or not for which we are concerned and then I would inform the House. We are not concerned on the evolution of the role of different leaders in the history and if we want to go back to that, then there will be no end to it.

Therefore, with folded hands, I will request hon. Members that what has been agreed upon in your chamber should be followed. I request them to please allow us to transact normal business of the House. Let us not go back and emotions should not be allowed to play high. With this request, I request you to get on with the normal business of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is alright that a statement should be given in the House in this regard. Regarding incident and the statement given by Mani Shankar, we have given a notice about that. What I want to say is that Mani Shankar Aiyar and his party, the Congress have always show disrespect to Vir Savarkar ji. We stage a walk out from this House condemning them.

12.34 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Anant Gangaram Geete and some other hon. Members left the House)

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barraekpore): Sir, there should be an evaluation about Vir Savarkar
...(Interruptions)

12.36 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported reduction in interest rate of Employees Provident Fund from 9.5 percent to 8.5 percent and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up Item No. 14 on the agenda. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up 'Zero Hour' after the Calling Attention. Please take your seat. Please have patience, there will be Zero Hour.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of the reported reduction in the interest rate of Employees Provident Fund from 9.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 notified under the Employees's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952, the interest rates are fixed by the Central Government in consultation with Central Board of Trustees (C.B.T.), E.P.F.

The Central Board of Trustees on EPF in its meeting held on 30th June, 2004 also discussed the matter of determination of interest rate on the Employees Provident Fund for 2004-2005 along with other subjects of the agenda of the meeting and decision on this issue was deferred till the next meeting of the Central Board of Trustees on EPF to be held on 13.7.2004. This issue was again discussed on 13.7.2004 at length and all the trustees could not put forward their views on 13.7.2004, therefore, it was decided that this matter would again come up for discussion in the meeting of the Central Board of Trustees on EPF on 20.7.2004. Efforts were made to reach a consensus on the issue of interest rate after a day long meeting again on 9th August, 2004 and the Central Board of Trustees on EPF in its meeting held on 9th August 2004 recommended an interim interest rate of 8.5 per cent for the year 2004-2005.

As recommendations of Central Board of Trustees, EPF have been received, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is taking up the issue with the Finance Ministry. Final decision has not yet been taken in this regard.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to speak in Hindi but since the Hon. Minister has spoken in Hindi, I would like to speak one or two sentences in Hindi. The hon. Minister should have spoken the truth. The Minister should have been truthful.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, he has given English version of the statement that he has just made.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I have no problem. At the end of the statement, the hon. Minister says:

"It was decided after a day long deliberations to continue the Meeting on 9th August, 2004. The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its Meeting held on 9th August, 2004 have recommended an interim rate of interest of 8.5 per cent for the year 2004-05."

Sir, this is a complete 'dilution of fact' and 'perversion of truth'. I will be Parliamentary in my language. I cannot use the word 'lie' since it is prohibited. Therefore, what I am saying is 'perversion of truth' and 'dilution of fact'. The Minister never allows the Meeting to take any decision. When the Meeting started, the hon. Minister made a speech. In his speech he categorically stated: "I have decided....." Who is this 'I' here? He is the Labour

Minister. Who is this 'I' here? He is a representative of the Government. He told in the Meeting. "I have decided that the rate of interest should be 8.5 per cent." There was no consensus. During the last 50 years, never for even once, the Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund has taken a decision by majority. Never before it has been done. I wish the hon. Minister took note of that. During the last 50 years—during the period the scheme has been in vogue—always the decision was unanimous at the Board of Trustees. It was always unanimous. This is for the first time that the Minister has imposed the decision. There was no unanimity at all, rather, most of the trade unions present in the meeting—I would not like to go into that—vigorously and strongly opposed it saying that he had no right to do it on his own. The rate of interest should be different. Therefore, the first point is that it was not a decision, it was an imposition of a unilateral decision by the hon. Minister of Labour. Maybe he was acting at the behest of the Government. Maybe he was carrying forward the dictates through the Ministry of Finance. It is for him to say who was pulling the strings. Somebody must have been pulling the strings. He was the front man and somebody was pulling the strings. Therefore, there was no decision. It was not a unanimous decision. He has broken the record. I thank you, Mr. Minister, for breaking the record. Olympics is going on. *...(Interruptions)* No Indian has been able to break a record or create a record but the hon. Labour Minister has made a record! I thank him for making a record on that day.

Sir, the point very much comes to light is this. May I ask the Government a question? It is a multi-party Government. It is a Government dependent on those who are in the Government and on those who are outside the Government. Is it fair, Sir, on the part of multi-party Government dependent on others—who are not in the Government to take a unilateral decision? Is it fair? Please think over it. *...(Interruptions)* You allow me gentleman. I have my point. You can make your point. Running commentary is better stopped.

We are not to oblige BJP. Neither shall we oblige the unilateral decision of the Government. We shall also not do it. The point is that the interest rate of provident fund was reduced in 2001. Now, there is a point for him. The interest rate was reduced by the Government led by my friends who are now in the Opposition. It was in 2000 that the interest rate was reduced from 12 per cent to 11 percent by those who are in the Opposition today. The process is being carried forward by the present Government. The legacy of the former Government is

being solemnly carried forward by the present Government. Thanks to you and thanks to them. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): You are also a partner of this Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make any running commentary.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: They are not accustomed to listen to criticism. Impatience is there.

I make this point that the interest rate was reduced by the previous Government in 2000. It was reduced in 2001. It was reduced in 2003. Within a span of four years, less than 4 years, the interest rate was reduced from 12 per cent to 9.5 per cent by the Government which is not in office now. Credit goes to them. Credit goes to the previous Government. Credit is also due to the present Government because they are carrying forward most gloriously the legacy of the previous Government. Thank you, Sir, for that.

Now, the point is how have you stated this. You must explain. You owe an explanation to the Parliament.

Sir, four crore people are covered by Employees Provident Fund Scheme. Four crores of families means nearly ten to twelve crore people are affected. Not all of them are high salaried. Most of the people who are covered under EPF Scheme are contract labour, casual labour, daily wage earner and their wage is of the region of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500. I am here not to plead the case for the high salaried people only. The Employees Provident Fund Scheme—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please lend me your ears—is the only available social security in the country. Thanks to 57 years of India's freedom and thanks to so many Five Year Plans, the only social security scheme available in India is the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. They have come to the conclusion that they cannot pay more than 8.5 per cent. May I ask a question through you, Sir, to the Labour Minister. Will you kindly explain as to how you have come to know that you cannot pay more than 8.5 per cent? How? Where was the calculation?

Sir, I have the information that this hurried calculation is not based on any scientific accounting process. Why? It is because the Provident Fund Organisation has no scientific accounting. There is no double entry system. Have you ever heard this? There is no double entry system. There is no income and expenditure statement.

[Shri Gurudas Gupta]

Sir, the point is that there is no proper scientific accounting system. Let him say, yes. Let him say that there is double entry system. Let him say that there is income expenditure account. Let him say that there is a proper scientific accounting procedure which their provident fund organisation enforces while preparing the accounts for the Provident Fund Scheme. I have the information. Let the Minister say, no. In their accounting system, income is understated. Will the Minister take note that income is understated? They show their income understand. Income is understated. Just imagine this. Let the Indian Parliament know how dubious, how unscientific and how questionable is this. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me use my language. I have my own language. I am not very weak in English. ...*(Interruptions)* Gentlemen, you would have your words. I am not very weak in English. I can have my proper words.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should continue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is a dubious and unscientific system. It is a system which does not give a proper picture of the situation of the income and expenditure of the provident fund organisation. This is one.

Second, have you ever heard of it that in an accounting system, liability is overstated and income is understated? Liability is overstated; income is understated. Not only that, but also there is no scientific procedure at all.

[Translation]

Why it is so? Please tell me about their accounting system. How they came to the conclusion that they can not pay more than 8.5 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Do not be led by the sycophants. Therefore, on the basis of facts, I question the tenor of the argument that they do not have any capacity to pay.

There is a comment of the C&AG. We are always very interested to know what the C&AG is. C&AG is Comptroller and Auditor-General. What has he said? The C&AG had made a statement that there is an account which is known as interest suspense account. In the interest suspense account, according to the C&AG, last year there was a surplus of Rs. 8,000 crore which they do not reveal. There is a hidden part of their account,

undisclosed part of their account and unassisted account that they are having. There is Rs. 8,000 crore. Why there is Rs. 8,000 crore? Rs. 8,000 crore is there because always it is found that there is a gap between the projected income and the realised income. Always it is found that the realised income is more than the projected income.

Earlier it was shown less while they get more which is surplus.

[English]

That surplus is credited to the interest suspense account. And, that account at the moment is having more than Rs. 8,000 crore.

My question is, why is that money of Rs. 8,000 crore also invested? Why? Will the Minister answer why the income generated on the surplus, which is credited to the interest suspense account arising out of excess income, will not be added and why that income will not be distributed to the workers? Why that money will not be distributed to the workers? Let him explain. ...*(Interruptions)*

There is another thing. It is not just a scam, but it is something like a scam. I agree with you that it is not exactly a scam but there is something like a scam.

[Translation]

They are also associated with this scam. Don't force me to reveal all this. They are also instrumental in it. All are party to it.

[English]

Do not worry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually they are the birds of same feather. Gurudas ji now tell us, who are the sufferers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Athawale ji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must thank the courageous lady Member. ...(*Interruptions*)

Be courageous also in speaking the truth with regard to the deeds that somebody else had done a year ago. Please have the courage for that also. Do not be one-sided. Ladies are never one-sided. They are known for their magnanimity. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair, do not address anybody else.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is another scam like thing. While they calculate the interest to be paid to the subscribers, they calculate it on a higher balance. Supposing the contribution of the workers to the Provident Fund is Rs. 50,000 crore, the interest liability should be calculated on the actual amount paid by the workers. They are doing just the opposite. I would give an example here. In 2003-04, the actual balance on which they were to pay interest to the subscribers was Rs. 55,816 crore. The interest liability should have been calculated on this. But how did they calculate the interest? How are they exaggerating their interest liability. They are calculating the interest liability on Rs. 64,763 crore. This means, they are deliberately overstating their interest liability because it is being calculated on a fictitious amount much larger than the actual amount which is due to workers on account of their contribution. Therefore, they are not showing the total income on the basis of which they should pay the interest and also they are actually over-estimating their liability. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken half-an-hour.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I would take two-three minutes more. You should understand, we never discuss workers' issues. This is a serious matter.

The point is that they have the capacity to pay.

[*Translation*]

Mr. hon. Minister is not willing to pay money to the workers despite being labour minister, this money is not

going from his pockets. This is worker's money. He himself is unwilling to pay, where as he has the power to do so.

[*English*]

They are deliberately understating their capacity to pay.

Now, the second point is that 72 per cent of the total deposit in the Provident Fund is deposited with the Central Government under a scheme known as Special Deposit Scheme. On the Special Deposit Scheme, the Central Government used to pay 12 per cent interest. Thanks to the regime of the previous Government, the interest rate on Special Deposit Scheme was slashed down from 12 per cent to eight per cent. Again, they are following the footsteps of that regime. The eight per cent rate of interest is being allowed by the Ministry of Finance on the total accumulation that is there on the Special Deposit Scheme. Just imagine, this money lies with the Government for 30 years! Nobody withdraws the money. This is a long-term deposit. The Government utilises the money for the development of the country. So, why would the Government give market rate of interest on a deposit which is for a long term of 30 years?

13.00 hrs.

Banks pay interest for five years, post office pays interest for six years, but this is for 30 years. The Government is guided by market considerations. The market is very important. ...(*Interruptions*) All the Ministers are absent. It is fine. They do not like to listen to the criticism. It is good. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. Concerned Minister is sitting here.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am just pointing out the truth. ...(*Interruptions*) I am only pointing out the truth. ...(*Interruptions*) Why will the Government give eight per cent on a long-term 30-year loan to the Government? I condemn this policy. I want the interest rates on Special Deposit Scheme to be increased. I am giving you an example. ...(*Interruptions*) I hope my friends on the other side will digest my criticism. ...(*Interruptions*) There is no option. You can also shout together. ...(*Interruptions*)

My point is when the stockbrokers made a *hullah*, when the stockbrokers made an outcry that the turnover

[Shri Gurudas Gupta]

tax has to be reduced from 0.15, they made a *huffah*. There was a threatening from the brokers' side. Our all-powerful Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram, got melted immediately. He made a compromise immediately and he reduced the tax on turnover. When the workers protested, when the trade unions protested and when we protested, the Government did not listen. The Government is soft to the stockbrokers. I accuse the Government of being soft on the stockbrokers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am only saying that the Government is soft towards the stockbrokers, but the Government is hard towards the workers. This is the character. This is the unfortunate character. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Class character!

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Therefore, I demand that the hon. Minister of Finance should come to the House and make a statement as to why he stands in the way of the increase in the interest rate on provident fund. He must come and tell the House.

He lost Rs. 6,000 crore because of the reduction of tax on turnover. We want only Rs. 600 crore. He lost Rs. 6,000 crore because turnover tax was reduced. But to increase the interest on the provident fund, to maintain the present interest rate, we need Rs. 600 crore only. He is giving Rs. 6,000 crore to the brokers. Let him give, at least, Rs. 600 crore-ten per cent of that. Let him give Rs. 600 crore to the workers so that the workers are not treated like this. Please do not treat the workers like this. Please do not take us for granted. Please do not take the trade unions for granted. Please do not believe you can do whatever you like. We shall oppose, we shall protest, if necessary trade unions will go on strike to prevent you from carrying out this process of reduction of interest rate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no other name in the List of Business. However, I have received notices from Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Rupchand Pal, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan and Shri Shalendera Kumar. As a special case, I allow these hon. Members to ask clarificatory questions only. There should be no speeches. This is my request to all the hon. Members. Only clarifications are allowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Please also allow some Members from the Opposition to ask the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They have given the notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARBELA SWAIN: All of a sudden we came to know about it. You allow us also to put some questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They have given the notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This is the only social security scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Their names were not there. It was not enlisted in the List of Business. They gave the notice now. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, they gave the notice now. We are also giving you the notice. Kindly allow one or two Members from this side at least. ...*(Interruptions)* You please give us also a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): You have not given notice in time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is the only social security scheme for four crore workers in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please ask only question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am coming to the question. Earlier the interest rate was 12 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But during the NDA regime they reduced the interest rate from 12 per cent to 10.5 per cent and then to 9.5 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Shri Basu Deb Acharia's statement will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You know what the C&AG has said about the state of finance in West Bengal.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are not discussing West Bengal here. We are discussing the rate of interest on provident fund. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, you have not given notice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: The interest of the workers are to be protected. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What was the inflation rate when the interest rate was 12 per cent?
...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, they accuse the Congress Party. ... (Interruptions) Why do you not withdraw support from the Government? ... (Interruptions) You withdraw support from the Government.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Do not tell us. ... (Interruptions) You see what is happening in Kalandhandi and other parts of your State. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: They take loan from the Peerless Company, everybody knows its condition in West Bengal. Similarly, they take loan from the West Bengal Industrial Development Board but here they speak the other way round. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When the interest rate was 12 per cent, the inflation rate was placed at only two per cent. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Members from this side should also be allowed to speak on the calling attention.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not given notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Shri Basu Deb Acharia's statement will be recorded. Shri Acharia, please ask only question.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The interest rates were later reduced. The Committee which was appointed to look into it recommended that the interest rate in case of EPF should be reduced from 12 per cent as the inflation rate at that time was only two per cent. Today the interest rate is eight per cent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask only clarification.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am coming to the clarification. When the inflation rate has now increased to eight per cent, is there any justification now to reduce the interest rate further to 8.5 per cent? When the inflation rate has increased to eight per cent, we are asking that the interest rate in case of EPF should also be increased to 12 per cent which was there three years back.

The Government is talking about globalisation. We can take the example of a number of countries. In the OECD countries the rate of return is 4.5 per cent, but the interest rate is only one per cent. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the justification for reducing the interest rate from 9.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

About the Special Deposit Fund, it is not a short-term deposit, it is a long-term deposit. Why should the interest rate be only 8 per cent in the case of Special Deposit Funds (SDF)? There is no justification in reducing it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask your clarificatory question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have already asked my question. I am now asking further clarification.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

The hon. Minister in his statement stated that no final decision has yet been taken in this regard. There is no consensus in the Central Board of Trustees for the Employees Provident Fund. The decision was to be taken by majority, but when there was no consensus in the Central Board of Trustees meeting, the Government should have tried to arrive at a consensus. Why are the workers being deprived of the only Social Security Scheme that they are having today? I demand that—as the inflation has increased—the rate of interest in case of Employees Provident Fund should be restored to 12 per cent, and it should not be reduced to 8.5 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can only put a question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Is the Government not considering continuing with the Employees Provident Fund as a Social Security Scheme? Why is the Government using it as a captive source of fund, if that is the case? About 75 per cent of the deposits are catering SDS only, and the real rate of return—if you calculate the rising inflation rate and the deposit—is for life term. It cannot be confused with the other deposits like the bank deposits, and other sorts of deposits.

How is it that in all developed countries there are several Social Security Schemes? The other day the Minister was saying that the economic reforms have been practised in more than 100 countries, and why it should not succeed in our country. What is the Social Security for the labourers, for the salaried class, and for the senior citizens in other countries?

I charge this Government that—artificially on wrong promises, and on wrong calculations—it has brought down the rate of interest to deliberately cater to the interests of the Government, and through the Government to a certain class of people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: This is unacceptable. I want to know this from the Government. Is the Government taking into consideration the fact that a little less than 1/5th of the population of this country—about 4 crore people in every family having about five members in it, that is, a total of about 20 crore people—are being

affected by the Social Security Scheme? In such a situation, the UPA Government should not make such a disastrous move. It should not come from the UPA Government that promised to the people, and it would be unlike the NDA Government. They have done all these wrongs to the working class and the employees. The promise of the UPA Government and the promise of the CMP to working class and the employees was that nothing should be done to harm the interests of the workers and the employees, rather, the wrongs done by the NDA Government should be undone.

I would request this Government to reconsider it. I want to know this from the Government. What is the final decision that they propose to take in view of the persistent demand of more than 1/5th of the population of this country?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please put a question, and no speech is allowed.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, the question cannot be asked because the person who has to answer my clarification is not present in the House right now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please try to conclude within two minutes.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Anyhow, I will put my question. The Labour Minister is acting only as a rubber stamp. The person behind this is another gentleman who is termed as the Finance Minister. There is a Common Minimum Programme. This is a matter concerning the social sector, involving crores of people. Decision must be taken with abundant caution. Unfortunately, this decision is discriminatory, unjustified, and uncalled for in the nature of the case. I would remind the hon. Labour Minister that he is known as the Labour Minister. He should remember that point first. He is acting as the Labour Minister. What is the duty of a Labour Minister? Is it to harass the labour?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question. Do not indulge in personal attacks.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: He is known as the Labour Minister but he is acting anti-labour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a very senior hon. Member of this House. No personal attacks please.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: He is acting as the Labour Minister to safeguard the interest of the working class. He is expected to safeguard the interest of the working class. With his conscience, can he tell this House that he is acting in the interest of the labour? He is unfit to be there in the post.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): What is this, Sir? How can he speak like this?

SHRI N.S.N. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, he cannot decide that. You should not allow this.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I can say that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: There is no question of casting aspersions on individuals. It is only a policy matter. Let it be 'x' or 'y', in the said circumstances anybody who is there, who is acting like this, the same situation will arise. It is a matter of trust. Some trust is required in administering a particular fund.

The normal procedure is that there must be a consensus of opinion. There is a deviation in this case. No consensus could be arrived at. What are the circumstances which made him take that decision by a majority when the precedent is that a decision will be taken unanimously? When the working class in the country is facing a crisis, why did he take a decision in this matter by a majority? He should explain this.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Sir, I have one submission to make.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have not given any notice. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I want to make a point of information only. Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I submit that the Minister should take the matter to the Standing Committee on Labour. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue of reducing the rate of interest on Provident Fund raised by Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji. This Calling Attention motion is directly related

to the employees and workers in the entire country. These employees are the backbone of development of the country. Today, this is a question of future of 20 crore employees. I mean to say that most of the workers belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. This issue relates to the labourers. The earlier Government reduced the rate of interest on provident fund from 12% to 11%. We hoped that the present UPA Government would do something for the labourers and workers but they reduced the rate of interest on provident fund from 9.5% to 8.5%. This issue is related to social security of labour community throughout the country. Prices are also soaring. The labourers keep this fund safe for future. The rate of interest has been reduced now when the rate of inflation is going up. Keeping this in view, this rate of interest should be fixed at least 12%. The hon. Minister may kindly pay special attention to this. Our party, the Samajwadi Party is of the opinion that the employees and labourers should be given special facilities.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain, you can seek only clarification.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Thank you, Sir, I am going to only put questions. The hon. Minister said that the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please sit down.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Has he given it in writing? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I have given it in writing just like you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: No. We have given it before, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given me notice in writing.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: There is no question of

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

before or after. Shri Radhakrishnan, you had been a Speaker of a State Assembly. You know it. You have given it after and I have also given it after.

The hon. Minister said that the decision is not final. Is the Government going to reduce the interest rate of EPF further in future? Will the hon. Minister kindly explain whether the hon. Prime Minister had said that if the rate of interest of EPF is not reduced in future, EPF would meet the fate of UTI? What is the rate of interest earned by the Government on this Special Deposit Scheme? What is the end-use of Special Deposit Scheme? When the PPF & EPF rate of interest is only eight per cent, you are now giving 8.5 per cent interest on EPF. Will you consider in future the rate of interest of 8.5 per cent or nine per cent on PF & PPF? Will you do it? I would like to know as to how many white-coloured employees who are earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month have deposited in EPF. How much rate of interest does the Government pay if they borrow the money from outside, that is, from the market? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a question for the sake of clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, you have not given me notice? This is a wrong procedure. This is a wrong tradition.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would urge upon you to allowed me a minute to express my views. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow you. This is not the way or procedure.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: I want to know one thing that as the hon. Minister has informed that 85% of

the employees have deposits in the range of 6,000/-30,000/-, 6% have deposits above 5-6 lac rupees. I want to know, whether the hon. Minister would consider to give 9.5% interest to the 85% of the employees having deposits ranging from Rs. 6,000 to 30,000 and raise the rate of interest for the rest of the employees with regard to whom it has been brought down.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I have come to know and his officers have also informed that they have to pay a lower rate of interest on the money borrowed from the market, is it correct or not? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Is the hon. Member entitled to say what has happened that way? Is he entitled to speak that way in the House? ...*(Interruptions)* I mean, there are certain precedents; there are certain ways as to how Parliament functions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is surprising that even after wasting 6 years in the government, these people are saying such things, sitting on the other side. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: They are paying more interest. ...*(Interruptions)* When interest rate is reduced by one per cent point the Government has benefited to the tune of Rs. 14,000 crore. I just want to know if this is correct that the Government has benefited to the tune of Rs. 14,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not going to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Acharya ji, Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Topdar ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only the hon. Minister's reply will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Topdar ji, please sit down. Whatever you are saying is not being recorded.

[English]

Please sit down. That is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SISH RAM OLA: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with hon. Gurudas Guptaji on this point. ...(Interruptions) I know the word 'Gurudas' appears twice in his name, Gurudas Gupta. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): His name is Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI SISH RAM OLA: I agree with him that this is not a unanimous decision. I called four meetings, first on the 30th June followed by the meetings on the 13th July, the 20th July and on the 9th August so that the hon. Members could arrive at a decision. This is also correct that the hon. Members could not arrive at a decision. This is also a fact that I have no rights by myself. Action is taken according to the decision taken by the hon. Members in the CBT meeting and the decision so taken is communicated through the Finance Ministry. Here despite a lot of efforts a decision. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, what you are saying is not true. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, do not disturb.

*Not recorded.

SHRI SISH RAM OLA: You have no right to call me a liar. You institute an inquiry if I tell even single word lie. What do you talk. I am not for this, I belong to labourers. I am among those who used to work in the fields round the clock. You should not use the word lie. You should use parliamentary expressions.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you should address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SISH RAM OLA: I would like to say that one should not use the word lie time and again, one should use parliamentary expressions. I am just saying that what he said is absolutely wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every expression which is unparliamentary would be expunged.

SHRI SISH RAM OLA: I want to say that we called four meetings. Not only this, I personally talked to every hon. Member. But even personal talks did not yield any result. When any unanimous decision could not be reached in the four meetings, then this majority decision was taken which I have presented before this august House. This decision is not final.

You are talking of Rs. 8,000 crore. Rs. 8,000 crore is a big amount. We will be very happy to pass on the amount to the workers in the form of interest. One lac 60 thousand employees retire every month, some of them pass away. If we do not take any decision then they do not get interest on their money at the time of final settlement. For this, a decision has been taken and the Finance committee have been requested to suggest if there is any surplus money, then it may be duly intimated by the end of the year, well before March. We shall pay that money to the workers in the form of interest. This decision is not final. If there is any scope we will certainly give them some money. But the rate of 9.5% for the two years. 2002-2003 is on adhoc basis. It has not yet been ratified by the Ministry of Finance. Similarly 9% rate of interest and 0.5% bonus which was decided for the year 2003-2004 was on adhoc basis and not final because the Ministry of Finance has not ratified it till date.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Why?

SHRI SISH RAM OLA: Now don't ask me. Just listen whatever I am saying. Don't disturb me. I did not disturb him. Kindly listen to me.

[Shri Sish Ram Ola]

I have written to the Ministry of Finance seeking permission to ratify it. The permission is still awaited. I am nobody to increase or decrease the rate of interest. It is the job of Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance has said that it should not be more than 8%. In consultation with all the members we took a majority decision that it was appropriate to declare interim rate of interest of 8.5% and the final rate be decided at the end of the year as most of the members were saying that the rate of interest should be fixed at the end of the year because the position regarding the profits made or losses incurred during the year crystallizes only by the end of the year. Yet that had been the convention followed so far and it was in keeping with this convention that after consultations with members I decided on this matter provisionally. It would not be proper to say that the CBT has got more funds and yet the rate of interest has been reduced. Even for the declared 8.5 percent rate of interest, a sum of Rs. 206 crores will have to be paid out of the capital amount. I have directed the Provident Fund Commissioner to recover the outstanding dues to make up the gap. Nevertheless, the surplus funds, if any, will be distributed to the workers. One hon. Member was stating that he was speaking on behalf of the 85 percent of the workers but it is not so. 85 percent workers are those in whose annual P.F. account a sum of Rs. 20,000 is deposited and they go for withdrawal on the occasion of daughter's marriage a any other exigency/ or need. Thus balance in their account remains Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3200. Only 10 percent employees are those whose contributions are about one lakh rupees. If we increase the rate of interest by one percent then, those employees who deposit Rs. 20,000 will earn Rs. 28 to 32 annually more by way of interest. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, those with the savings of one lakh rupees will earn Rs. 400-500 more and the maximum profit will be earned by five percent employees. Those employees who contribute to the P.F. just in order to save income tax, will also be benefited. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would like to tell the Member that I am making a statement in the House. If I commit any mistake in that then he can ask for my resignation. First, please listen to my statement.

I would like to say that we always talk of safeguarding the interests of workers. I have written to the hon. Finance Minister to continue the Special Deposit Scheme (SDS) and I also requested him to increase the rate of interest thereon. Under this scheme, interest is accrued on interest. I would like to say some statements made out here are, in fact without substance and far from truth. This is what I have to submit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to make a request to hon. Member Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji, Shri Basudeb Acharia and those who have put forth their views on this issue here in this august House and also others that the decision on rate of interest is provisional. The entire issue has been referred to the Finance Committee. The Members of the Central Board of Trust are also the members of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee comprises of the same members. In fact, they would decide on all financial aspects. If we get any funds from anywhere then we would certainly not hesitate in increasing the rate of interest to workers.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Zero Hour should be started.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, I will give you time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is error in his accounts. Shri, he has not replied to my charge....*(Interruptions)* He has not replied on the scam. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir mine is the very first notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you time. I have noted it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the 'Zero Hour' will start.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the 'Zero Hour' will start. Please sit down. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one sub health centre was opened in some of the unauthorized colonies of Jaipur earlier as per the decision of the Government of India. The sub health centre was functioning quite smoothly by virtue of dispensing medicines to the inhabitants and providing primary medical treatment to them. Some employees of that sub health centre had taken hired accommodations there and some other employees were living there by making some other arrangements. Now the Government of India has decided to discontinue all the health programmes meant for the unauthorized colonies and close all such health centres. Due to that all the sub health centres functioning in the unauthorized colonies are being closed. The houses hired by the health employees/workers are being vacated and they are being evicted from other houses also. They were providing good treatment in those unauthorized colonies. These sub health centres have been closed down. I would like to request the Government of India to continue such sub health centres functioning in unauthorized colonies. Health workers be given houses. This will save these employees from being rendered jobless. I convey my sincere thanks to the Chair for giving me the opportunity to speak here in the House.

[English]

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR (Patiala): Sir, I rise to mention about the devastating floods in Patiala and Sangrur districts in Punjab. These floods were caused by unprecedented heavy rains on the 2nd and 3rd of August, 2004 and as a result, flow of water was 2.55 lakh cusecs in Ghagar river. This has been the highest in the last eight years. Standing crop in 30,000 acres of land in about 352 villages has been badly affected. About eight persons have died and two are reported missing. About 120 cattle heads have died and 800 animals are reported missing. Nearly 20 per cent of the population of Patiala district has suffered extensive damages. There have been damages to bridges, residential houses, school buildings, hospital buildings, veterinary hospitals, water supply system, electric installations, tubewells and water carrier channels at the farm level. There have been 113 breaches in Ghagar, Markanda and Tangri rivers.

I would request that since a comprehensive study has been carried out and the damage is so intense, the Central Government should provide at least Rs. 100 crore for immediate relief to all those who have suffered from this natural calamity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to speak on a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. I know it very well.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, a very serious situation has arisen at Delhi-U.P. border. It has been decided to shift one abattoir from Delhi to Gazipur as has also been reported in the newspapers. As a result of it, the people shifting to colonies such as Suryanagar, Kaushambi, Vasundhara, Indirapuram, Vaishali and Noida will start leaving that area. Just 6 K.M. from there, Hindon airbase is there and even fighter planes land and take off from there. There is a legal ban that abattoir can not be set up near or around an airbase. Yet such a decision is being taken overlooking the sentiments of the people. Everyone wants that their neighbourhood is happy and prosperous, however, the Delhi Government is out to depopulate this area falling under Ghaziabad district. There is widespread resentment among the masses on this issue. People are agitated and holding demonstrations on the roads resulting in 9-10 hours long traffic jams. A situation may arise when people can neither come to Delhi nor can they travel from Delhi to that area.

Therefore, I, through you, would make an earnest request to the Government that the proposed abattoir should not be shifted from Delhi to this populated area. This could be shifted to a far off area and it should not be shifted to advanced colonies where lakhs of people are living. However, it is very unfortunate that Delhi Government is taking such a decision regardless of these issues, therefore such a move should be dropped.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, large number of people go to Iraq as labour and truck drivers. You are aware, sir, that these persons are still hostage there and out of them two are from Punjab. One truck driver, Shri Hardeep Singh son of Shri Joginder Singh from Pandorikad in Hoshiarpur district has been killed there. Neither Iraq Government, nor the company he worked with or Punjab Government or the Government of India has thought of giving any compensation to his family.

Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to ensure the safety of those Indians who go abroad for earning a livelihood and their families should be given adequate compensation in case of their death there.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a communal riot broke out in Kalinjara town of Banswada district of Rajasthan on 9th September 2002. The houses of the people belonging to the minority community were set on fire in that riot. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): This is state subject and therefore, cannot be raised here in this House. There is perfect peace and tranquillity in Rajasthan and also perfect law and order situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: The houses of the people belonging to minority community and other communities have been torched and a mosque has been demolished. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Except the submission by Shri Ramjital Suman, nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than 50 persons belonging to the RSS, Bajrang Dal, Vishva Hindu Parishad, Vanwashi Kalyan Parishad and Shiv Sena had been named. Those named in the FIR have been imprisoned. Persons belonging to the Vishva Hindu Parishad and other organizations were also named. The Rajasthan Government has withdrawn the cases against them and people belonging to the minority community. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri N.S.V. Chitthan.

- (i) **Need to construct a new bridge near Peranai Regulator to provide connectivity of Nilokkottai and Usilampatti taluks of Madurai and Dindigul districts in Tamil Nadu.**

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, the Peranai Head Work was constructed in the year 1892 down below the Periyar Dam across the River Vaigai at a distance of 90 kilometers. This regulator has been constructed across the River Vaigai with a view to diverting the water flow in Periyar Main Canal from Vaigai River to irrigate an ayacut of 1,68,852 acres in Dindigul, Madurai and Sivaganga districts.

The bridge adjacent to regulator arrangements connects both Nilakkottai taluk and Usilampatti taluks of Madurai and Dindigul districts. Both the taluks are very backward taluks in composite Madurai district. Since the bridge adjacent to regulator is 112 years old, it has been closed for traffic. Everyday, the people in and around Nilakkottai taluk and Usilampatti taluk find it very difficult to carry on their socio-economic activities due to the closure of this regulator-cum-bridge.

It is quite essential to construct a new bridge just nearby to Peranai regulator involving least land acquisition and other formalities. The width of river is approximately 300 metres. The approximate cost required for construction of new bridge would be from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 6.5 crores. If the new bridge is constructed, it will save 30 kilometres for the road traffic which leads to southern part of Tamil Nadu besides saving time.

I request the Union Government to take up the work on priority and also sanction adequate funds for this purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai Barad—Not present.

(ii) Need to release special funds under the Indira Awas Yojana for re-constructing the damaged houses in Ganjam district of Orissa

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU (Berhampur-Orissa): Sir, in the last unprecedented cyclone, heavy damage was caused specially in the coastal districts of Orissa. In the Ganjam district, particularly in the Berhampur parliamentary constituency area, the damages caused during cyclone have not been compensated fully till now, though seven years have passed. The funds given by the Central Government for it were not adequate. So, I request the Union Government to announce a special package under "India Awas Yojana" for constructing the damaged houses which have not been completed till now. Irrigation, both major and minor, roads, small ponds, etc. have also to be taken up with immediate effect. So, I request the hon. Speaker to direct the concerned Ministry in the Union Government to get up to date information from the State Government and accordingly place special funds to take up the works immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri M. Anjan Kumar Yadav—Not present.

Shri G.M. Siddeswara—Not present.

(iii) Need to link the Phulera-Jodhpur railway section with Auto Signal System.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when gauge conversion work is done auto signal system is also established alongwith it. But the work on auto signal system was not carried out along with the gauge conversion work on the 240 Km. Phulera-Jodhpur rail line as a result of which 1 to 1.30 hours delay is caused in train journey from Delhi to Jodhpur and Jaipur to jodhpur. The Railway Ministry as well as the passengers will benefit a lot from an investment of merely Rs. 6.7 crore on this work. I would like to request the Minister of Railways through you that the work on Phulera-Jodhpur auto signal system be taken up at the earliest so that the common man gets its benefit.

(iv) Need to telecast the programmes of Doordarshan-2 in Katihar district, Bihar

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a high power transmitter Centre of Doordarshan is already functioning in Katihar district of Bihar. This is the most powerful transmitter of the North

Bihar which is equipped with the latest technology. There is a need to telecast the programmes of DD-2 there in this competitive age of development so that more and more people get the benefit of better entertainment and increase their knowledge in the field of science and technology. Katihar is the most backward district of the North-East Bihar which is surrounded by the rivers like Ganga, Koshi and Mahanadi. It borders Bangladesh and Nepal. There is a need of construction of a studio and PGF in view of cultural, social, commercial geographical and the fundamental needs so that the people of the border may get the maximum benefit of the regional transmission. By doing so, this area can get an important place in the State and could contribute in the nation building.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P.S. Gadhavi—not present.

(v) Need to reduce the excise duty on beedi products and announce Special Welfare Schemes for beedi workers in Kerala.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to invite the kind attention of this House to the serious problems faced by the beedi industries in Kerala. Out of the total labourers engaged in the beedi industry, 95 per cent are women labourers. These workers are getting very low wages. Besides this, the number of employment days are also getting reduced year by year. The hon. High Court of Kerala has prohibited smoking in public places. The Central Government must take immediate steps to reduce the excise duty imposed on beedi products and also announce a Special Welfare Scheme for the beedi workers in Kerala State. The Central Government must also take immediate steps to implement the Beedi Cigar Act in the concerned States as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya—not present.

(vi) Need to set up an All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Patna, Bihar and make it functional at the earliest.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, His Excellency, the Vice-President had laid the foundation stone at Balmi under the Phulwari assembly constituency

in Bihar State for constructing an All India Institute of Medical Sciences on the lines of the one at Delhi. But no progress has been made in this direction even after lapse of considerable time and this has created resentment among the people in Bihar. People face hardships and economic loss on account of treatment outside Bihar.

I, therefore, request the Government through this House to set up an All India Institute of Medical Sciences at the earliest.

(vii) Need to doubling and electrification of Jhansi-Banda, Banda-Manikpur and Banda-Kanpur railway routes.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my parliamentary constituency Fatehpur in Uttar Pradesh falls under two districts, Banda and Fatehpur. District Banda is one of the backward districts of Uttar Pradesh which falls in Bundelkhand region. Transport facility is absolutely necessary for common man and for development of the country in the modern times. In a way, the entire Bundelkhand is backward in every respect, and railway is also no exception to it. The operation of trains is not proper on account of the absence of doubling of Jhansi-Banda, Banda-Manikpur and Banda-Kanpur rail routes affecting the life of common-man.

I, therefore, request the Minister of Railways to get the work of doubling and electrification done from Jhansi to Banda, Banda to Manikpur and Banda to Kanpur rail routes which is absolutely necessary in the public interest.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri A. Krishnaswamy—not present.

Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivraji—not present.

Shri Bir Singh Mahato—not present.

(vii) Need to enhance the Honorarium payable to Community Health Guide Workers.

[English]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Community Health Guide Workers have been working since the 1980s. They are engaged in different national and State-level health programmes such

as Pulse Polio, Family Planning, Eradication of Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy etc. All types of health awareness programmes are entrusted upon them. But they get a very meagre amount of Rs. 250 p.m. on an irregular basis as honorarium.

I would urge upon the Central Government to increase their honorarium and arrange to pay it regularly.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since Shri Shivraj V. Patil is busy in the other House, if the House agrees, we can take up the next item. Whenever the hon. Minister comes to the Lok Sabha, we can start the reply to the discussion regarding flood and drought situation in the country. If the House agrees, we can proceed with the next item.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 17. Shri Prabodh Panda to initiate the discussion.

15.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

(i) Situation arising out of shortage of power in the country.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): Sir, I would like to say one thing. This subject was proposed to be taken up tomorrow. All of a sudden, the Business Advisory Committee contacted me and said that Shri Vaghela had to go to Gujarat and therefore, that subject—which has been scheduled for today—was going to be taken up the next day. Originally, this subject—the power situation in the country—was scheduled to be taken up tomorrow. Therefore, my appeal to you is this. Let the discussion be there but the reply of the Minister can be taken up tomorrow in the afternoon. This is my proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree to your proposal. Only, the discussion will be there today. Your reply will be tomorrow.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, thank you very much for calling me to initiate this discussion.

At the outset, I must thank the Business Advisory Committee for having taken up this subject for discussion today. It is already in the List of Business. It has been listed for having this discussion today.

Our country, India, stands sixth in the world in terms of energy demand. Power is one of the prime movers of economic development. It cannot be denied. It has already been said by so many comers—even we, the Members of the Communist Party generally quote Lenin—that socialism means rural electrification under the leadership of the proletariat State. This is not a proletariat State. I do not want to characterise this State as such. But I must say that rural electrification should be taken up on a priority basis. The level of availability, accessibility and affordability of quality power is also one of the main determinants of the quality of life of the people.

Since Independence, this sector has been given priority while fixing the Plan outlay. We do admit it. As a result of this, the installed generation capacity has risen from 1,300 MW at the time of Independence to more than one lakh megawatt today. If I am wrong, the hon. Minister can kindly correct me. However, despite these achievements, the power sector has not kept pace with the growth in demands.

As a result of this, the country always faces energy shortages. Electricity is in the Concurrent List contained in the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution and this sector is the concern of both the Union Government as well as the State Governments. This sector comprises of three main parts, namely, power generation, transmission and distribution. So, to meet the emerging demands, the task is naturally three folded. We have to generate more electricity to meet the demand, we have to transmit it from generating centres and distribute it to the consumers in a proper manner.

Sir, in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, initially the Government had decided to generate 48,000 MW of power. But the target was reduced to 28,000 MW and again it was reduced to 20,000 MW. So far as the 10th Five-year Plan is concerned, the Working Group Report on Power has envisaged a capacity addition requirement of 46,649 MW during the Plan period. However, keeping in view the status of ongoing sanction and new projects in the pipeline, the Planning Commission assured a capacity addition of the order of 41,110 MW and another 13,205 MW under new schemes.

Sir, I have gone through the resolution passed at the Power Ministers' Conference held on the 3rd March,

2001 and the resolution says that rural electrification may be treated as a basic minimum service under the Prime Minister's Gramin Rozgar Yojana and that rural electrification may be completed by the end of the 10th Plan, by the year 2007. It has already been incorporated in the National Common Minimum Programme also. The resolution further says that full coverage of all households may be targeted by the end of the 11th Plan, that is, by the year 2012. So, it is expected that by 2007 all the villages will be connected with electricity and all the households will get that facility by the year 2012. The resolution goes on to say that for the attainment of full electrification, States may be given flexibility for using funds under rural development programmes with the consent of the villages and block panchayats for undertaking the task of rural electrification wherever it is required. It was agreed that electrification to remote villages in the States would need a special mode of financing including an element of grants.

The resolution is all right. But how will the demand of power generation be met? What is the way out? The previous Government propounded joint venture projects and they even thought of giving more facilities to the private sector. Sir, this is the subject to be debated whether the power sector would be opened to the private sector or whether the Government would take the main responsibility.

We are talking about reforms. We are not against reforms as such. Reforms are required for the betterment of the society. The hon. Prime Minister has even said that we do reforms with a human face. It is welcome. So, the reforms in the power sector would be such which would facilitate the masses and which would facilitate the people of our country in general. The former Government enacted a legislation, known as Electricity Act, but it is not the Act, which can facilitate the masses.

Sir, we have several scopes. Fortunately, for us, in the Himalayas, North-Eastern States, and Western and Eastern Ghats, we have sites where water can be used for generating power. Why should we not use those sites? It is true that the gestation period for hydro-power generation is longer than the thermal power generation. I think, probably the money required for it is also more, but the power generated with water is cheaper than the thermal power. Why should we not adopt this route? If we adopt this route, not only we would be generating electricity required for industrial development, but we would also be making water available for irrigation and drinking

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

purposes. That is why a comprehensive look at the plan and policy of generating power using water should be taken up.

Sir, just now I was referring to the enactment of a legislation. That enactment replaces the earlier three enactments. So far as my opinion is concerned that enactment was only adopted to serve the corporate and private sectors and not the masses. So that enactment, that Electricity Act 2003, should be repealed.

We are talking about providing electricity to the rural poor, not only providing electricity to the rural poor but at affordable price. If we give more scope to the private sector then it will create more anarchy. There are three parts in this. One is generation, second is transmission and the third is distribution. If everything is given to the private sector or if one or more sector is going to the private sector then how can the coordination be made?

So far as the private sector is concerned, their only motto is to earn profit. Their priority is not to fulfil the necessities of the masses and the agriculturists. So, they think something and adopt such procedures as can facilitate them and by which they can make more money. During the course of one of the discussions Shri Shivraj Patil—at that time he was the Deputy-Leader of Opposition—rightly mentioned that if the distribution system goes to the private sector, then they will fix the tariffs as they would like. So, the charge may go up to Rs. 10 per unit. You know about the fate of ENRON. The ENRON episode is already there. We know what happened in Orissa, so far as the private sector is concerned. Moreover, electricity is in the core sector. So, this sector should be protected. Government should give more emphasis to this sector. A lot of assurances have been announced. The Common Minimum Programme is already there. We are also thinking that by 2007, all the villages of our nation would get electricity. I think more than 80,000 villages are left out. They are not even getting these facilities. So, we should have a National Power Policy. The Government should frame such a Policy. For this, they should initiate a dialogue with the concerned people and with the representatives. I am sorry to say that we are now talking about the Tenth Five Year Plan and this has not even been discussed not even in the last Session, and in the last Parliament. So, this item should be discussed.

Moreover, we have to see the rural villages, the poor people, the marginal farmers and the small farmers. They do not have enough money to get electricity at higher

prices. So, how can it be made affordable? Moreover, as it is a subject which is in the Concurrent List, all the State Governments should be consulted. They are going to dismantle the State Electricity Board. If you are going to dismantle the State Electricity Board—by this time in some States it has already been done—I do not know whether there will be a consensus or not. I do not know whether there is a consensus or not, and whether all the State Governments have been consulted for that or not. If there is no consensus, then the Union Government should not impose any legislation to carry it out. Sir, I am just initiating this discussion. This is a very important matter.

The hon. Minister, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who here is efficient. Earlier he was the Deputy-Speaker. I have high regards for him. He will enlighten us on these matters. I hope that he will do something to correct what the earlier Government has done. At least he should tell us that this Electricity Act, 2003 would be repealed. Without the consent of the State Governments, these provisions should not be imposed unilaterally.

I have initiated this discussion. I think, the discussion will produce result, and based on that we may proceed. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been given an opportunity to express my views on power shortage. The power position in our country and in the States is very bad, at present. The Union Government and the State Governments are not paying as much attention towards it as they are required to pay. It is matter of grave concern, be it any sector. In cities, it is the consumers, industrialists and commercial institutions who are facing the problem. Power is not available anywhere. I represent Mathura Lok Sabha parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh. There is not power supply continuously for eight-ten hours in the villages. I have visited these areas and I have been told that there is load shedding as long as for twenty hours. Now, there is drought situation all around us and the farmers are not getting electricity due to which tubewells are not working and there is no rain. Destiny appears to have something different in its store for us. Today everyone is in trouble whether it is the common man or the farmers. It is a matter of utmost concern that power generation is declining day-by-day instead of showing any increase. The industrial and commercial institutions use generators in the absence of availability of power but the

Government has put some restrictions on it. They are not allowed to use generators. The industries are suffering in the absence of adequate availability of power. The farmers are in great trouble.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the position of cities is even more worse. There is load shedding in cities for ten-twelve hours during summer. You can very well imagine as to what is the position of the people living in cities. Just ten minutes back you did see that there was no light in the Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha is the most important place of the country. People in the country and the world keep their eyes set on the Lok Sabha and any kind of load shedding in the Lok Sabha is disgraceful and unfortunate.

So far as power generation is concerned, there is a need to give more attention to it by the Central Government. I have got some data on renovation and modernization of electricity which deals with the completion of seventh plan in 1984 and states:

[English]

"This programme was successfully completed and intended benefits were achieved...."

[Translation]

They have written under phase-II, R&M programme during the Seventh Plan and they have said:

[English]

"In view of the encouraging results achieved from the implementation of Phase I R&M programme during the Seventh Plan, Phase II programme for R&M of Thermal Power Stations was taken up in the year 1990-91 by the Government of India for implementation during the Eighth Plan. Under this programme of 44 numbers of Thermal Power Stations covering 198 numbers of Thermal Units aggregating to a total capacity of 20,869 MW were taken up.

The total estimated cost of the programme was Rs. 2383 crore and an additional generation of 7864 MU/year was anticipated after the completion of the programme."

It is further written:

"However about 50 per cent works could be completed by the end of Eighth Plan... 5000 MU/

year was achieved in 1997. Also, Life Extension (LE) works on four units (300 MW) were completed."

[Translation]

But I want to ask whether it has been completed? Today what we require is that we should augment our thermal power generation. Besides this, they have also talked about renovation and modernization of hydro-electric power projects wherein we are much behind in the matter of hydroelectric power generation. The Government of India has not been able to construct dams and install hydroelectric system. It should be augmented. I would request the Minister to increase the number of hydro-electric power stations. They have given the data and I do not feel it necessary to read out those data here because they have mentioned everything in it. But what is required to be addressed to is that we should increase the number of hydroelectric power stations. The Government of India should pay attention on this issue. Apart from it, I have also talked about gas turbines on a number of occasions. I have been elected as a member of Parliament earlier also. This issue has been discussed in the Lok Sabha on a number of occasions. There is one refinery in Mathura. I have seen that gas is burnt out in that refinery day in and day out. The Minister of Petroleum is also sitting here. I would request him to discuss this matter in the Ministry and set up more and more gas based power stations so that we could get more power generation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to wards this issue that under the programme of the Ministry, an institution by the name of PPIL (Power Plant Performance Improvement Ltd.) was set up alongwith BHEL and Siemens. It was set up six or seven years back. As I have been informed that it took over the charge of as many as eighteen projects. It took over four projects in Andhra Pradesh which were upgraded from 110 MW to 120 MW; five projects were taken in West Bengal making renovation of units having 30 and 77 MW capacity Korba thermal power station in Chhattisgarh was taken up and its unit having capacity of 120 MW was repaired. I have been told that their repairing cost is very low. The amount spent on new plant of 100 MW capacity is about 400 crore rupees whereas renovation costs 400 lakh rupees per MW. The time taken for creating this capacity is also much less. There new units cost Rs. four crore per MW taking period of 30 months for installation. I have been told that the amount spent on upgradation of 1 MW by PPIL, BHEL and Siemens is one crore rupees and it is completed in five months.

[Kunwar Manvendra Singh]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that PPIL and BHEL have not been receiving orders for the last several years whereas honourable Minister of power had ordered that more and more projects and programmes should be assigned to BHEL on priority basis so that old power houses could be upgraded in a cost effective manner. By doing so more power could be generated at less cost and the position of power house would improve. But it is not happening.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has also been brought to my notice that Siemens Company want to dissociate itself from BHEL as far as their fact is concerned. I want to submit that it should not happen rather I want that officers of both the companies should be called and arrangement should be made to maintain coordination between them once again and State Government should be asked to assign its faulty units or power houses generating less power to the PPIL and BHEL so that these companies could convert the old power houses into such power houses as could generate more power on less cost.

Sir, the Minister of Power had accepted to assign 106 power houses throughout the country to the BHEL so that their present capacity could be augmented. But no action has been taken in this regard so far. If arrangements are made to maintain coordination between BHEL and Siemens and these works are further promoted, then I think that it will be generating more power at lesser cost quite smoothly.

Sir, under 'Pradhanmantri Yojana' there is a minimum needs programme for electrification of villages for which adequate allocations has been made. As per the data available with me 74,982 villages i.e. 81 per cent villages have been electrified up to 31-02-2004. I think if we go for physical verification the figure will be otherwise. The number of non-electrified villages up to 31-3-2004 has been reported to be one lakh twelve thousand four hundred one. These are the villages which are known as revenue villages. Electricity has not been provided to the above mentioned villages so far.

Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that when I was a Member of Parliament from 1984 to 1991 rural electrification scheme of the Union Government was existing. I have been told that the said scheme is still existing but outlines of scheme have been changed and funds have not been earmarked for the same whereas under the earlier outlines of the scheme the Government used to provide free of cost electricity to four villages under rural electrification of a block. Under

the earlier scheme electricity to the households of Harijans, backward classes and adivasis was used to be provided on priority basis whereas there is not such provision on the existing scheme. However, I have been told that now the hon'ble Minister of Power has issued directions in this regard. I have come to know of late that after issuance of directives by you survey is being conducted in regard to villages where there is no electricity.

Sir, when we write any letter to the authorities in the electricity department in regard to electrification of villages they straightway ask us to get funds sanctioned from the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) for electrification of these villages. It has been mentioned categorically in the current budget that under the Pradhan Mantri Yojana free of cost electricity will be provided to the villages where it has not been provided so far. Therefore, through you I strongly request the hon'ble Minister that top priority should be accorded for providing electricity in my Parliamentary Constituency. We all are elected representatives and sitting in this August House. I would like to vent my views and request you to take some decision and issue stern directives in this regard.

Sir, I want to make one more submission i.e. the officers of the electricity department consider electrification of revenue villages as rural electrification whereas virtually it should not be because there are sub villages attached to revenue villages and the officers do not get them electrified. No provision has been made for electrification thereof. Electricity has not been reached to most of the villages. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to issue strict orders in this regard and call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all the States to have a deliberation in this regard. Every effort should be made for implementation of this scheme for electrification of every village of the country because when the Chief Ministers and Ministers concerned discuss this issue the Ministers generally say that they cannot implement these schemes due to shortage of funds. Therefore the need of the hour is to allocate maximum amount of funds for this purpose. Hon'ble Prime Minister and the President of Congress Party Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, to translate into action the policy of our party to provide electricity to each person and every village of the country it is imperative to call a meeting of Chief Ministers of all States to have a detailed discussion in this regard besides allocating adequate amount of funds and obtain survey report from every district and rural areas so that electricity could be provided therein.

Sir, today there is shortage of transformers. Transformers have not been reached the areas where load has increased which result in disrupted electricity supply for hours. Hundreds of transformers burn in districts day in and day out and replacing them is very difficult. Therefore, today the need is to streamline supply of electricity in dehat and rural areas on priority basis and power generation be increased so that consumers in cities and villages could be benefited. People are facing difficulties. Due to disrupted supply of electricity water supply also gets affected as water is not boosted in the overhead tanks without electricity. In this scorching heat drinking water is not available in cities. The situation in rural areas also is not different. In several rural areas there is acute shortage of drinking water as there is no electricity and wells there are drying. In rural areas women have to bring water on their heads from distance ranging three to five Kms. or people of such areas fetch water in tractor trollies from the villages where it is available. People are managing somehow.

Sir, now I am talking about Delhi. Delhi Government has handed over distribution of electricity in Delhi to private sector. The Chief Minister and officers of electricity department should be asked as to why inflated electricity bills are being sent to the consumers. Delhities are put in a lot of inconvenience due to these inflated bills. We were under the impression that condition of electricity supply in Delhi will improve to some extent but no improvement is seen at all. Transmission system is faulty and all transmission lines become weak. In your report you have mentioned and accepted that we are unable in providing electricity due to faulty transmission system and weak transmission lines.

[English]

The financial condition of SEBs is in a bad shape. In the distribution sector the transmission and distribution losses remain high due to the physical infrastructure being old.

[Translation]

When you accept this, why infrastructure is not developed properly and why funds are not provided for the same. I would like to tell you that transmission lines in my now constituency are in a very bad shape. We often witness accidents there taking lives of a number of children. Transmission lines have not been replaced due to paucity of funds. You have admitted this fact. To combat the situation new transmission lines would have

to be drawn up and more power plants would be required to set up.

Sir, with these words through you and through this House I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that there is need to pay special attention towards power sector and work should be done in this connection on a war footing.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): There is frequent power cut in MP flats No. 1 to 56 North Avenue.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is an individual problem. You can bring it to the notice of the concerned Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU: This area often faces power-cut. Nobody knows as to what role NDMC or the Ministry of Urban Development or the serving electricity department plays here. Assistant Engineer and Chief Engineers remain absent from their offices. If we the Member of Parliament face such a problem here in Delhi then one can easily guess what would be the fate of villages.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, am thankful to Pandaji who sought to raise a discussion on this important issue. India is among developing countries and it is the duty of every Government be it the NDA or the UPA, to make efforts to move the country among the developed ones.

With this objective in view, we along with a number of other developing countries signed on an agreement at the Cairo International Conference in 1994, we have before us a millennium development goal. We have to stand among the developed countries till 2015, we want to be called a developed country, with this objective, we had signed an agreement. The Power Bill was introduced in 1910 and a Power Bill was introduced by the previous NDA Government in 2003. The main objective behind introducing the said bill was to enhance the competition and transparency as well, the lack of which had telling effect on our agriculture. Our small and medium industries were on the verge of closure and unemployment was on the rise. In order to put a check on all these things, the Power Bill, 2003 was passed in the Parliament. Our backward States have registered increase in unemployment from 6 to 7 per cent due to non-availability of electricity. And this has happened in Madhya Pradesh,

[Shri Lakshman Singh]

Rajasthan and Bihar. The countries which were as developed as ours and many other countries which were lagging behind have surpassed us. Take the example of China and Sri Lanka. Our rank is at 114 place in the recently published Human Development Report.

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

To overcome all these problems, we will have to pay attention towards the basic facilities and electricity is one important thing among them. Keeping this in view, Accelerated Programme of Development on Reforms of power was launched. Under this scheme efforts were made to contain the transmission expenditure and transmission loss which had gone beyond 50 percent effort were made to bring it down from 50 per cent to 15 percent. It is good that North Eastern States are given the status of backward States. They should be given this status but besides them, there are several States which are not given this status, they include Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. One can see for oneself as to what is condition of power supply in these States. These States are lagging behind because they are not given the status of special State.

The funds which are allocated to States often do not reach there on time. I request the hon. Minister to see that the funds allocated to backward States or for that matter to any State should reach them on time so that these funds are properly utilised. For example, Rs. 84.87 crore have been allocated for Madhya Pradesh and out of that only Rs. 41.75 crore have been utilised. Uttar Pradesh has been allocated Rs. 80.12 crore as the said amount reached there late, hence they have been able to use only Rs. 0.30 crore. The present Prime Minister and the former Prime Minister had also said that SAARC grid should be set up, when we attended the SAARC conference, we stressed on the point that since India is located in the Centre of the South Asian Countries, hence India can play an important role in the operation of the SAARC grid. If all the SAARC countries sit together and discuss on the power issue, then they can find a way out to solve their power woes.

Bhutan generates 21 thousand megawatt hydro electricity. 83 thousand megawatt hydro-electricity is generated in Nepal. 40 thousand PCF is available in Bangladesh. Today, if we strive towards setting up a SAARC power grid, then we can solve our so many problems. Hon. External Minister is sitting here. I would

like that emphasis should be given on this issue and the Government should make efforts in the direction so that India plays an important role in it. It would be in the fitness of things, if the Government from time to time apprise this house on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ MINISTER (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Lakshman Bhai, I am also sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: He is always in my mind. Do not worry. I will come to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: I will also come to natural gas. A national energy conservation award has been instituted in 2003. Wastage of power has been checked under this innovative scheme. A camp was organised in which 191 industrial units participated and these units saved about Rs. 5394 crore on this count and all this was made possible only after we introduced the Power Bill in the Parliament. If all the industries are entrusted with this job and they are fully made convinced with the fact that power saved is power generated, then we can save a lot of electricity. 191 industrial units saved electricity through the National Energy Conservation Award. Thus they saved 1260 lakh metric tonnes of coal and 73,181 lakh cubic meter gas. We should encourage industries through such awards.

Similarly, there is Central Electricity Authority. It used to take years in getting techno economic clearance. Power units and power plants to be set up in backward States could not be set up due to this reason. It has been made clear through this Bill that if any power generation unit is to be set up, it needs no licence, 100 per cent foreign capital investment has been allowed for the purpose. If someone wants to set up captive power plant of 250 megawatt capacity he need not get permission from the Central Government. Now, State Government can give permission for setting up a 250 megawatt captive power plant.

There has been a steep fall in the appointment of women. I mean the employment provided by the Ministry to women has fallen significantly. Participation of women

is absolutely necessary for development of a nation and development of any department as well. Since this Government is run under the direction of a woman, therefore, more attention should be given on the women employment. At present there are only 3 women out of 37 group 'A' Officers, among 97 Group 'B' employees, there are only 19 women, in group 'C', out of 108 employees, the number of women employees is only 18 and in Group "D" there are only 2 women employees out of 69 employees. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to increase the avenues of employment for women in your department.

In NTPC among the labour category, there are only 4.86 per cent women, among the employees, their percentage is only 8.22 per cent, they constitute only 3.05 per cent in the officers category. Similarly, handicapped persons should be given employment by the department, but it is not so. In Group 'A' there are 37 posts lying vacant, not a single handicapped person has been given a job out of them. 97 vacancies exist in group 'B' and you have not appointed even a single physically handicapped person there. NTPC has drawn up a corporate plan which envisages total generation of 46 thousand MW out of which 42 thousand MW is based on coal and gas. Coal reserves are depleting fast. We are also exploring new gas reserves but we have less resources as compared to that of other countries. Therefore, it is necessary for us to enhance the target of hydro-electricity and generate atomic power. There are many States which are rich in uranium. For example, take Madhya Pradesh. There is plenty of uranium in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, uranium is found in Orissa also. But you have fixed target of atomic power plant at 2720 MW only. There is a need to enhance it. Only 70 MW has been earmarked as share of Madhya Pradesh. I want the target of 70 MW earmarked for Madhya Pradesh be enhanced so that atomic power station can be established there also.

The target for non-conventional energy sources has been fixed at 1000 MW. There are many discrepancies in this also. I will take up this after some time. The matter of non-plan conventional energy. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU: It has been removed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: It has not been removed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU: What have you done in 5-6 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: You do, who prevents you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: The target of 1000 MW fixed for non-conventional energy sources should be enhanced.

120 lac biogas plants were to be set up but only 36.5 lac have been set up. Only 339 lac improved Chullhas have been set up against the planned 1200 lac. Our country has a 45 thousand MW capacity of wind energy while we are generating only 2,483 MW. We can generate 15000 MW energy from small hydro-electric plants but we are generating only 1603 MW. So, in this way, the target of 100 MW fixed for non-conventional energy may be enhanced. As Pandaji was just saying, there is much power shortage in remote areas, non-conventional energy can play an important role in meeting this demand. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU: We can do non-conventional energy schemes out of MPLADS. Let the Ministry provide 50 per cent, we will provide the rest of the 50 per cent from MPLADS. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: I agree with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech made by Shri Lakshman Singh.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: At the time of setting up of power projects a number of people, a number of villages are displaced, people lose their land. In such cases, afforestation work is done by the National Power Afforestation Society but no concrete step has been taken so far in this regard. Memorandum of understanding has yet not been signed with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, so the work has not been started on it. Afforestation on the land provided by the Govt. to the displaced people is necessary. In Uttaranchal, they have implemented afforestation scheme for 500 hectare land

*Not recorded.

[Shri Laskhman Singh]

only. For this, it is also necessary that they take some initiative. The problem of rehabilitation is before us. Rehabilitation work in Anta and Auraiya is very slow where power plants have come up. I would like to request them to take interest in completing the rehabilitation work. Shri Mani Shankarji was just saying that I am not remembering him. I would like to say that I always remember him and will always do so. I have worked with him. I will seek his cooperation in future too here in Parliament sitting on this side. Rajiv Gandhiji had dreamt of laying HBJ pipelines, it has been laid. Industries and power plants should be set up using this pipeline. It has been in the last four or five years only during the elapsed period of 15-20 years that concrete steps have been taken. A platform has been constructed near Hazira. CNG has been imported and passed into the pipeline. I would like you to take initiative in this regard. Set up as many big power plants as possible using the pipeline after consulting the Power Minister so that the power crisis is resolved and our generation is improved. The natural gas-based plants will be, probably, in a position to give power on the cheapest rates.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Natural gas pipelines should be under the control of public sector.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: That has to be decided by them. That is not my job. ...*(Interruptions)* We are lagging far behind in laying gas pipelines. 70,000 km pipeline has been laid in Canada, 30,537 km in France and 73,000 km in Germany while in our country, only 6400 km pipeline has been laid. Please make some efforts in this direction. There is also some problem in rural electrification scheme. The assistance provided to backward States is insufficient. You have provided Rs. 8 crore only to Madhya Pradesh. Funds should be provided to Uttar Pradesh also as nothing has been given to this State. Rupees two crore only have been provided to Rajasthan. This way, I want to say that this is the reason for their backwardness and scarcity of power in backward States.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The work of rural electrification should be linked with the Panchayats, then only it can be a success.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: It should be linked with the panchayats and cooperative participation should also be there.

[English]

Let there be cooperative power plants.

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU: The problem in this regard is that, whatever he was saying about sanctions of funds of Rs. 2 crore, 5 crore of 8 crore, all that is nothing but a mock adjustment. No financial help is received physically and outstanding loan is also adjusted. Even a single paisa is not received physically.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: I have not yet finished, Sir, I will just complete it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude. This hon. Member may ask questions, but Shri Lakshman Singh, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: In the end, I would like to say that Indira Gandhi Sagar Project and Omkareshwar Project, both of Madhya Pradesh should be completed at the earliest so that we can generate power to the tune of 1500 MW for supplying power. I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, electricity is the critical infrastructure in the economic development of our country. It is closely related with our industrialisation and economic development. Much emphasis has not been given to address the problems that we are facing today.

Today, we are generating 1,02,000 MW of power. In the year 1950-51, India used to generate 1,300 MW of power. We have the achievement of generating more than 1,00,000 MW of power.

1600 hrs.

During these 54-55 years, our achievement is that more than five lakh villages have been electrified. In spite of that we have shortages even today. Peak shortage is about 13 per cent and power shortage is about 8 per cent. In the past, we were facing the problem of evacuation of power from surplus area to deficit area.

That problem was not addressed. As a result of this, some parts of our country are surplus in power and there are some areas where we are deficit in power. There was a plan for setting up a national grid. This problem has partially been resolved, not fully. Till today we have this problem.

We have enough potential for hydel power in the North-East. What is the percentage of hydel power that has been tapped so far? It is less than 15 per cent. Less than 15 per cent of the potential which we have today in the North-East is being tapped for hydel generation. As a result of this, the percentage of hydel generation today has come down to, if we compare it with thermal, only 24 per cent. Seventy-Six per cent of the power generated is thermal whereas the hydel generation accounts for only 24 per cent. The ideal ratio should be 60:40. We had that ratio during 60s and 70s, even in 80s. The position deteriorated during 90s because enough emphasis was not given to hydel generation in that decade. A policy on hydel power was announced by Government of India in 1998. Priority was given to many crucial issues in that policy. That has not been implemented till day.

We know that the gestation period in the case of hydel power projects is much more than that of the thermal projects. The initial cost of hydel power is more in comparison to thermal power. But we get cheaper power from a hydel power plant. What is the situation today? Although we have achieved 1,12,000 megawatt. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Which data are you quoting from?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: These figures are one year old. The installed capacity is 1,12,000 megawatt, the actual generation may be about 75,000 megawatt.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: But the latest figures are available now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Is it so? Then, what is the installed capacity?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): The installed capacity is 1,20,000 whereas the plant load factor is about 74,000 to 75,000 megawatt.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: If the national average is 74,000 to 75,000, then the actual generation will be 80,000 megawatt.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: He says the peak shortage is 13 per cent whereas it is 11 per cent now. He says that the energy shortage is 8 per cent whereas it is only 7.1 per cent.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Per capita consumption in our country is the lowest. It is about 350 kw. Has it been increased?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Now, it is 585 MW.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But the per capita consumption of Brazil is 1783 kw, which is also a developing country. There are a large number of villages which have no access to electricity. There are revenue villages. Even the segments and small villages, which are called hamlets, are not electrified. Percentage of household electrification will be about 50 per cent or even less than 50 per cent today. If we have to achieve cent per cent electrification by 2007-the target which was fixed during the tenure of former Power Minister, Shri Suresh Prabhu-and cent per cent household electrification by 2012, we have to plan and our generation capacity should be double than what we are generating today. It should be more than two lakh MW, the estimate which was worked out four years ago.

What are the problems we are facing today? There is inadequate power generation capacity and there is a lack of optimum utilization of the existing generation capacity. There are certain areas which are surplus and there are certain other areas, which are deficit. The problem of evacuation of power from surplus area to deficit area has not fully been addressed today. There is a lack of grid discipline. We face this problem at least once in a year in certain area in certain State. The problem of inadequate and aging sub-transmission and distribution network is existing. ...*(Interruptions)* He took some initiative during his tenure. What is the percentage of transmission and distribution losses? Today, it is 33 per cent. In 2001-02, the national average was 26 per cent and it was increased to 33 per cent. Even after the enactment of Energy Conservation Act, inefficient use of electricity by the end-users is prevailing. The main purpose of enacting the Energy Conservation Act was to save at least ten per cent of the electricity and energy. If we can save ten per cent of energy, we can save crores of rupees. If we reduce ten per cent of transmission and distribution losses, we can increase our generation by at least 3,000 MW to 4,000 MW.

Similarly, the programme of renovation and modernisation was also started late. Some of our

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

generating units are very old. The generating units and thermal power plants were set up in the Fifties. They were not renovated and modernised. Only in 1997-98, a massive programme was started. As a result of that, we could increase our generating capacity not only because of new generation plant but also because of modernisation and renovation of our existing power plants. We had not invested more money for renovation and modernisation of our power plants. Some perspective plan should be prepared for renovation and modernisation activities of our existing power plants, which were set up 20 to 25 years back.

Our target for electricity generation for the Ninth Five-Year Plan was 46,000 megawatt. It was reduced to 32,000 megawatt and was further reduced to 22,000 megawatt. The actual capacity generation, which was added, was only 18,000 megawatt. When we had planned for 42,000 megawatt capacity, at that time, it was planned on the basis of the demand for five years. Now we have prepared our plans for Tenth as well as Eleventh Five-Year Plan. What will be the demand of power by the end of 2012? The Government of India will have to plan for that on the basis of the demand. Huge funds are required for that. Wherefrom will that fund come?

We have the experience of independent power producers. We have seen the experience of Dabhol Power Plant in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Today, the problem that we face is not of inadequate power generation but the problem is of the frequency of quality power. We have to not only meet the demand as of today but also the future demand. The problem with the Government is, when any decision is required to be taken, that decision is not taken at proper time. As a result of that, the problem gets accumulated. I have seen that the Government of India has prepared a draft on National Power Policy and it has been circulated to the State Governments. In that draft, the emphasis has been given on rural electrification. The policy has been fine-tuned to two of its priorities—rural electrification and large role for public sector. Now, that policy also throws up an investment of Rs. 490 crore which needs to be made everyday for the next five years to attain the objective. Now, we have got the power plants—thermal, hydel, nuclear and non—conventional.

Sir, we are generating only two per cent of the nuclear power. Our achievement in the non-conventional sector is also not satisfactory though we have enough potentiality. Similarly, there is a problem with the thermal power plants also. In order to reduce the generation cost,

there is a proposal to have power plants on the pit-head.

Sir, coal is available in the eastern, central and northern India. If a thermal power plant, basing the coal or fuel, is set up farther from the area where coal is available, the generation cost will also be higher. So, the Government should plan for setting up of a thermal power plant because we have abundant coal. We will get coal for another 100 years. The only problem is the exploitation of coal. Today some public sector coal companies have reduced their production and we are importing coal to the tune of 24 million tonnes today. Today we are importing not only coking coal but also non-coking coal, and the amount of import of coal is 24 million tonnes today. So, where the generation cost would be doubled, thermal plants should be set up. We should plan for that.

But there is a problem in clearing the projects. Not only in the case of hydel power plants but also in the case of thermal power plants, the Ministry of Environment and Forests takes a lot of time to clear the projects. I have seen that in the case of some projects, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had taken more than one year, more than two years and even more than three years to clear the projects. Therefore, some mechanism should be evolved to avoid these delays.

We need power plants. There should be more generation of power and for that, a number of power plants should be set up. Some system should be evolved so that the clearance of projects from the Ministry of Environment and Forests is done expeditiously. Delay in clearance of projects results in delay in the construction of projects and thereby generation of power. So, this problem has to be addressed properly.

Sir, in the case of hydel power plants why can they not plan? A ranking study was done some three years ago.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Your time is over. Your problem will exist for long. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in another two to three minutes I am concluding.

A ranking study was done some three years ago and that report was submitted stating as to where we have the potentialities and where we can tap those potentialities in the case of hydel power generation. In

order to achieve 40 per cent of hydel power, enough emphasis and enough thrust should be given for hydel power generation. We know that gestation period is much more in the case of hydel power projects. Enough investment should also be made in hydel power projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In the past, there has been a mismatch in generation, and transmission and distribution. If you spend Re. 1 on generation, you should spend Re. 1 on transmission and distribution also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Transmission loss will always be there; that will exist.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: T&D loss is increasing. Sir, your State is suffering from power crisis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Kerala is suffering from power crisis and that suffering will be there. You may please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government should spend the same amount on generation, and transmission and distribution. If Re. 1 is spent on generation, Re. 1 should be spent on transmission and distribution also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But Rs. 2 are spent on generation and Re. 1 is spent on transmission and distribution. We are facing shortage of power. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may be pleading for Kerala; but I will have to ask him to conclude because time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are not in a better situation today, but we have the potentiality. We have shortage. We have the problem of quality power and also of frequency.

In my district, one pump storage scheme was sanctioned, and there was a proposal to have a joint venture of National Thermal Power Corporation and West Bengal State Electricity Board. MoU was signed. Till date, the Government of India or the Minister of Finance has not cleared the joint venture project. The Government of West Bengal has started construction and it has sent a proposal that 70 per cent share will be with the NHPC and 30 per cent with the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Today, in West Bengal, hydel generation is only two per cent; and 98 per cent is thermal generation. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can plead for himself. Why are you disturbing?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When this project will be commissioned, the hydel share will increase to nine per cent.

Damodhar Valley Corporation has a plan to set up two power plants—one is in my constituency, Panchet Hill Power Plant, and another at Durgapur. I request the hon. Power Minister that these two power projects which Damodhar Valley Corporation wants to undertake should be cleared by the Government of India so that construction of these two thermal power plants can be started during the Tenth Five Year Plan and can be commissioned by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga): What about private sector participation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. There is no question. Please conclude. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You already know my view on that. I am against private sector participation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: While finalizing the national power policy, the views of this House, the views of the Members should be taken into consideration. We have to address our problems. We have to increase our generation capacity by strengthening our public sector undertakings and we have to increase our generation by one lakh MW by Eleventh Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, I am really thankful to your for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, he is speaking in Hindi.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: I can speak in English but I will speak in Hindi.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: I shall welcome it if you speak in English.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: I shall speak in English some time later.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I will also welcome it.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, electricity is directly linked with the pace of development in the world and if you draw a comparison of per capita consumption of power in various countries then it has been invariably observed that the country or the states of India with higher rate of per capita consumption of power have higher per capita income. This in a way proves how important is the role of electricity in the development of country and the State. Unfortunately, our policies and planning are so defective or to say that we are so unconcerned towards it that we are not getting the kind of results we should get. My learned colleagues have put forth very accurate and factual points. I would like to stress on four points i.e. generation, transmission, distribution and

[English]

with reference to rural electrification.

[Translation]

As far as generation is concerned as stated by Sh. Acharya Saheb as to have much was our generation of power in the year 1950 and now as on 31st March 2004, installed capacity is 1,12,058 M.W. However, actual peak demand is 750066 M.W. Plant Load Factor has now some what improved. In fact, the 6 per cent energy shortage in the year 1998-99 has now increased to 7 per cent. If the shortage of energy increases with passage of time then all schemes and plans we are formulating will not fructify. In the Xth Five Year plan, the target for additional 41,000 M.W. was fixed.

[English]

Our target was, 41,000 MW addition in the capacity but in the first two years we could add only 6,824 MW. Can we achieve this target in the remaining three years?

[Translation]

If in the period of two years only 6,000 MW has been increased then it is possible to add 35,000 MW in the

remaining three years? This is impossible. On this issue, I chanced to go through a Booklet-Mission 2012 wherein it has been mentioned that we need 1 lakh MW additional power to meet the demand of power in the year 2012. If we have been able to add only 6,000 MW in two years then can we add 94,000 MW in the remaining period of Six years, if at all we endeavour to achieve that then what plan has been put in place? You have enacted a law—Electricity Act 2003.

[English]

Section 4 says:

"The Central Government shall, after consultation with the State Governments, prepare and notify a national policy."

[Translation]

Now they have sent the draft. One year has elapsed. Now after one year it has been circulated. They would perhaps not be able to formulate a proper policy even till the 10th Five Year Plan expires. The fifth article of the Act Says—

[English]

"The Central Government shall also formulate a national policy in consultation with the State Government and State commissioner for rural electrification for bulk purchase of power."

Where is that national policy?

[Translation]

Has any work started thereon? In your annual report under a caption is mentioned that.

[English]

Sir, 162 projects have been identified for 16 States and out of them, 103 schemes have been finalized for 31150 megawatt.

[Translation]

You have mentioned that as many as 103 schemes have been finalized? And if it is so then by when the actual work will start thereon. When you rise to reply please, elaborate on these points.

Sir, as far as transmission is concerned, it is so defective that line losses are 30 per cent and at places it is upto 50 per cent. If line losses are 10-12 per cent then it is OK. But when line losses exceeds 18 per cent then easy excuse is made that lines are outdated and infrastructure is old which is not ok. I openly state that power theft is widespread. We should not blame the system. Power is pilferaged at large scale. It has been mentioned in the CAG report several times that power pilferage is a reality. No corrective action whatsoever has been taken. No steps have been taken to check pilferage of power. Now a suggestion is being made about rural electrification that power should be supplied at high voltage at each poll a small transformer should be installed as to check pilferage of power by putting angle on power lines. This is being done on the experimental basis to check theft of power by putting angle on electric wires. That may be eliminated only in such manner.

Sir, as far as distribution is concerned large scale changes are required to be made in the fields of transmission and distribution. The Union Government should help the State Governments in this field. Under the A.P.D.R.P. programme, 50 per cent funds are made available and out of which 25 per cent is loan and rest 25 per cent is grant. There are several cash starved State Governments. Therefore, I would request the Government to convert 25 per cent loan into grant so that entire 50 per cent becomes grant. Several states are so poor and backward that if these States are not kept under the special category then at least half of the Indian villages engulfed in the darkness could not be electrified even after 56 years of independence. Don't think that only 1 lakh 12 thousand villages are left for electrification. Hon'ble Minister has told that number of unelectrified villages is one lakh twenty five thousand. I am also ... the figures from a Government publication.

Sir, out of these 1,12,000 unelectrified villages 40,025 villages are in Uttar Pradesh, 21,695 in Jharkhand and 19,224 in Bihar. Out of these 1,12,000 unelectrified villages, 80,000 villages in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar need to be electrified.

There are certain states, which have been put under a special category. That includes the entire North Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu-Kashmir. These States are provided 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent soft loan. As a result of this there has been a good progress on the front of rural electrification in those states which have been accorded the Status of special category. Number alone should not be counted. The real picture will not be clear on the basis of number.

[English]

Every Member must be knowing that even if there is a single connection in the village, the village is deemed to be electrified.

[Translation]

The real position as to how many households have electric-connection is more important. Himachal Pradesh is such a State in India where 94 per cent households are electrified. This figure is 90 per cent in Punjab whereas the worst condition prevails in Bihar where only 5 per cent households are electrified. In Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand those figures are 19 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. In these States, 5,9,18 and 19 per cent households are electrified respectively. Don't you realize that those States need help by being put under special category? Is it not necessary to do so? When the constitution was framed, those people who are lagging behind in terms of progress, were put under a special category and were given priority. The backward States should be provided special privilege in the fashion privileges including reservation are provided to dalits and backward class people. Now it is upto the Government to decide the face of the big part of India. Yesterday, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav was putting his views. He had related two Statements. And I think he was doing the right thing.

[English]

When he co-related the statement of one Additional Secretary with the statement of the former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding generation and consumption. "Generation is no problem. Consumption is a problem." But is consumption a problem?

[Translation]

How consumption will be a problem in those States where only 5, 10 or 20 per cent households are electrified? It is when the Prime Minister and high officials say like this. Only those who have no idea about villages can say that consumption is a problem and generation is no problem. He said that it is a problem of outlook and I think that he was right when he said this,

[English]

I think, he was absolutely right when he said,

[Translation]

"this is the difference of outlook". When the Members of Bihar say again and again that hydro power projects

[Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav]

should be set up on Kosi, Kamla or Bagmati rivers. There is a thermal hydro mix there about which Acharya ji said that they constitute 75 and 25 per cent whereas this figure should have been 60 and 40 per cent. At present it is 75 per cent thermal power and 25 per cent hydro electricity whereas it should have been 60 per cent and 40 per cent. The problem of pollution through thermal power projects, which is unchecked, is being realized world over. This has also affected fruit-production. This problem is not there in case of hydropower project. It may be initially costlier but later on it will prove to be the cheapest electricity. Will the Government give assurance about constructing dams over these rivers. When hydel power is generated, the problem of Bihar and of the country will be over.

Sir, I would like to request that states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand which are lagging behind in rural electrification and which have big population, should be helped properly. These States should be provided assistance under special category States. Section-3 of the Act, which was enacted in 2003, should be repealed. This is very defective and all the responsibilities have been laid upon the States. When you go through this Act you will find that the entire responsibility of rural electrification has been laid upon the States. What is then the responsibility of the centre? Unless centre has some role to play in the development of the States, there is no meaning in governing from centre. Then the Union Home Minister would prefer to become the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. All the States together make the country and Delhi is then on the top. If the basic structure of the federal system crumbles, Delhi will lose its importance. Through this Bill entire responsibility of rural electrification has been laid upon the States. The center should actually take the responsibility and should help the States in rural electrification. A lot of money is required to upgrade the entire system and all the sub-stations, which should be borne by the Union Govt. States should be given incentive so that they may be able to run the system properly. Arrangement should also be made to check the theft of electric cables. Stringent rules should be framed for this. Such incidents should be made cognizable offence so that the Police may intervene directly and thereby the system may be set right.

16.42 hrs.

(II) Flood and Drought Situation in the country—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shivraj Patil is before the House now. As decided earlier, he will give the reply to the discussion on flood and drought situation in the country. I would request him to give the reply and after the reply, the discussion on power shortage will continue.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I am really very grateful to you, the hon. Speaker and the hon. Members of this House for facilitating the reply in this fashion. I am indeed very grateful to you. It has become necessary because I was in the other House and I was replying to the debate over there also and hence, it was not possible for me to come here and reply to the debate in a regular manner.

Sir, it is naturally very heartening to note that a very good debate has taken place yesterday and today also on the drought and flood situation in India. If we had discussed this topic in the last Session, probably, we would have emphasized more on drought than on floods, but when we are discussing this topic now, the emphasis has shifted from drought to the floods. A large number of people have lost their lives in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and some other States also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Kerala as well.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, in many other States as well.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: In Gujarat also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In all the States where floods have occurred, people have lost their lives. We would like to express our condolences and sympathies to the members of the bereaved families.

One of the most important things which we have to bear in mind is that India is a very vast country and every year, in some States, we have drought conditions and in some States, people suffer from floods. This is a regular feature as far as we who are working at the national level are concerned. This is because of the geographical conditions and vastness of our country.

Sir, southern States generally suffer from drought conditions and northern States generally suffer from floods. The few States which have suffered the most are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. Uttar Pradesh also suffered, but not as much as Bihar. Kerala, Maharashtra, and Karnataka also suffered but not as much as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. The rivers which are responsible for the floods in our country are Brahmaputra and the rivers which are coming from Nepal. They are causing the flood.

One of the most important things which we have to bear in mind while discussing this important topic is what can be done to overcome the difficulties which are caused by the flood conditions and the drought conditions. Most of the hon. Members who spoke here, spoke with a feeling for the people of their States. They concentrated on the relief that was required to be given to them. They, at the same time, spoke about the permanent solutions that should be found out. This is a very important debate. They were not considering this issue on a partisan manner but in a holistic manner. While paying attention to the difficulties that are faced by their constituents and the people from their States, they did not restrict their comments only to their States. But they did speak about the temporary and permanent solutions which can be found to deal with the problems that have arisen out of drought and flood situation. This is really very very heartening.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Will the hon. Minister yield for a minute?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, that during the last Lok Sabha, that is the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, a Task Force had been set up for inter-linking of rivers which would have permanently solved the long pending drought problem and long pending flood problem. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will come to that point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the topic now. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: It is in the interest of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I wanted to say you the National Commission on flood had given a report is 1974 wherein 225 suggestions were given to check the floods in Bihar and U.P. But it is regrettable that when this report was introduced is 1980. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member is very right. The point which he has raised is very important. The hon. Member can rest assured that I am not going to conclude my speech without touching upon the point. But please do not break my flow. Let me follow my route. I am replying to a debate in which so many hon. Members have participated. I am not replying to a question as I do in the Question Hour. That time it is different. The hon. Member can rest assured that what he has said is very important and I am going to touch upon that point also. but let me do it.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Mr. Chairman, sir, I thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*) I also thank the hon. Minister and the Members of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not in the form of question and answer. He is only replying to the debate. Your query will be covered by his reply. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In this debate, we shall have to be very clear on one or two points. I would like to refer to those points first.

What are we discussing today? Are we discussing the relief that is provided? Or, are we discussing the issue of rehabilitation? Or, are we discussing the issue relating to the establishment of infrastructure? Are we discussing the issues relating to the long-term plans that we should have in order to deal with these problems? As a matter of fact, this matter was raised on the floor of this House with an intention to see what kind of relief

*Not recorded.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

can be given to the people in the area where the drought conditions prevailed, in the areas the floods have occurred. That was one of the most important points. It is not that the other points were not important. But we shall have to be very clear on this point. What is relief, what is rehabilitation, what is restoring the infrastructure and what is planning for the future to prevent the drought and floods in our country? We have to be very clear about this aspect.

One of the phrases which was used by many of the hon. Members in this House was

[Translation]

'a drop in the ocean'. Our demand was of more funds but the Govt. gave only this. This is a drop in the ocean. Is it fare?

[English]

What they were saying was really very correct because the demand made by the State Governments were quite big. Naturally, they were not concerned only with relief but they were concerned with rehabilitation, restoring the infrastructure and planning for the future. So, the total amount that was required by each of these States was very much enormous. It was beyond the authority available to the Home Ministry to provide that kind of money for them to meet this kind of a demand.

While discussing this issue, we shall have to understand that giving relief is very important. That has to be done at the time when it is required. After that, if you give relief, there is no point. Suppose there is a flood, there is an earthquake, there is a drought condition. The relief has to be made available because that relief helps the man to survive, to exist. If you give the relief after some time and if that relief will be of a better kind also, that is not useful. It has to be timely. Timely action is most important in giving the relief. If an earthquake has taken place and if the houses have collapsed, a person cannot live only under the sky. He should have some shed, some cover to protect his head. If a small room is given, that is relief. The question of building a big house is completely different and it is rehabilitation. But giving one room is relief.

What has happened? Floods have taken place in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar also. When the floods were there, in fact the houses were inundated. Most of these people were sitting or standing on the

pucca roofs of their houses. It was most essential to see that they were rescued. The rescue work was most important. When their houses were completely inundated, it was not possible for them to cook the food. Of course, grain might be there in the House, but cooking was not possible. So, it was necessary that somebody else cooked the food and gave that food to them.

Now, when they were there in those conditions, it was essential that some medicine should have been given to them. That is most essential. Supposing they were rescued, they had to live somewhere, under a tent made out of a tarpaulin. That is relief. We, in the Home Ministry, are mainly concerned with relief and something for rehabilitation. If the developmental activities have to take place, if the restoration of the infrastructure has to take place, then the Home Ministry is not the route. The Home Ministry oversees the disaster management and that is why I am replying to this debate. Sometimes, people feel as to why the Home Minister who is expected to carry a baton in his hand and control law and order is talking about disaster management. Disaster management is done under the umbrella of the Home Ministry of various Ministries like the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, etc. Most of them contribute towards disaster management, and since this is done under the umbrella of the Home Ministry, I am replying to this debate.

So, the first point I would like to make is, let us distinguish between relief and rehabilitation and permanent development. We can discuss what kind of relief was given, what kind of steps were taken to provide temporary rehabilitation to some people, what are the policies we should have for this purpose, what is the kind of machinery which is required for this purpose, what are the kind of funds which are required for this purpose, what kind of cooperation and coordination between the Union Government, State Governments and others is required, who can really function in this atmosphere, etc. The para-military forces, the defence forces, civilians, NGOs, individuals, all of them function together in such circumstances. But how is it to be done? This concept is developing now and they have come to the conclusion that it is a multi-disciplinary activity. It is not to be done by one Department or one Ministry. It has to be done by many Departments and many Ministries.

Sir, the reason why I am making this point is because I shall have to explain what kind of assistance was provided to them and we shall have to come to a

conclusion whether it was sufficient or not. If it was not sufficient, certainly people are the masters, you are their representatives and you can certainly decide what kind of help should have been given or may be given when these conditions arise later on in future. That is the decision we shall have to take.

Sir, there are two kinds of funds available with us. One is called CRF and the second is NCCF. CRF is the Calamity Relief Fund. Now, Calamity Relief Fund is the main fund which was constituted as per the recommendations given by the 11th Finance Commission. The 11th Finance Commission had provided nearly Rs. 11,000 crore for this purpose for five years. Out of this fund, certain States have been given certain amounts of money. They can utilise this money to meet the calamities that may occur in their States. The only thing they have to do is, they have to just say that this fund is available to us, this kind of calamity has occurred and we should be allowed to use this fund. Then, the Finance Ministry allows that State to use that fund. That is the nature of the Calamity Relief Fund. But it was found later on that this amount of money was too meagre and it was not capable of meeting the demands of the people to provide the facilities which are required by the people facing disasters and calamities. That is why, another fund was created and that is the NCCF, National Calamity Contingency Fund. Now, this National Calamity Contingency Fund is used to give money over and above what is given under CRF.

As far as CRF is concerned, the State Governments have no difficulty in getting this money. Supposing one State is allotted Rs. 400 crore, they have to write to the Finance Ministry and say that we are going to use this money in these circumstances, money should be sent to us and we should be allowed to use it, and that is all.

17.00 hrs.

They will be allowed. The National Calamity Contingency Fund is a fund which can be given over and above this. If a State getting Rs. 400 crore, for instance, finds that the amount of money is insufficient, it can come to the Union Government and ask that some more money should be given and under the NCCF. The funds that are given can be given after a team is sent to the State, examination is done and a report is given and more money is given for that purpose. This is over and above CRF. This is also not going to be sufficient.

Supposing, for instance, take the case of Kerala. Kerala case has been discussed. I can assure my friends

from Kerala that we will take care of all their difficulties and we will certainly look into it. There will be no difficulty. This applies to all other States, whether they belong to one party or other party. There will be no discrimination. But supposing some difficulty has arisen because of the drought conditions in Kerala, supposing the farmers have suffered or supposing some power station has suffered, for this if you want money, the route is little different.

What you can do is this. You can decide on the amount of money you would like to have from the Union Government after considering the facts which are relevant to this issue. Then you can come to the Central Government and when you can come to the Central Government while deciding upon the annual plan you can say that this is the kind of losses we have sustained because of the drought conditions and to recoup those losses we would need this kind of money, so you should be given more money. Then the Planning Commission would give you more money and you can utilise it. It can be provided in your Budget. It can be provided in the Union Budget if some arrangement is to be done. I am not going into the technicalities, but the route is not this. The route is through the Planning Commission and that would be done you can rest assured. We will look into the matter with all sympathy. ...*(Interruptions)* I will reply to all their queries. I would request them not to break the flow. I will respond to all their questions after the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): When it comes to Kerala, why does he say that it can be only through Planning Commission?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not talking about Kerala. I am talking about the route that is followed. I will reply to this question later on. I would request the hon. Member not to break my flow. I have my own method of explaining.

What I was explaining was that there is CRF. I was explaining that there is NCCF and I was saying that over and above that you are entitled to get some money and you can get money through a different route. This is not applicable to Kerala alone, this is applicable to Maharashtra, this is applicable to Uttar Pradesh, this is applicable to Bihar. We are not saying no to them, but we are saying that do not follow this route, do not go by

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

this route. You follow a different route and you get the money. If you are wanting to go to Himalayas and if you are travelling in South, you will not reach Himalayas until and unless you go round the entire globe. That will take time. I am saying that this is the route.

I am not blaming any Government. I am not blaming you. I am not blaming anybody. I am not saying that money will not be given or it will be given to one State and it will not be given to another State. I am saying that this is the position. Let us first of all understand this thing and when we understand this, then we can do it.

Now, this is the route. There is CRF and NCCF and then the Planning Commission is also there. The fourth stage arises is this to which the hon. former Minister referred to. He just asked a very important question. Have you found out what is the amount of money which was lost because of these drought conditions and floods in the country? It is a very important question. He has applied his mind to this important question. I may say that this is very important question and we, fortunately, have information about it with us. My information says that a sum of Rs. 69,786 crore of money has been lost in the floods and droughts since 1953 to 2003. This is a huge amount of money. We do not want that this money should be wasted. The suggestion given by him was very very relevant. Many suggestions were given. But, how do we go to those suggestions? The route which we have to follow in overcoming this permanent problem is not the route of CRF and NCCF of the Planning Commission. This is a route which we have to follow through the National Development Council. Besides the National Development Council, development of infrastructure is most important. Power generation, education and health are most important. Let us spend more money. Let there be a consensus between the Union Government and the State Governments. It is because these projects are not planned by the Union Government alone, but they are planned by the State Governments too. The State Governments and the Union Government have to join hands and then prepare the plans and we have to implement them. But, where is the forum where this kind of decision can be taken? Here, the Union Government Ministers and MPs are sitting. But, here, the State Government Minister and Chief Minister are not allowed to come and discuss. The only forum which is available for this purpose is the National Development Council. Once, in principle, this decision is taken, then there would not be any difficulty. What the Planning Commission has to decide is that more money should be spent on developing irrigation facilities, power

generation, afforestation, education and health. These are the most important things. If we spend more money, if we make more and better allocation for these purposes, it will be good. That reflects in the Five Year Plan, that reflects in the Budget and then we can do it. So, Sir, I think this debate about relief, rehabilitation, restoring the facilities and then creating the permanent assets to cope up with the problems of flood and drought, has become very very important.

Having said this, I would like to come to the points, which I had made, as to what kind of relief was given. I take up the States which have suffered the most. Do not think that we are neglecting the States which are not mentioned here. First of all, I will give the facts and figures relating to all the States. Then I will give facts and figures relating to one or two States only and not all the States. If the Members coming from all States or Members coming from the affected States want the statistics, the statistics are available with me. What is not available with me is the time. That is why I would not be able to refer to it. So, please for God's sake do not think that those States are neglected States. I am, first of all, giving you the figures relating to all the States. Assistance was sought in February 2004. The assistance sought and was given Rs. 1359 crore. Now, I come to the amount available and all those things. The financial assistance given is Rs. 1082 crore. Sir, 67 Army columns were given to the States; 19 helicopters were given to the States, 2.5 lakh metric tonnes of food-grains were given; 50 lakh litres of kerosene were given. In the case of satellite telephony, 17 satellite telephony were given; in the case of medicine, one hundred lakh halogen tablets were given; 25 lakh ORS packets were given; one hundred million metric tonnes of bleaching powder were given; and in the case of Anti-snake venom, 2000 vials were given. These are the figures as far as all the States are concerned.

But the most affected States in my opinion and as per the statistics given are Assam and Bihar. These are the most important States. Arunachal Pradesh has also suffered. I am not going into all the details. But, I will just give you the relief that is given to them. Now, rice distributed is 3.76 lakh quintals. This is given to Assam.

Then, 33,539 quintals of *dal* were distributed; 1,401 quintals of *jowar* were distributed; 12,322 quintals of salt were distributed; and 483 quintals of *gur* were distributed. The number of polythene sheets distributed was 2,000. It is not many. The number of relief camps that was set up was 386. This is given to the State Government.

Now, as far as Bihar is concerned, I will give you the figures. Assam and Bihar were the most affected States. Arunachal Pradesh was also affected. What was the relief given? In Bihar, the number of boats deployed was 7,840. 29,224 quintals of readymade food were distributed. The number of polythene sheets distributed was five lakhs. 816 metric tonnes of food package were air dropped. Five lakh candles were distributed. Four lakh match boxes were distributed. 1.89 lakh litres of oil were given. 1.83 lakh quintals of gas were distributed. All those things were given to them. The number of persons rescued in Bihar was 5,262. The number of persons to whom medical relief provided was 8,815. 118.75 metric tonnes of ration were supplied.

Now, I can give the details of all the States but I do not think that it is necessary. Having said this much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): What about the States which are affected this year especially? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): He just told about the materials to be made available to Bihar. He allotted rice etc. to Bihar. Whether the Union Government is charging its cost from the State Government? And if so, whether it is being charged at the market rate? Whether it is a fact?

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let us not divide between the State and the Union Government. If the State Government has done it on its own, we are very happy. If the Union Government has done it, they should be happy. It is not a matter between the Union Government and the State Government. I am not giving these facts and figures for the sake of taking the credit.

Now, I know that whatever has been given is not sufficient. Something more has to be given. If you do not. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV RANJAN SINGH 'LALLAN' (Begusarai): I want to know about the extent of help provided to Bihar by the Union Government?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I just told about the assistance given to Bihar by the Union Government. What the Bihar Government did was much more. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The Union Government allotted some rice to the State. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not ask questions now. Let him finish his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: This is a very important matter. I would politely like to ask ...*(Interruptions)* whether the cost of rice is being charged on market rate. The Government provides rice to poor at the rate of four rupees per kilograms so the rate should remain the same. When it is provided at the rate of ten rupees per kilogram how can the State Government bear this much charge, which will run into crores. Bihar is already a poor state. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am explaining it. Let it be understood by the Members that whatever has been given is not equal to their requirements or demands. This is also a relief. I am not saying that what you go is more than what you needed. I am not saying that we are obliging you. We are co-operating with each other. But then this has to be understood. I am giving the facts to you and it is not for taking the credit. But you know, in these circumstances one of the important things is that the people should also not be disheartened.

They should have the confidence in themselves, in their Government, in the Bihar Government, in the Union Government and in the people. They should not feel that they can be left like that. We are not that weak. We are not very rich also to provide for all those things. It is for this reason that I have given these facts and figures and nothing more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have to continue with the other discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister himself has acknowledged the fact that Bihar

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

is a poor. I want to know about question honourable member Shri Ram Kripal has raised.. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: There are Bihar or Assam or other States which are affected by floods. The government is giving foodgrains to them and charging money from them. I want to know whether the Government is charging market rate from them. The Government will have to announce a clear-cut policy in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: It is nothing but befooling the people. I also know that you have given less amount. Whatever amount you have given whether that has been given as relief or you are giving foodgrains in lieu of money.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: The role of the Central has been very well appreciated by all concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You can ask these questions. I will reply to them. Why are you breaking my speech? ...*(Interruptions)* I will explain. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): What happened to the people of Bodoland area? It is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete his reply. Please co-operate. Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: The people of Bodoland region are being discriminated in the distribution of relief being provided by the Government of Assam. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Why there was no direction from the Central Government to the State Government of Assam to do equal justice to

all the flood affected people? The injustice done to the people of Bodoland Territory has indeed been a matter of serious concern. Sir, I am very sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will reply to all your questions and queries, but you can ask the questions after I completed the speech. Now, if each one of you is getting up and asking me to reply, it becomes difficult.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, how much time do you require?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I can conclude by whatever time available. I will not take much time.

There is one more thing. The Chief Minister of Gujarat had come to me. He had gone to the Prime Minister also. He had spoken. The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh also met me. Other dignitaries also met them. We have heard them very patently. The demands made by them are very enormous. The Chief Minister of Gujarat says he will require Rs. 3000 crore. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh also said they required a huge amount of money. They do require money I am not saying that they do not require it. But the question is, whether this amount of money will go through the CRF and CCF or through Planning Commission or something else. We have said that whatever help can be given expeditiously will be given to them.

There is one other thing which has to be borne in mind by all the hon. Members. If you need any help or assistance from here, you shall have to inform the Government of India that this is the calamity; this is the kind of money you require, and that money should be given. If it is through CRF, then there is no problem. If it is through NCCF, then we have to send a Committee. We do understand your difficulties. We will try to help you. We will help you as much as it is possible through these methods. If more money is required, we will certainly take a decision on this.

As far as the price of the foodgrains is concerned, I do not know why this gentleman is getting agitated in finding it. We are giving foodgrains. I do not have the information as to the price they are charging and all that. I will get that information. But as a matter of policy, I can tell you one thing that this cannot be more than what we are taking from all other States. Or, it cannot be less than that. Now if we are in a position, we have given the foodgrains free of cost also in some cases. He is saying about the BPL population. I am saying that

instead of allowing the foodgrains to rot in the godowns, it can be given free of cost.

I am not making a promise. I am not making a policy statement. The Home Ministry does not have the information on the money that is charged. I would get it from the Agriculture Ministry and give it to you. I would promise to you that we would help as much as possible but do not make it a political point. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: I am not making any political point.

[Translation]

You have given 115 crore rupees to Bihar so far and whether foodgrains you are giving through F.C.I, F.C.I. is demanding 85 crore rupees for that at the market rate. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his speech. Let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important item of business. Please co-operate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing about the flood and drought situation with all seriousness. The hon. Minister is replying. Please allow him to finish his reply. Please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not standing here to take the credit. I am not pleading a case in a court. *...(Interruptions)*

My friends can remain reassured because the credit would go to them. They started the discussion here. I am not taking the credit. May I also tell the other hon.

Members that if their Chief Ministers had any difficulty in getting any. *...(Interruptions)*

If you do not want me to explain to you, I can sit down. I have no difficulty in sitting down. I would reply to your questions but I cannot reply to interruptions like this. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister's reply be completed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: After I finish, you can ask your questions. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You can put your question after I sit down. I am not obliged to reply to interruptions. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would reply to your questions after I finish this reply. I am finishing my reply. I would take questions one after the other but let me complete my reply and sit down. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, this is a little too much. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will take to your question after I sit down. There is a procedure to be followed. *...(Interruptions)* I will reply to all your questions after I finish this but not now. I will reply to all hon. Members. I am finishing my reply. *...(Interruptions)* It seems I should rather reply to their questions than finishing what I was saying. *...(Interruptions)*

I was saying that some States have come to us with their requests. Those requests have been met not fully but partially. Some States have not come to us with their

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

requests. If they come to us with their requests, we would certainly and sympathetically look into their requests and help them. If this is not the route through which we can help them fully, we would try to see how we could accommodate them through other means.

There are one or two points which have been raised on finding a solution of permanent nature. One of the most important points is linking of rivers. It was raised by the hon. Member over there. He wanted a reply on this. I would say that this project is a good project. This was started by the Congress Government long ago, in 1972. It was later dropped and then it was revived by this Government. Whether it was started by this party or that party, by this Government or that Government, it is a good project. We would certainly look into these matters. There are some difficulties related to finances, political matters and such other things but nothing is beyond human ingenuity or our capacity to overcome these problems. We will certainly look into it. It is not possible for me to discuss the irrigation projects over here. But as far as this project is concerned, it is a good project. We will look into it.

The second most important point, which was raised by the hon. Members, was about the information given by the Department of Meteorology. Now, may I tell you that the Department of Meteorology was uncertain when we were not having super computers and satellites, etc? But, by and large, 80 per cent of their predications are coming true. Now, if there is anything wrong with the information which is given by them, then it will be our endeavour to see that the technology which is required for this purpose can be updated and that technology can be used. But it is a fact that the farmers should be properly informed and if they are not properly informed, then it will be very difficult.

Now, the third thing, which was suggested by some hon. Members, was about the training of the persons who would be used for this purpose. In fact, we have started the training institution for this purpose and we are training the Eighth Battalion of the Central Reserve Police Force and others also to give the help to them. Now, as far as the assistance which is required to be given is concerned, we will look into it.

The fourth most important point, which was raised mostly by Bihar hon. Members, was relating to the relationship with Nepal, Bhutan, China and other countries. One of the problems which is faced by Himachal Pradesh relates to the artificial dam and all those things

and we will certainly look into them. But the thing is that this is something on which there has to be an agreement. If the other countries are not finding it very easy to agree upon to certain of the proposals given, then it becomes very difficult. That is why, we shall certainly look into all these questions.

I do not think anything more is required on this point. I will take all the questions which you ask and I will reply to your questions. Now, you can shoot your questions at me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, no question please. The discussion is complete. We will be going to the next item.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion is complete. If all the hon. Members stand, then it will be very difficult. There will be no further questions. The discussion is complete. I will pass on to the next item.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav to continue the discussion under Rule 193 regarding situation arising out of shortage of Power in the country.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will reply to all the questions; I will not leave the House without replying to your questions. Please ask your questions one by one.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Minister agrees, I will allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to ask a question. I want to know that Prime Minister has announced to give 115 crore rupees to Bihar government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear me. Now, I will allow one or two Members to put questions. He will answer all the questions together and not separately.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question is that hon. Raghunath Jha has asked a question about the foodgrains and I have got the information that the Union Government is saying that they are charging market rate for the foodgrains which they have supplied to the flood affected people under relief programme. I want a clarification in this regard.

Hon. Ram Kripal Yadav is genuinely perturbed and worried about the fact that if flood affected people are supplied foodgrains at market rate and not at the rates applicable in case of BPL families, then it is strange and unprecedented in the name of providing relief.

Sir I want to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Water Resources as to whether any monitoring cell has been constituted under which Nepal could be contacted and talks could be held between India and Nepal in this regard and whether the Minister of Water Resources has prepared any detailed project report about the rivers in regard to which talks have to be held with Nepal and what amount has been provided to Bihar under CRF, CCF and Plan head?

[*English*]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, I want to seek only one clarification from the hon. Minister. While giving the reply he attended to the matter regarding Kerala and then he explained it. I want to seek one clarification in regard to that. The Government of Kerala sought some assistance from the Government of India. For the last two consecutive years the State of Kerala is facing very severe drought and other natural calamities. While explaining about it the hon. Minister mentioned that the route which was selected by the Government of Kerala is not the correct way. The Government of Kerala is asking for assistance from NCCF. The Government of Kerala have prepared a note and submitted everything to the Government of India. While meeting the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the concerned Ministers, they said nothing about this at that time. Now the hon. Minister is explaining that that was not the route. This is the point on which I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister as to what is the real way. Even though the route selected by the Government of Kerala is not the proper one, why should the people of Kerala suffer? I want to know whether the

Government of India is ready to assist the people of Kerala in a proper manner or not? This is the only question I would like to ask the hon. Minister. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Mr. Chairman, The Home Minister has replied to what is within his jurisdiction. But the losses have accrued in several sectors.

[*English*]

The major sectors affected are like this. We have lost Rs. 361.17 crore in power sector, Rs. 345 crore in roads and buildings, Rs. 153.95 crore in agriculture and Rs. 2,050 crore in industry and mines.

[*Translation*]

Sir, this year the people of Gujarat have faced the problem of flood and people have suffered losses and this does not happen every year. Earlier people of Gujarat were reeling under severe drought conditions and the seed sown by them at that time got burnt and now they are facing a devastating flood and have therefore suffered losses. Therefore, I would like to know as to what assistance is being contemplated for Gujarat. But the funds being provided are very less for construction of buildings.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, in its memorandum submitted to the Central Government, the Gujarat Government has sought an assistance of Rs. 3500 crore and as per the media reports assistance to the tune of Rs. 55 crore only has been provided. I, therefore, would like to know as to whether the assistance given is adhoc. The assistance provided to Gujarat is very less. I would also like to know whether any criterion is proposed to be followed for working out the quantum provided to Gujarat?

[*English*]

I want to know whether all that was being sanctioned according to the criteria or it would be an *ad hoc* sanction to the State.

[*Translation*]

I would like to know as to when this money will be made available. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I associate myself with him. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister had initially mentioned two points in his reply. One thing he stated was as to what could be an immediate solution of the problem of flood and the other point he had raised was as to what could be the permanent solution of the problem of flood. After the creation of Jharkhand out of Bihar, the economy of this state entirely depends on agriculture. Annual onslaught of floods and droughts is affecting the economy of Bihar seriously.

Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister whether the Government are interrelating with the Governments of Bangladesh and Nepal so as to work out a permanent solution of flood and whether any concrete decision has been taken in this direction in order to move ahead to find a permanent solution of flood.

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know, through you, from the hon. Home Minister the extent of damage and loss in the State of Assam due to flood this time, and the amount of claim made by the Government of Assam from CRF and NCCF and the extent to which it has been sanctioned so far.

I also want to know from him about the criteria for allocation of funds under CRF because the Finance Commission has decided certain criteria for allocation of a definite amount of money against each State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: No. Sir, that is a question of interest for all the Members. For allocation of funds from CRF, the Finance Commission has defined a rule, the basis on which the amount for a particular State is to be allocated. I want to know whether it is allocated on the basis of the population or on the basis of extent of damage. What is the basis of allocation recommended by the Finance Commission?

Lastly, the Government of India has not replied about the disaster management plan. I had suggested that in

every district, a disaster management team well-equipped with rescue boats, trained personnel and other equipments should be there because it occurs every year. In every district, there is some area which is flood-prone and we have to face flood in those areas. What is the preparedness of the Government to deal with the situation in those areas? These are my three queries. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, the complaint of the people of Kerala is that in spite of two consecutive years of drought, the amount allotted from the Union Government is quite minuscule. In spite of repeated demands from the Government of Kerala and from all the political parties, the Central Government has not considered to enhance the amount to be allocated from NCCF. What we want to know is whether the Union government, considering the repeated memoranda from the Government of Kerala, will give further amount from NCCF to face the situation of drought in Kerala. This is my specific question.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I do not want to ask a question; I want to give a suggestion. About disaster management, I would like to submit that there are a number of universities which carry out courses in disaster management. There are so many youths in our country who are unemployed even after having a Degree in Disaster Management. If some scheme is formulated for giving employment to these youths, like they could go and live in Bihar, or they could go and live in Assam where the flood occurs every year, and they could help the local people in managing such natural disasters in a systematic manner. It is just a suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that there has been detailed discussion on flood and drought situation in Bihar. In sixteen districts of Bihar people are facing acute drought situation. During my speech I requested that a central team be dispatched to take stock of drought situation in Bihar so that relief could be provided to the drought affected people in the state. Second important thing is that the hon. Prime Minister as well as a central team has visited Bihar and the central team might have submitted its report to the government. I want to know as to what steps the government have taken to provide relief to the flood affected people or whether the Government propose to provide them more central assistance. The details should

be given in regard to the assistance provided to drought as well as flood affected people in the state.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put one question.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister as he has just replied to the discussion on flood and drought situation. So far we have been under the impression that relief means providing assistance to someone. It does not mean that they start encasting it. They are charging against the assistance provided to us as a relief measure. It would be better then that we procure foodgrains from private godowns for providing relief. If you are charging it then what sort of relief is it? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the exact meaning of relief. Besides, he should also clarify the policy of the Union Government in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, Uttar Pradesh is in the grip of drought at present, I want to know whether the hon. Minister would provide the assistance as demanded by the State Government?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members must please cooperate with the Chair. We can not make this a recurring discussion. We already had a discussion on this issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): In Maharashtra 71 Tehsils of eleven districts are facing drought situation. When NDA government was in power 1700 crore rupees were demanded for the state but the government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee provided only fifty crore rupees whereas our government has provided 500 crore rupees. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I will put only one question. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Why are you allowing another discussion here?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: The Union Government should release the remaining Rs. 1200 crore so that assistance could be provided to the drought affected farmers and other people of Maharashtra. We need Rs. 1200 crores.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to put some questions.

[Translation]

Sir, I want to ask some questions through you. How much money, how many crores of rupees has been provided to the Government of Assam so far by the Government of India for providing relief to the flood affected people in the state? How much money out of it has been spent in our Bodoland Territorial area? There is a serious complaint in the state. Day before Yesterday I was in Bhawanipur an assembly segment where gross discrimination is going on. On paper the Assam Government has shown that it has provided 600 grams of rice to each person but actually only 200 or 300 grams of rice has been provided.

[English]

A great discrimination has been done against the Bodoland people in providing relief materials to the flood affected people in Assam. ...(*Interruptions*) We want equitable justice, and.

[Translation]

At least central assistance of rupees one thousand crore, should be given to Bodoland area. ...(*Interruptions*) If equitable justice is not given to the Bodoland people by the Government there will be no rest and peace in Bodoland. It should not be allowed to continue like this.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, will ask just two questions from the hon. Minister. What was the assistance sought by the Kerala Government in the year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, and what was the assistance granted by the Centre?

I would like to know whether there has been a policy change, as far as assistance from NCCF and CRF is concerned because doubts have been expressed whether this assistance, which has been given, is being charged or not. After this Government took over, has there been any policy change from what has been followed by the previous Government? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I am raising my hand for the last half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKER (Dadra and Nagar Haveli): My name has been mentioned by you sir,

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, union territory Dadar and Nagar Haveli is a backward and tribal area and unprecedented flood situation has reversed the union territory ten years behind. It has reported a loss of rupees One thousand crore due to flood. I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly announce a scheme like tax holiday for reconstruction and rebuilding of Dadar and Nagar Haveli. Besides this an announcement should also be made in regard to waiving of the excise duty there.

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): Mr. Chairman Sir, I hail from Daman and Diu territory. Water was released in Daman Ganga river from Madhuban Dam there, which cause flood in the entire area. A bridge at the cost of nine crore rupees was constructed there which collapsed within one and half month. We had demanded rupees two hundred crores as relief but there was no mention of Daman and Diu in the reply of the hon. Minister which he has given just now. I want to say that rupees two hundred crores which we have demanded be given to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, Shri Mahtab, will be putting the last question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, Shri Mahtab, will be putting the last question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Sir, I would not take much time. On the flood situation in Gujarat, I associate myself with what has been stated by my colleagues, Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar and Shri Madhusudan Mistry. Further, I would like to know about the drought conditions prevailing in certain portions of Gujarat, that is, in Kutch District and in certain areas of North Gujarat and Saurashtra. The Central Government has sent a team for studying the drought situation in Kutch. I would like to know whether the Government of India is going to consider all these things. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I am thankful that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs mentioned about disaster mitigation policy. I may be allowed to ask two questions. One is, he has very rightly mentioned about the dredging of rivers. During yesterday's debate, my question was: "What is the mechanism that is being built and how the Centre is going to finance, and whether they will cooperate with the State authorities for dredging of rivers?" My second question was: "How the river mouths are going to be opened?" These are the specific questions which I had mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I have a suggestion to the Minister. My second point is, if money is being released in advance by the Centre, it may be from the NCCF or CRF, why the Centre is charging interest on it. One aspect has been raised by the hon. Members from Bihar. Why the Centre is charging interest on it, if certain quarters are taking more advances to meet the exigencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I would like to put only one question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU: Let the hon. Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)*"

*Not recorded.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: As of today, more than 200 villages in the Bodoland Territory are still submerged under flood waters and no relief has reached many of them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister may begin his reply now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: In my Parliamentary constituency more than two hundred villages are still submerged under flood water. What steps are being taken to save these villages. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I associate with Shri Mahtab and request the hon. Minister to consider. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply now. After that we will continue with the other Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Sir, there is a report of irregularities committed by the State Government in the disbursement of Rice to flood victims in Assam. This is serious rice scam in Assam. This matter came up for discussion in the recently-concluded session of the Assam Assembly also. I request the hon. Minister to examine these reports thoroughly and ensure that the culprits are brought to book.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I have only one request to make. To my misfortune, the hon. Minister was not present when I spoke yesterday. I associated myself with what Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has said about dredging of rivers. I spoke about dredging of Subamarekha river in my district and asked for the Central assistance. I appeal to the hon. Minister to. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU: You did nothing for the last six years. Why are you saying all this now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I will endeavour to reply to the questions. The first question from Bihar was as to why the market price and why not the BPL price. This price-fixing is done by my colleague in the other Ministry. I will bring the issue and your feelings to their notice. The information that I can give you now on this is that the price is not given by the State Government, it is given through NCCF.

As far as the drought in Bihar is concerned, we will certainly take care of that also. There are some States in which some portions are affected by drought and some portions are affected by flood. Therefore, it is not correct to pay attention only to the flood-affected areas and neglect the drought-affected areas. We will take care of these things.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Bihar Government has sought Rs. 258 crore to deal with drought situation in the state but you have not given a single penny to the state. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

They have demanded Rs. 258 crore for drought. Shrimati Rabri Devi gave a memorandum to the Central Government demanding Rs. 258 crore for drought relief work and the Minister has not even mentioned it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is not correct, I spoke only about Assam and Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: You have provided a meagre amount. It is not sufficient. You have given more money to Assam and a meagre amount has been given to Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as Kerala is concerned, one issue was raised that Kerala suffered from drought for the last two years or more. We will certainly keep this in mind. We have changed the rules for helping people. We have decided as to what kind of steps should be taken to help people if the State has suffered from drought for one year only, or two years, or three years also. This will also be taken into account while extending help.

An hon. Member wanted to know as to whether enhanced amount can be given under NCCF. We will look into this and try to do as much as possible.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No further questions. Mr. Minister need not reply to the queries. That is the end of the matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: All those rules would be taken care of. As far as Gujarat is concerned, power sector is affected. I know it. Because of the floods, the power-generating stations were inundated. We will try to see as to how it can be helped. But not through this but through some other measures, we will try to help.

As far as drought is concerned, it is certainly a tragedy. For some days, Gujarat had suffered from drought and immediately after that rain poured cats and dogs in Gujarat. Gujarat is suffering from the flood condition. These two things will be kept in mind while extending the help. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Rs. 56 crore has been agreed. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is according to the CRFM. ...(Interruptions) It is not possible for me to speak about all the States one by one. Then, you would say that you come from Maharashtra, why do you not speak about Maharashtra. Shri Athawale asked me the question as to why I did not refer to Maharashtra at all. But then for Shri Athawale's information and for the people in Maharashtra, I would like to say that we have given nearly Rs. 250 crore and nearly three lakh tonnes of foodgrains. That means, it comes to about Rs. 500 crores. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR: What about Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

SHRI SHIRAJ V. PATIL: We have taken care of it. I have the information and I will give the information if you want later on. I cannot go on talking about each and every State.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: What about Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: For Uttar Pradesh also, the same principle applies. The principle which applies to Bihar and Assam, will apply to Uttar Pradesh also. If you have suffered from floods, we will help. There are areas which are suffering because of the drought conditions.

[Translation]

If there is any problem due to drought, we will help out. We have changed the law and rules day before yesterday. As per the change in the law, it is mandatory to give 15 days work to one person of every household if they do not get any work due to drought and 5 Kg. of rice. Besides, if any artisan does not have seeds for sowing, he will be given money to purchase the same and suppose if any artisan has not sown seeds, we will give one thousand rupees for each acre of land. Laws are there for this purpose. We are already to extend every support sympathetically after going through the demands on behalf of the State Government. ...(Interruptions) Suggestion given by Madhya Pradesh is a very good suggestion.

[English]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hereafter, no need to give answers. Mr. Minister, please conclude.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We will take into account as to how to implement that suggestion. We are training our ex-servicemen and others also. I do not think anything more is required. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not got the reply to one of my query. You had also stated in your reply that for permanent solution in Bihar. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is over on this subject.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Please do not do injustice with Bihar. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, listen to me also. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members may please resume their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav will continue his speech on the discussion on power situation. Before that, if the House agrees, the time of the House can be extended.

...(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Injustice has been meted out to us. We will not accept it. Bihar has got nothing. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ): We have to conclude the discussion today. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I have decided to continue till 7.00 p.m.

SHRI ANIL BASU: No.

18.01 hrs.

(At this State, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ: The discussion will conclude today except for the hon. Minister's reply. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on Power will continue. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav to continue his speech. *...(Interruptions)*

18.02 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, the mood of the House is to adjourn the House till tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): May I have your attention please? The time of the House may be extended by one hour for the discussion on Power so that the reply can be given tomorrow at 2 o'clock. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav to continue his speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members to take their seats. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav will continue his speech.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Rs. 115 crore has been given and Rs. 85 crore has been taken back in the name of foodgrains. Thus Central Government has done injustice with Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You are playing politics in this. That will not help you. I have already said that as far as price of foodgrains is concerned, we can have a look at it. Moreover, the price of foodgrains is not given by the State Governments. It is given by the NCCF. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Hon. Home Minister, Sir, I want to humbly submit that you have made it clear in your reply that what Bihar will get is not decided by you. Price is determined by the other department and that will be included by the N.C.C.F. And the funds will be released through that system. That means that out of Rs. 115 crore, Rs. 85 crore has been taken back.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: What you said, I agreed to that only. And if you do not want to take it, then it is upto you.

I have also said that we can have a look at the price. ...*(Interruptions)* We have to decide the way in which you are given foodgrains instead of its rotting in godowns. Even after that if you say you cannot take the foodgrains, then it is at your will. ...*(Interruptions)* I have said we pay the price to the CRF, State does not pay the price.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Please tell us as to how much money has been given to Bihar from CRF, NCCF and Planning Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I call Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu to speak on the discussion under rule 193 regarding situation arising out of shortage of power in the country.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Sir, I have not got the reply so far to the question I asked. More than 200 villages of Bodoland are marooned in water, what the Government of India is doing for them? ...*(Interruptions)* How much funds the Government of India has given for them. ...*(Interruptions)*? How the people in Bodoland will survive if the discussion goes on like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, I had called your name several times but you did not speak. So, now, I have called the name of Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The RJD is not satisfied with your reply. ...*(Interruptions)* Bihar is not a beggar state. We are not dependent on your funds. There should be a permanent solution to Bihar's problem. ...*(Interruptions)* How much time it will take, 10 years or 20 years? What is your long term policy? We cannot compromise with Bihar's interests. We cannot compromise with the interests of the flood-victims. ...*(Interruptions)* We are not going to accept your reply. We cannot tolerate injustice with Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please resume your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: You are not giving a correct reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

18.08 hrs.

(At this stage Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: On one hand you are giving 115 crore rupees and on the other you are taking away 85 crore rupees. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: We do not want money. We are not beggars. I have been M.P. for five terms. An M.P. can get angry but a minister should not.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Bihar is being subjected to injustice. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV; Sir, we are dissatisfied with the answer given on the floor of the House. ...(*Interruptions*) We are not going to tolerate this behavior of the hon. Home Minister. ...(*Interruptions*) It is an unprecedented gesture in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

18.09 hrs.

(*At this stage, Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': There should be some permanent solution in this regard.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: We gheraoed the Parliament earlier and will do so again with the flood victims.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I was going to say that the cost of the food-grains given is deducted from CRF and NCCF. ...(*Interruptions*) You please listen to me. Other thing which I said, perhaps you could not hear, is that if we have as much food grains that it may rot then why shall we give it on higher rates? But this has to be decided by the Food Ministry, not the Home Ministry and the former will have to decide on it. The third point was

that whether it will be given at market price or at BPL rates or without charging anything or we will deduct the cost from CRF? We shall ponder over this point. What else should I say to remove your doubt if it is not being cleared after my saying so much.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The doubt was not removed. That is why the hon. Mr. Speaker has allowed a discussion under rule 193. The Government owed collective responsibility in such time. All the concerned Ministers should have come here and given clarifications on all the points. This reply is incomplete. An amendment should be made to it.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: The Government gave 125 crore rupees. You will adjust the money in the name of food grains. If you adjust this money, then it will be deemed that Bihar will not get the money. You should provide 5 lakh MT free food grain in exchange of which the Central Government should not charge anything. There is huge stock of food grains which is rotting. What is the use if you adjust it against NCCF. Our demand is that you should provide as much free of cost foodgrain to Bihar as required and it should not be adjusted against NCCF.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You are right.

[*Translation*]

You are not following my point. Please listen to me. Everything will be clear to you. You are right to know as to whether market price is being charged or BPL price is being charged? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: We want free of cost food grains.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Do you not want a reply to what all you have asked? Do you only have the right to speak? His point was whether it will be given at market price or at BPL price. I have not opposed this. Can a decision be taken during reply? Such decisions are taken by the Cabinet. All of you have been Members of Cabinet. I also said that why it should be at BPL price when the food grains are rotting and it is not bad if the food grains which are rotting, are consumed by the people.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

[English]

I went one step ahead of you.

[Translation]

Do you think that a single Minister can give reply on behalf of the entire Cabinet? It is not so. I replied to what you asked but you did not listen to it and got agitated. It is of no use.

18.13 hrs.

(SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*)

You advocated a permanent solution of the problem of flood. Its permanent solution is the construction of dams. Work on construction of dam was started in Assam but some people moved the Court which stopped the work. Other permanent solution is the linking of rivers but this is a very big affair and the Government may not be having sufficient funds for it. In addition to this, there are water disputes among the States which have to be resolved. The work of drainage is some how related to cleaning of the Ganges. The funds allocated for this are not sufficient. Desilting work has not made good progress. The fourth point is that there should not be losses due to flood and for this meteorological information has to be given. This point has also been discussed here. I should have said all these things in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': This matter is related to Nepal which your Government has to resolve at political level. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Please, take your seat. I will not be able to reply if you interrupt again and again. You are right. I went to Nepal and took up the matter with the Government of Nepal. Not recently but some 20 years ago I went to Nepal. But what can be done if the Nepalese Government does not agree? When the States have water disputes then what can be done when it comes to the Governments of India and Nepal where the Nepalese Government should be forthcoming but it is not so. The Nepalese Government has some apprehensions which have to be cleared. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: But, what about the detailed project report?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Irrigation Minister must tell this, I can not reply.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: All the Ministers should have been present here when this issue is being taken up.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Entire Cabinet cannot be present here.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV; Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Home Minister cannot comment like this.

[English]

When a Minister speaks, it is assumed that he is speaking on behalf of the Government when he is replying in the House. You will have to reply on behalf of every Ministry. For the first time I have come to know that the relief given by the Central Government is not a relief.

[Translation]

When an animal cannot eat rotten food grain then why we cannot purchase foodgrains from private godowns? Is the Central Government obliging us? I am coming across such thing for the first time. We want to know whether free foodgrains will be provided.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You should not misinterpret it. If you do not want to lift the foodgrains stocked in the godowns and want to take only money then we can consider it, but we have foodgrains stock in our godowns.

[English]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV; It should be free of cost. Assistance means free of Govt.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You can tell him. ...*(Interruptions)*

If you keep on rising on your legs on each of my sentences then it will be difficult for me to put forth my views. As I have already been stating that it has been asked here also. You people were demanding foodgrains at BPL rates. Members belonging to Bihar have asked otherwise; as them. ...*(Interruptions)*

This is neither a prestige issue for you nor for the State Government or for Central Government or for that matter for me also. I have already stated that I cannot answer all your queries. However, all your suggestions made by you here in this House will be duly considered

while formulating the policy. Can a Minister make a statement regarding action to be taken. We can help you by putting forth the views expressed by you while formulating a policy in the Cabinet. If you put forth your views this may then what is its use. I have kept in mind the points raised by you here.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise one point here that all the Members of this august house feel that foodgrains should be provided not on BPL or market rate but absolutely free of cost.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: You should consider over it in the Cabinet that foodgrains be given without any charge.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We already have had enough of discussion. Members have already put forth their views.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a question of life and death for us. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, can you not call a meeting of all these Members and have a discussion with them?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion has already been over. If the Members are still dissatisfied, I request the Ministers to have a discussion with all the concerned Members separately, either in this chamber or somewhere else personally.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If this kind of discussion continues, there will be no end to it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am agreeable to it. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is better to have a discussion in the Minister's chamber.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We may now move on to the next subject. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, three hon. Members from Assam have raised queries and the hon. Home Minister has yet to respond. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We had enough discussion on this subject. Members have expressed their views more than once. Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: He should reply to our questions also. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister can write to you.

18.20 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

18.21 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary went back to his seat.)

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM SINGH (Shivhar): He will speak on permanent solution not on temporary solution. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I can realise the anguish of the hon. Members. I have, in fact, replied to the questions more on Assam and Bihar and yet if they want some more information, I will give them the information if they come into the corridor or into my chamber. If you give me the time, I could reply all the questions on the floor of the House also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can write to them.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have suggested to the hon. Minister to write to you regarding your questions. Everything cannot be discussed here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources is here. He must speak something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you willing to say something?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

DR. RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA (Khajuraho): They have not solved it permanently in fifty years, what will they do now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear him now. He will speak about the permanent solution.

[Translation]

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion is going on to get rid of floods and drought and as to how these problems can be solved.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated. He will reply to your questions. Hon. Minister is speaking.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the NDA has taken the stand that we shall boycott the tainted Ministers in the House. Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav also faces a corruption case, therefore, boycott the House.

18.23

(Shri Sushil Kumar Modi and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

[Translation]

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Home Minister has elaborately put forward the measures. The Government is contemplating upon to counter the problems of flood and drought.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him reply.

[Translation]

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Shri Ram Kripal Yadavji, Shri Sitaram Singh and other hon. Members have raised the issue of flood. This is a national problem for Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh and this is an international problem as well. Concerted efforts are being made in coordination and consultation with the Government of Nepal to solve the problem and these efforts have borne fruits also. This is great achievement of UPA Government. Dialogue should be regular to ensure concerted efforts. But this has never been given a serious thought. The devastating floods paralysing the entire area used to fall in the ocean. Today is 17th, it is an achievement of UPA Government. Today the Government has sanctioned Rs. 30 crores to construct a dam over Kosi, Saptkos and Sankosi and our officers have reached Nepal and an office too has been set up to construct a dam over Saptkosi in Nepal. As such 440 millimeter rain in Niazgarh area caused flow of huge amount of water in Kamala and Bagmati rivers leading to devastating situation. We are pondering over it with all seriousness and interacting with the Nepal Government to construct a high dam over Gandak, Kamala, Bagmati and Advara group. Extensive consultation is going on for this. Construction of high dam is only permanent solution to the problem because all the rivers originate from Nepal. Another solution lies in linking the Kamala and the

Bagmati rivers to make them join the Ganga. That would be the permanent solution to the problem. Moreover, Rs. 294 crores have been provided for raising, erosion and also for repairing embankments and desalting the Gandak basin. There are other similar schemes for future. A meeting was held on that subject in the Vigyan Bhawan on 2nd and 3rd instances in which Chief Secretaries and Irrigation Secretaries of all States were called. Its office will be shortly opened. That will not take much time. Background is being created to hold dialogues to implement such schemes.

Moreover, Brahmaputra river causes havoc in the flood prone areas of Assam, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. That point is also under active consideration.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: What negotiation is being held with the Government of Bhutan in regard to launching various projects on the rivers originating from Bhutan?

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: During his visit to the flood affected States of Assam and Bihar the Prime Minister had announced the setting up of a task force to look into the flood management. That committee would submit its report. Therefore action would be taken thereon. The scourge of floods is a national as well as international problem so we should consider it seriously. Besides, we shall have to take up immediate and far reaching relief measures. So far as immediate relief measures are concerned, repair of damaged embankments is a priority. Management of floods will pave way for the management of drought. Both are inter linked. After holding dialogue with Nepal assent has been given to prepare a detailed project report for constructing a dam on Saptkosi.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: By when that will be prepared. You should give some time schedule.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: The detailed project report in regard to construction of high dam on Saptkosi in Nepal would be prepared in 30 months. Thereafter, further action would be taken. Our officers have gone there to set up the office.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: You are telling about Bihar, but you should also tell if you want to set up project on the rivers originating from Bodoland region and Assam.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: If any State of the country is flood affected or in the grip of drought,

the Government's would make efforts to find out a comprehensive solution taking everything into consideration. Floods and drought both cause devastation and create havoc in the country. So both things will be considered to see how better water management can be ensured in drought affected areas. If dams check-dams, are constructed and canals are cleansed, then better water management can be ensured. Ground water level management should also be improved. If ponds, lift-irrigation and other similar schemes are well managed then fields in drought affected areas can be irrigated.

Sir, farmers are the backbone of this country. It is our duty to provide proper facilities and resources to farmers. Moreover, it is our pious duty to find out a permanent solution to the problem of floods and drought. We can work out a solution in a better manner by coordinating with State Government and thus regional imbalance would be removed.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, your contribution is also there.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, our friends from Assam have also put some questions. They have given their questions in writing. So, I would like to reply to their questions also.

One of the questions is about their demand of Rs. 6 crores. I have explained as to how funds can be given to them. We will look into it as to whether it can be given through the CRF or the NCCF, the planning and other things. We will look into it as to what can be done.

The second question is about disaster management and whether it can be improved or not. Yes, it can be improved.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: In the headquarters of flood-prone districts, a disaster management team should be maintained. It is because everybody cannot rush from Delhi with a helicopter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will explain that point. The disaster management is mainly looked after or done by the State Government. Now, the Central Government is helping them. As a matter of fact, we have asked all the State Governments to create machinery for helping the people. They shall have to prepare the policies, they shall have to prepare the laws and especially the mechanism for helping the people. They shall have to

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

earmark the funds which can be used for the purpose and they shall have to have the communication system. They should get the information and put it on the network. ...*(Interruptions)* Then they get the information. My friend wants to know as to what we are doing for all these purposes. We are doing the same thing at the national level for connecting the Union Government with the State Government. After the State Government creates this agency, they will go to the districts. ...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government will help the State Governments and the State Governments will go to the districts and beyond the districts also. This concept of disaster management is completely new. We are putting it in place and are trying to create things like policies, law, machinery and communication facilities. Your suggestion is really a very good suggestion. District planning, district disaster management and district implementation have to be done. In some States, district planning has started but district disaster management has not started. We are leaving it to the State Governments to do it. This is something which has to be done through the agencies of the State Government. From here, we are helping them with funds. We are helping them with foodgrains and we are helping with aircraft, medicines and meteorological information. We are helping them with communication system. They shall have to do it.

Your idea is a good idea. We have suggested it to the State Governments also. At this point of time, we have gone up to the State level, and beyond the State level, we have to go to the district level and that has to be implemented.

My friend from Bodoland is now worried about the people living in the Bodoland and that they are discriminated against. If something of this nature is happening, we will certainly look into it. We have a monitoring agency. That monitoring agency can go to the State Government and can go to Bodoland also and find out whether the foodgrains given to the people living there is less than the foodgrains given to others. If that kind of a thing is happening and if it is there, we can take corrective steps.

Now, it is not possible for us to explain all these things because if I have to go to each point, then it becomes very difficult. You have made so many good points and, of course, all of you have made good points. We have noted them down. The record is there and we will act upon them. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, I have a query to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has explained everything in detail.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have yet not got the reply of one of my questions. More than 200 villages have been immersed under flood waters in the two assembly segments under my Parliamentary constituency namely Sarbhog and Bhawanipur. This is due to Beki river which originates from Bhutan. It abandoned its original course and created another course at left bank. Due to the new course of that river the entire water of the river is flowing eastward and more than 500 villages are affected. So we want to know about the steps the Government has taken to save those villages. There has been a discrimination in the distribution of relief material. The Assam Government has declared to provide 600 grams food grains per person per day, but only 300 grams or at some places 200 grams of food grains are being provided after three four days.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: To satisfy him, I would like to tell that I have taken note of it. If he has further information, he can give it to me. I will speak to the State Government and I will help him to the extent possible.

As far as the discrimination is concerned, we have a machinery to look into it and we will ask that machinery to see and look into it. As regards the names which you have mentioned, they can talk to me privately and I will get this done. I will pass on instructions to the officers to help the State.

18.36 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

(i) Situation arising out of shortage of power in the country—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to express my gratitude towards Shri Prabodh Panda for raising an important issue relating to power crisis in today's discussion under rule 193. Nothing is possible without power. Power has an

important role to play at national as well as international level, particularly in a poor country like India where nothing could take place without electricity. If you want to remove unemployment, you need electricity. We need power to save ourselves and the country from the wrath of floods and famine. Power is also needed for the upliftment of the country. There is utility and importance of power at every step. This is an issue of national importance.

Sir, today several Hon. Members have expressed their sentiments regarding this issue and apprised the Hon. Minister of some of their important suggestions through the chair. In view of its importance I request the Hon. Minister to hold discussion as to how we could maximize power generation. The Government has fixed a target to generate 46,000 megawatts of power during the Ninth Five Year Plan. But I am sorry to say that this target was subsequently reduced to 20,000 megawatts. Similarly, there is an apprehension, as has been stated by Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, to achieve the target of 45,000 MW of Power generation during the 10th Plan period. Shri Ram Gopal Yadav has stated that the target achieved by the Government in the last two years is around 7,000 MW. The country cannot make any headway, the way the Government is generating electricity and determining the target. In this way they cannot achieve its target. I would specially like to know from the Government as to what is their power generation capacity, transmission capacity and distribution capacity. It is the above three factors which determine how much power is generated, distributed and ultimately how much power reaches the consumer. The Government can not achieve its target of providing power to the poor man and in each and every village unless they formulate policy on the matter. Hon'ble Minister has assured to provide electricity to 7.8 crore rural folks upto 2009. The Government have stated that they have provided electricity in 5,14,545 villages out of total 5,87,258 villages of the country. But it seems that it is only on papers.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you also belong to an interior part of Orissa where poor village people live. Among them Jharkhand is one such State where 90-95% villages are deprived of this facility. Eighty to eighty five percent villages of Orissa and U.P. are without electricity. In spite of this fact we say that we will fulfill the dream of villages. Fifty-seven years of independence are good for nothing to us if we have failed to provide electricity to poor man

in villages. It seems that the village folks have not tasted the fruit of the independence and the dream of our ancestors, who sacrificed their lives to get this country free of shackles, could not be realized. You can not realize the dream of poor unless the development of the villages take place. The main objective behind gaining independence could not be achieved. The fruits of independence have been tasted by limited sections of the society while the poor main in villages is still deprived of it.

I would like to draw your attention particularly towards rural electrification. Several Hon. Members have held discussions about hydel power. This is an easy way out. But the present system of thermal power production, as has been cautioned by Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, is causing harm to the environment. At the same time per unit cost of power generation is projected at about three rupees whereas I would like to tell you that the per unit cost of hydel power generation is just 25 paise which will be convenient for poor people in a country like India. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as to why does he not ponder over it? Whether the Government has taken any action to fulfill the commitment made by the U.P.A. Government of providing electricity in every village and making it affordable for poor. Hon'ble Prime Minister also thinks on the same lines of providing electricity in every village and bringing it within the reach of poor farmers. That is not possible merely by lip service. For that concrete action needs to be taken with firm resolve. Particularly, attention should be paid towards generating hydel power by making investment for the purpose.

I would like to give a small example in this regard. There are several States in North India where there is plenty of water. These States are facing the problem of floods. Just we were discussing on the issue of floods. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam.
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind-up now.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am the first Speaker on behalf of the RJD. Please allow me to submit my views.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in two minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot conclude in two minutes. Therefore give me five minutes time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, you conclude in five minutes. Several hon. Members are to speak on this subject. If all the hon. Members take time like this, it will consume a lot of time. Therefore, kindly be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important subject. Therefore, allow as much time as it needs and kindly accommodate all the hon. Members. Several States of North India like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Himachal Pradesh etc. located in the Himalayan range and water is available in abundance there. I want to know as to why hydel power projects are not being constructed there. I request him to kindly make available funds there for the purpose and besides this, the rivers which originate in Nepal and enter into our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is lack of quorum in the House. When no one wants to sit on the treasury benches then why should the House run without quorum? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two major parties. It is the compulsion of the Hon. Minister, the worthy friend of the Congress party since this is related to the department attached to his ministry Shri Jai Prakash Narain is also one of our dear friends. Barring these three, no other member of the Congress party is present in the House Shri Madhusudan Mistry is sitting with us. The BJP is the main opposition party. Hon. Members are also not present. ...*(Interruptions)* This is an important issue. There is lack of quorum

despite the seriousness of the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have agreed to sit upto 7.00 pm.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: It is alright that it was decided to sit upto 7.00 p.m. But how can we sit without quorum? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government should press for quorum, only then the discussion could be carried on. How the House could run without quorum? ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have point of order. There is lack of quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there is no quorum in the House, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow the 18th August, 2004 at 11 a.m.

18.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday August 18, 2004/Sravana 27, 1926 (Saka)

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to the Starred Questions

Names	Question No.
Shri Baitha, Kailash	302,
Shri Chandel, Suresh	315,
Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	306,
Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	304,
Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	309,
Shri Kumar, Nikhil	302,
Shri Kumar, Shailendra	314,
Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	312,
Smt. Madhavaraj, Manorama	310,
Shri Mane, Nivedita	309
Shri Meghwal, Kailash	313,
Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	316,
Shri Nayak, Ananta	303,
Shri Oram, Jua	311,
Shri Panda, Prabodh	320,
Smt. Purandeswari, D.	307,
Shri Rajender Kumar	312,
Shri Rajendran, P.	318,
Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	308,
Shri Rao, K.S.	313,
Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	321,
Shri Rathod, Haribhau	317,
Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	305,
Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	319,
Smt. Shukla, Karuna	307,
Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	318,
Shri Singh, Dushyant	305,
Shri Singh, Mohan	311,
Shri Singh, Sitaram	306,

Shri Singh, Uday	304,
Shri Subba, M.K.	310,
Shri Thummar, V.K.	316,
Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	317,
Shri Yadav, Devendra Prasad	319,
Shri Yerrannaaidu, Kinjarapu	320,

Member wise Index to the Unstarred Questions

Names	Question No.
Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	2762,
Shri Adsul, Anandrao V.	2700, 2736, 2768, 2800, 2888
Shri Ahamad, Atiq	2856,
Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	2744,
Shri Appadurai, M.	2705, 2798,
Shri Athawale, Ramdas Bandu	2730,
Shri Baitha, Kailash	2794, 2830, 2861,
Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	2706, 2799, 2895,
Dr. Barq, Shafiqur Rahman	2897,
Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	2756, 2895,
Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	2729, 2844,
Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	2748, 2832,
Shri Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	2780,
Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	2717,
Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra	2699,
Shri Bose, Subrata	2713,
Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	2716, 2805,
Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	2895,
Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	2765,
Shri Charenamei, Mani	2686,
Shri Chatterjee, Santasri	2733,
Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2691, 2819,

Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	2813,	Shri Joshi, Kailash	2687, 2797,
Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	2741,	Shri Kamat, Gurudas	2724, 2816, 2830, 2872,
Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	2790, 2809, 2864, 2894,	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2830, 2836, 2895,
Shri Churchill, Alemao	2784,	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	2703,
Shri Darbar, Chhatar Singh	2836,	Shri Khan, Sunil	2740, 2826,
Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2834,	Shri Khandelwal, Vijay Kumar	2830,
Shri Deo, Bikram Keshari	2766, 2846,	Shri Khanna, Avinash Rai	2704,
Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	2691,	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	2690, 2795, 2830, 2862, 2901,
Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	2736,	Shri Kol, Lal Chandra	2761,
Shri Dubey, Chandra Sekhar	2707, 2803, 2867, 2885, 2904,	Dr. Koya, P.P.	2773, 2850,
Shri Gadakh, Tukaram Gangadhar	2736,	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	2722, 2834, 2877, 2890, 2904,
Shri Gaikwad, Eknath M.	2736,	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	2694, 2804, 2884, 2902
Shri Gamang, Giridhar	2708, 2802, 2895,	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	2809, 2868,
Shri Gangwar, Santosh	2711, 2833, 2878,	Shri Kumar, Nitish	2747, 2831,
Shri Gao, Tapir	2685, 2828, 2876, 2895,	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	2824,
Shri Gehlot, Thawarchand	2730, 2751,	Shri Kunnur, Manjunath	2763, 2842,
Shri Gohain, Rajen	2715, 2857,	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	2827,
Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	2758, 2895,	Smt. Madhavaraj, Manorama	2817,
Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash	2895,	Shri Mahajan, Y.G.	2689, 2735,
Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	2697,	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	2692,
Shri Harsha Kumar, G.V.	2820,	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	2695,
Shri Hassan, Munawar	2764, 2769,	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	2718,
Shri Hussain, Anwar	2710, 2859,	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	2698, 2801, 2889,
Dr. Jagannath, M.	2755, 2839, 2882,	Shri Mandlik, S.D.	2735, 2783, 2834, 2877,
Smt. Jayaprada	2730, 2831,	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	2786, 2815,
Shri Jena, Mohan	2782,	Shri Mamdi, Sudam	2776, 2852,
Shri Jha, Raghunath	2684, 2807, 2865, 2893, 2906,	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	2789, 2866, 2900, 2907,

Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	2745, 2895,	Shri Rai, Nakul Das	2735, 2760,
Shri Mehta, Bhuvaneshwar Prasad	2785,		2829, 2841,
Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	2851,		2900,
Shri Mistry, Madhusudan	2767,	Shri Rajender Kumar	2735, 2755,
Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	2731,		2820, 2874,
Shri Mohd, Shahid	2764, 2781,	Prof. Ramadass, M.	2727,
	2856,	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	2814, 2871,
Shri Mohd, Mukeem	2738, 2764,		2895,
	2855,	Shri Rana, Kashiram	2692, 2738,
Shri Moorthy, A.K.	2693, 2792,		2749, 2759,
Ms. Mufti, Mehbooba	2737, 2821,	Shri Rao, K.S.	2823, 2875,
Shri Murmu, Hemlal	2738,	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	2719, 2750,
Shri Murmu, Rupchand	2688, 2811,		2768, 2847,
Shri Nayak, Ananta	2810, 2869,	Shri Rao. D. Vittal	2726, 2851,
Shri Oram, Jual	2818, 2873,	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	2689, 2895,
	2896,	Shri Rawat, Dhansingh	2844,
Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2696, 2793,	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	2701,
	2814,	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	2692,
Shri Panda, Brahmananda	2774,	Shri Sahu, Chandra Sekhar	2812,
Shri Panda, Prabodh	2843, 2883,	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	2768, 2777,
Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	2754, 2838,		2841,
Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	2683,	Shri Saroj, D.P.	2742,
Shri Paswan, Ram Chandra	2787,	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2845, 2847,
Shri Patel, Dinsha	2759, 2840		2895,
Smt. Pateriya, Neeta	2723, 2897,	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	2743,
Shri Patil, Prakash Babu V.	2728, 2736,	Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	2692, 2738,
	2808,		2757, 2840,
Shri Pingle, Devidas	2752, 2835,	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	2714, 2837,
	2880, 2899,	Dr. Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram	2709, 2770,
Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav	2732, 2735,		2904,
	2834, 2877,	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	2753,
Shri Prasad, Harikewal	2745,	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	2808, 2879,
Smt. Purandeswari, D.	2788, 2881,		2898, 2905,
Shri Radhakrishnan, Varkala	2779, 2854,	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	2717,
		Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	2830,
		Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	2841,

Shri Singh, Ajit Kumar	2725,	Shri Swain, Kharabela	2768,
Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	2738, 2757,	Shri Swamy, G. Venkat	2721,
Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	2772, 2883,	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	2759, 2851,
Shri Singh, Dushyant	2811, 2870,	Shri Thomas, P.C.	2717, 2858,
Shri Singh, Ganesh	2702,	Shri Thummar, V.K.	2739, 2825,
Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	2786,	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	2834, 2877,
Shri Singh, Kunwar Manvendra	27778, 2853,	Shri Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	2735,
Shri Singh, Mohan	2806,	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2692, 2759, 2775,
Shri Singh, Prabhunath	2682, 2734, 2796, 2796, 2863, 2892,	Shri Veerendrakumar, M.P.	2750,
Smt. Singh, Pratibha	2771, 2786, 2849, 2887, 2903,	Shri Verma, Rajesh	2715,
Shri Singh, Sitaram	2822,	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	2720, 2755, 2829, 2877, 2897,
Shri Singh, Sugrib	2770, 2848, 2870, 2886,	Smt. Verma, Usha	2755,
Shri Singh Uday	2894,	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	2692, 2775,
Shri Subba, M.K.	2791, 2860, 2891,	Shri Yadav, Paras Nath	2824,
Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	2730,	Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal	2742, 2749,
Shri Surendran, Chengara	2746,	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	2882, 2883,
		Shri Yogi, Aditya Nath	2895,
		Shri Zahedi, Mahboob	2712,

ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Chemicals and Fertilizers	305, 308, 313, 316
Development of North Eastern Region	
Home Affairs	304, 307, 310, 311, 317, 318, 321
Human Resource Development	302, 306, 314
Non-Conventional Energy Sources	
Parliamentary Affairs	
Power	309, 312, 315, 319, 320
Steel	
Tribal Affairs	303
Urban Development	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred List to Questions

Chemicals and Fertilizers	2726, 2732, 2749, 2752, 2764, 2769, 2774, 2780, 2781, 2787, 2797, 2804, 2822, 2824, 2831, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2864, 2871, 2887, 2901,
Development of North Eastern Region	2699, 2891,
Home Affairs	2683, 2686, 2704, 2709, 2710, 2715, 2717, 2718, 2720, 2721, 2727, 2733, 2735, 2736, 2742, 2744, 2745, 2753, 2758, 2867, 2773, 2776, 2779, 2784, 2788, 2805, 2809, 2813, 2817, 2820, 2829, 2833, 2835, 2840, 2841, 2845, 2849, 2850, 2857, 2859, 2868, 2874, 2882, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2897, 2900, 2903, 2905, 2907,
Human Resource Development	2691, 2694, 2696, 2697, 2701, 2702, 2705, 2706, 2723, 2728, 2729, 2746, 2747, 2755, 2761, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2777, 2778, 2792, 2794, 2795, 2798, 2799, 2814, 2825, 2826, 2830, 2834, 2836, 2842, 2843, 2847, 2851, 2858, 2861, 2862, 2870, 2878, 2879, 2883, 2884, 2886, 2894, 2902, 2904,
Non-Conventional Energy Sources	2700, 2739, 2741, 2762, 2839, 2898,
Parliamentary Affairs	
Power	2731, 2737, 2740, 2743, 2756, 2760, 2786, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2800, 2819, 2821, 2827, 2848, 2866, 2876, 2877, 2895
Steel	2707, 2719, 2725, 2782, 2785, 2806, 2811, 2818, 2873, 2885, 2896,
Tribal Affairs	2685, 2688, 2690, 2698, 2703, 2708, 2716, 2750, 2759, 2771, 2801, 2802, 2844, 2846, 2846, 2860, 2869, 2899,
Urban Development	2682, 2689, 2792, 2695, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2722, 2730, 2734, 2738, 2748, 2750, 2754, 2757, 2775, 2783, 2796, 2808, 2812, 2815, 2816, 2823, 2832, 2837, 2838, 2852, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2875, 2880, 2881, 2889, 2893, 2906,
<i>Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation</i>	2684, 2693, 2724, 2751, 2766, 2793, 2803, 2807, 2810, 2828, 2853, 2872,

© 2004 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Eleventh Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
