

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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

Acc. No. 9

Dated..... 25/12/05

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra

Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Anand B. Kulkarni

Joint Secretary

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. V, Third Session, 2004/1926 (Saka)
No. 10, Tuesday, December 14, 2004/Agrahayana 23, 1926 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 181-184	1-30
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 185-200	30-122
Unstarred Question Nos. 2044-2273	122-518
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER	
Launching of Dedicated Satelite Channels for both the Houses of Parliament	519
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	519-528
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	528-529
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
Fifth to Tenth Reports	529-530
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 23, DATED 6TH JULY, 2004 RE: SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN AND GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY	
Shri Arjun Singh	530-544
CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
Situation arising out of the Steep fall in prices of coffee, tea, pepper, vanilla, cardamom and arecanut owing to the free trade agreements with the neighbouring countries and steps taken by the Govt. in regard thereto	546-566
Shri P.C. Thomas	546
Shri Kamal Nath	546-553
Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar	553-556
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	556-557
Shri K. Francis George	557-559
Shrimati Tejaswini Seeramesh	559-566
SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS	
(i) Re: Problems being faced by the domestic Vanaspati industry in the Eastern Region due to duty free import under the Indo-Nepal Treaty	569-570
(ii) Re: Non-Payment of Crop Insurance dues to the farmers of Karnataka	575-576

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Rail Accident at Jalandhar-Pathankot Section in Ferozpur Division of Northern Railway

Shri Lalu Prasad 579-580

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 580-589

(i) Need to take appropriate measures for promoting the salt industry in Tamil Nadu

Shri R. Dhanuskodi Athithan 580-581

(ii) Need to devise an employment package in Central and Paramilitary services for the youth of terrorist affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir

Shri Madan Lal Sharma 581-582

(iii) Need to accord clearance to the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementing the Polovaram and Pulichintala irrigation projects which envisage linking the Godavari and Krishna Rivers

Shri K.S. Rao 582

(iv) Need to accord the status of 'Nagar Palika' to the Cantonment Board at Ranikhet, Uttranchal

Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda' 583

(v) Need to amend laws relating to forests for enabling setting up of industries and irrigation facilities in the tribal areas of Chandrapur and Gadachiroli districts of Maharashtra

Shri Hansraj G. Ahir 583-584

(vi) Need to increase the support price for 'Narma Cotton' with a view to protect the interests of cotton growers of Sriganganagar, Rajasthan

Shri Nihal Chand 584-585

(vii) Need to ensure that people of Talcher tehsil in Orissa receive uniform rate of compensation accruing due to acquisition of land for setting up Koniha Open Cast Project

Shri Dharmendra Pradhan 585

(viii) Need to bring forward a Bill providing for assured employment on compassionate grounds to the wards of Central Government employees dying in harness

Shri P. Rajendran 585-586

(ix) Need to develop the air strip at Shravasti in U.P. into an aerodrome for promoting tourism in the area

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh 586

(x) Need to modernise and utilise the unused Defence airport at Gopalganj, Bihar

Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu Yadav 587

(xi) Need to undertake drought relief measures in Vellore district, Tamil Nadu

Shri D. Venugopal 587-588

(xii) Need to set-up an agro-based industry in Parbhani Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

Shri Tukaram Ganpat Rao Renge Patil 588

(xiii) Need to take appropriate measures to improve the living conditions of *Beedi* workers in Jharkhand
Shri Furkan Ansari 588-589

(xiv) Need to re-name the Madurai Airport as 'Mathuramalingam Thevar Airport'
Shri Subrata Bose 589

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Internal Security in the Country 589-624
Shri Shiraj V. Patil 589-604
622-624

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ORDINANCE

AND

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL

Motion to Consider 624-678
Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda' 624-625
Shri Arjun Singh 625
Shri Madhusudan Mistry 637-644
Dr. Sebastian Paul 644-648
Shri Mohan Singh 648-650
Shri Vijoy Krishna 650-652
Shri Sushil Kumar Modi 652-660
Shri R.L. Jalappa 660-663
Shri Ilyas Azmi 663-667
Prof. K.M. Kader Mohideen 668-669
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete 670-674
Shri Ramji Lal Suman 675-678

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred List of Questions 679-680
Member-wise Index to Unstarred List of Questions 680-686

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred List of Questions 687-688
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred List of Questions 687-688

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER

Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

Shri Giridhar 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

Shri G.C. Malhotra

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 14, 2004/Agrahayana 23, 1926
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
(SHRI VARAKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra,
Q. No. 181.

[English]

Activities of Pakistani and Bangladeshi Nationals

+

*181. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of infiltrators crossed at various points along Indian Borders during 2004;

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

(c) the number of illegal migrants from various countries living in various States handed over to BSF for their deportation;

(d) the number of such migrants who have been accepted by various countries;

(e) the number of Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals arrested in Delhi during 2004 till date and the charges under which they have been arrested;

(f) whether the Government propose to enact a fresh Act in place of IMDT;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to check the infiltration and to deport infiltrators from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (h)
A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. As this activity takes place clandestinely, no specific details are available about the magnitude of the illegal immigration to India.

(c) and (d) It has not been possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the exact number of illegal migrants from various countries living in various States. As and when illegal immigrants are detected, they are deported under the laid down procedure. During 2004 (uptil June 30, 2004), 11285 foreigners were deported to their respective countries.

(e) 13 Pakistani and 127 Bangladeshi nationals have been arrested in Delhi in 2004 (uptil November 30, 2004). The Pakistani nationals have been arrested under Officials Secrets Act and under various sections of IPC. The Bangladeshi Nationals have been arrested mainly for dacoity, robbery, burglary, murder and under NDPS Act, Foreigner's Act and Arms Act.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) The following steps have been taken to check infiltration from across the border :—

(i) fencing and Flood-lighting along borders;

(ii) round the clock surveillance of the border by patrolling, both day and night, operations and nakas/ambushes;

(iii) conduct of special operation;

(iv) plugging of riverine/creek gaps with improvised fence;

(v) upgradation of intelligence network;

(vi) use of night vision devices;

(vii) establishment of floating BOPs; and

(viii) modernization of Border Guarding Forces.

The powers available to Central Government under the Foreigners Act to identify, detect and deport illegal migrants/foreigners residing in various parts of the country have been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. As regards the State of Assam, detection of illegal migrants is done under the provisions of Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983. The Central Government has also prescribed a special procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshis.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to the question, hon. Minister has stated, —'As this activity takes place clandestinely,' I would like to submit that for those Pakistanis who come here on valid visa or Indians who visit Pakistan on visa have to visit the nearest police station everyday to inform about their whereabouts as per the rules. Whether it is correct that over one lakh Pakistani nationals, who came here on visa did not return and went into hiding or got involved in the activities of ISI, have managed to get ration cards here and have also become voters and have started indulging in criminal activities here?

11.06 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The immigrants who came here on valid documents did not return to their native country. What action is being taken to deport them. What is the present position in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Hon. Speaker Sir, there are three types of illegal immigrations. Amongst them, one is, those who came with valid documents, like valid visas, etc. but have over stayed. For that purpose, the Central Government is now issuing orders to all the State Governments to identify those persons who are having valid visas but have overstayed. They have to be identified and have to be deported to their respective countries.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: What is the number?

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: We cannot fix the number now.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: How many of those who have come with valid visas overstayed? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Put a second supplementary.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The Government must be having information as to how many people came and how many did not return?

[English]

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: They came with valid visas and have overstayed. The State Governments have been asked to identify the persons who came here with valid visas and have overstayed. We are identifying them and then we will be deporting them. that is all.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I have asked as to how many people came and how many did not return, how many out of them were detected and what action has been taken against them us reply has not been given. Earlier it was proposed that a national register of citizens would be maintained because our country has become a haven for such people. About two and half crore Bangladeshis are residing here. People from Pakistan are also coming and overstaying here. In addition to that, people from other countries are also coming and residing here but we do not maintain any national register of citizens. Whether the Government would consider the proposal of maintaining a national register of citizens in this country and the number of people living here be identified so that immigrants could be identified? Whether the Government propose to maintain such national register of citizens and issue multi purpose identity card to every citizen and if not then what are the reasons for this?

[English]

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the powers available with the Central Government, under the Foreigners Act, to identify, detect and deport illegal migrants, foreigners residing in various parts of the country have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

As regards the State of Assam, detection of illegal migrants is done under the provisions of the IMDT Act. According to this, the State Government would send details of residential addresses, etc. as claimed by the suspected persons to the Central Government, regarding the Bangladeshi issue, for verification. This has to be reported within 30 days. During this period of 30 days, the competent authority will ensure ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete and then you can make your comment.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: The Union Government or the Home Ministry requests the State Government to identify the persons who have overstayed. All the State Governments have to give this information. Then we will know the position.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister, do you have the information he has sought? Otherwise, you say you want notice.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I have asked as to whether the Government intend or not? [English] I am not asking for statistics. [Translation] Whether they intend to maintain a national register of citizens?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): In response to your question as to whether the Government intend to issue identity cards and maintain register, I would like to inform that we are considering this issue. Process is still on. Some pilot projects in this regard are under consideration.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the action being taken by the Government to deport all such illegal immigrants or infiltrators who are in lakhs in our country is very slow as has been obvious from the reply that about 11,000 people have been deported by the end of June. For example, in reply to a question it was told in 2003 that about 26 lakh 796 foreign nationals have been deported. I would like to know as to what steps the Government propose to take to deport illegal immigrants out of the country as early as possible? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the issue of migrants residing here and the problem of infiltration and the manner in which it is to be checked was raised in the meeting between the authorities of BSF and Bangladesh Rifles held in September. I would also like to know as to how much progress has so far been made in regard to the barbed wire fencing of 254 km. stretch along the Gujarat border. The Government is very slow in taking action in this regard. I would like to know whether this issue was raised during the meeting between the authorities of BSF and Bangladesh Rifles held in September and what steps the Government propose to take to deport those illegal migrants residing here?

[English]

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: As far as this issue is concerned, those who are illegally staying here have to be identified by the State Governments. We request the State Governments to do this. Then, my learned friend has informed us that about more than a lakh of persons are staying illegally. Those figures are available with the Home Department. But, we can say how many persons we can deport. The number would be a thousand and odd. We have given you that number too. So, we are searching everybody. We are trying to deport those who are illegally staying here.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I am talking about middle of September....*(Interruptions)* That is a valid point....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there has been a full-fledged discussion. The hon. Minister will reply today.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The reply is so casual on this important issue....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure, in his reply also, he will address all these important issues which you have raised. Shri Malhotra, these issues were very forcefully raised yesterday. I am sure he will reply.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether is a fact that *bona fide* Indian citizens coming over to Delhi from Assam in search of livelihood, especially from my constituency, are being harassed, and some of them are deported to Bangladesh. What actions have been taken by the Government in respect of a specific complaint lodged by me with the hon. Minister four months ago of deportation of 7 Indians to Bangladesh?

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the information available to us, no person has been harassed from Assam. Those who have been identified that they are Bangladeshis will have to be deported there only. How can we allow them to stay here? So, we have deported them....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There will be no further question. You cannot go on putting questions until you are satisfied. This habit should be given up.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that genuine Bengali-speaking people belonging to West Bengal and some adjacent States are being continuously harassed, particularly those who are engaged in jewellery in Maharashtra and in the informal sector in Delhi. We approached the Indian Government that something must be done. They are being harassed only because they are Bengali speaking people. They belong to West Bengal and some of them belong to Assam. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government can

take any concrete steps to protect genuine Bengali-Speaking people belonging to West Bengal who have gone to other States for their occupations, particularly jewellery and in the informal sector.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: The Government is taking concrete steps to establish that if those Bengali-speaking people have their own identity cards, why should the Government harass them and ask them to go away? They can have so many identity cards. They can show their ration card....(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Which identity cards? Are you referring to MP's certificate?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What has been said is this. Is any protection being given to them? According to him, they are protected.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: There is a procedure laid down. There is the Foreigners Act. There is another Act which is applicable in Assam. That procedure is followed. Moreover, whenever the discussions take place between the officers of the Union Government and the State Government, this issue is also discussed. If information is received by any officer, that information is sent to the State where the person is supposed to be living. After verifying the facts, action is taken. This procedure itself provides a protection.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: I have a specific question to the hon. Minister. It has been informed to the Apex court by the Assam Government as well as by the Government of India that IMDT Act, 1983 is a discriminatory law. As long as IMDT Act is there, illegal migrants cannot be identified. The last Government also took some initiative under the Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee to take the views of different organisations from the district of Assam about the difficulties. On the other hand, also recently a Judge of Foreigners Tribunal in Assam had confessed that IMDT Act was hampering the process of detecting the illegal foreigners living in Assam. Under these circumstances, considering the situation

in the country, and also for the protection of the sovereignty and national interest, what measures will be taken up by the present Government to repeal this IMDT Act?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have seen on the floor of the House that there are two trends. One trend is that these people should be deported as easily as possible. The second trend is that those who are Bengali-speaking people from West Bengal should not be harassed. So, these laws are there to find out who is the person coming from Bangladesh, and who has to be deported. The previous Government had taken a decision to withdraw the law, to repeal the law. This Government has changed that decision and we think that the law should be there on the Statute Book. Why should it be there on the Statute Book? It is because under this law, it is necessary for the Government to prove that the person who has to be deported has come from the neighbouring country. Under the previous law, it is not necessary. It is for that person to prove that he belongs to this country. That is the difference between the two. Moreover, the matter has been before the court. I think, you have referred to some *obiter dicta* on the decision given. That is not the decision given and that is not the decision which has reached us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems either I have failed to comprehend the reply of the Minister in view of the two and a half years' rule or he could not communicate the things properly? Under the provision of the Illegal Migrants Detection Tribunal Act, 1983 (IMDT) if a person infiltrates into Assam the individual reporting about that particular infiltrator will have to prove and substantiate his report. You have stated that the person who has infiltrated illegally shall himself/herself have to prove that he or she has or hasn't infiltrated?...(*Interruptions*) The experience of the Government has been that it is impossible to identify and deport a person under this act and send

him back to Bangladesh. [*English*] I am talking about the illegal migrants. [*Translation*] I would like to clarify in this regard that the Government are not serious in this matter and they are in favour of it so that political mileage can be derived from this....(*Interruptions*) It is clear that nobody can be deported out of the country under this act. I would like to know from the Government as to how many people have been deported under the act during the last five years and how many infiltrators have been deported to Bangladesh under IMDT Act. I request the hon. Minister to provide us the total figure.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is the difference of attitude. You are in favour of deporting those Bangla speaking people without proving or establishing their antecedents, whereas we are against it and some hon. Members present here have also expressed the same view.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No cross talks. No interruptions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I am talking about illegal migrants not about those who speak Bangla. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Hon. Minister is replying and you are interrupting. It cannot be allowed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a tribunal has been constituted under IDMT Act which establishes the antecedents of the people and deport them. It is not done through any executive order. We have tried to do justice here. We are here to do justice and not to inflict injustice because this is the land of the rule of law.

[*English*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, answer to my question has not come. I have asked about the figures. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I go to next Question. Q. No. 182—Tukaram Ganpatrao Renge Patil.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Harinji, you may draw your conclusion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: One of the member from your party wants to raise an important point.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not fair. I have already called your colleague. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. You go on talking. You are wasting your breath. Nothing is being recorded.

Dr. Sarma, you should appreciate that there was a full-fledged discussion on the internal security in the country. All these have been raised and the hon. Minister would reply to the discussion today.

Now, Q. No. 182.

[Translation]

National Mission for Energy Conservation

*182. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch a national mission for energy conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be launched; and

*Not recorded.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India is launching a National Campaign on Energy conservation on the 14th December, 2004, the National Energy Conservation Day. The National Campaign has been planned to focus on the creation of public awareness and understanding of the significance of energy conservation and to urge people of the country to be part of the energy conservation drive by optimizing the use of energy.

The national campaign targets the following sectors:—

- Domestic Sector
- Commercial Sector
- Agriculture Sector
- Industrial Sector
- Government Buildings including hospitals
- Public Sector Units and
- Educational Institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, national campaign on energy conservation is being launched today and this campaign will cover 7 areas. I would like to know from the Government as to what action they propose to take to conserve energy in these areas?

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a happy coincidence that today is the National Energy Conservation Day. At about 9.30 a.m., the Hon. Prime Minister has already launched the Campaign spreading over the entire year 2005, and the

Campaign will continue beyond that too. The nature of the Campaign would consist of conducting seminars, workshops, demonstration centres, advertisements, TV programmes, national debates, painting competitions, essay competitions, award schemes and other schemes which will reach the very basic life of every individual in the country who consumes electricity.

Sir, it is paradoxical that the nations which are energy-starved, which have energy shortage, consumes energy very inefficiently whereas the nations which have surplus power use energy in an efficient manner. In India, we have average electricity shortage of six to seven per cent. Peaking shortage is 10 to 11 per cent. From the random studies conducted by reputed institutions, it is estimated that 23 per cent of energy could be saved.

That means, 25,000 megawatts could be saved, if 23 per cent of energy can be saved. Therefore, the importance of energy saving is so great that throughout the year of 2005, we would like to see that this message is spread. I particularly appeal to all Members here that in their constituencies and in the institutions in their constituencies, they make people at large do spread this message. One per cent of saving of energy means, saving of 1,140 megawatts. In terms of investment, one per cent comes to Rs. 4,500 crore. Therefore, the importance is very much felt. The Ministry of Power has taken it seriously. I would appeal to all of you also to take it as such in your constituencies.

[Translation]

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has informed about some programmes for conservation of energy under the national campaign but he has not made any mention as to how the huge losses or the distribution losses can be checked or reduced? I would like to know as to what steps the Government are contemplating to minimize the distribution losses under the aforesaid national campaign?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about the distribution loss.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: He has asked about conservation of energy. That is only confined to this question. But transmission and distribution are the weakest links of our power sector. Now, the Government of India, particularly the new Government in its mandate given to the State Governments states that within five years, every rural house is to be electrified, that is, by 2009. We have already redrawn our strategy and plan for that. In the case of his question, it is confined only to transmission loss and distribution loss. He can give me a separate question. I will answer that.

MR. SPEAKER: You give another notice and you will get another question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one practice or a condition in the various electricity tariffs that works as a disincentive for conservation of electricity is the levy of minimum charges irrespective of the number of units of electricity consumed, particularly in the case of domestic consumers. I would like to know whether the Government would advise the various State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to do away with the levy of minimum charges. It is because if that provision is there, people tend to use electricity at least to that extent, and in the process we waste electricity rather than saving it.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not really arise out of this Question. It does not relate to this Question. You have put it intelligently.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is related to conservation of electricity.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: This is concerning the Regulatory Commission. That is in their domain. ...*(Interruptions)* I think the Rural Electricity Supply Policy will take care of this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has answered it.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: The Government of India has passed the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how many States are implementing or following the Electricity Regulation Act.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: As per the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, the Ministry of Power has already set up a Bureau of Energy Efficiency. In the month of August, 2002, a National Action Plan has already been drawn. For energy conservation, particularly in industry, the industrial units, which consume a large amount of electricity, such as aluminium, cement, chloro-alkali, fertiliser, etc., are being focussed in the first instance.

Here, particularly, energy audit and appointment of energy auditors have already been made compulsory once the industry is notified a designated consumers.

In the case of households also, a campaign is on to see that the energy saving mechanisms and energy saving labelling are there. All these aspects are going to be taken up in this very one-year campaign. Suppose a refrigerator produced by company 'A' costs Rs. 20,000 and a refrigerator produced by company 'B' costs Rs. 25,000, and if the consumer knows through the labelling on the product that the minimum consumption of electricity would be taken by the product which costs Rs. 25,000, he would go in for that product. Otherwise, the consumer would opt for the cheaper variety of refrigerator. These are all in our records. Our effort is to see that the campaign focuses on labelling so that the consumer could be aware of it.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: My question was specific. I wanted to know the number of States implementing it.

MR. SPEAKER: I would put it on your behalf. Have you got any information on the number of States?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: According to our information, all the States are following it.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY: Sir, in many States, loss of energy is a serious problem. Wherever cases are reported of energy misuse, if a National Commission for Energy Conservation is formed, would the Government be pleased to include it as a term of reference within the purview of the Commission?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: It is already there in the National Action Plan. It is already being taken care of by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister through you that if it was proper on the part of the Government to use equipments and machines of outdated technique in distribution of energy. As a result huge loss of energy is incurred. Whether the Government propose to replace the outdated and equipments and machines with the latest one and also bring modernisation in this regard?

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Although it is not directly concerned. I can only say to the hon. Member that the Government has given maximum attention to the distribution and transmission sector because that is the sector to which we have been giving the least attention. The APDRP is a scheme which has evolved and almost all the States are making use of it. The old machines are now being modernised and productivity has increased. The financial health has also improved. Therefore, the Electricity Boards are in a position to pay their dues to the public sector units at the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: Next, Shri Ramdas Athawale. Please put a relevant question. Otherwise, it would be disallowed.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, pilferage of power is a countrywide phenomenon due to which the department is incurring losses. This is the fall out of the unholy connivance of the officers. It is a very good thing that campaign to check the pilferage of power and its conservation has recently been launched by the hon. Prime Minister. In the absence of conservation of power survival of the country would be in danger.

I would like to ask the Government as to what action they have taken against the people who have been found guilty of theft and officers of the department conniving with them in this regard and whether they propose to formulate any policy to check it?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is not related to this issue but I would like to caution that theft in the field of power has been a major problem. We, therefore, made strict provisions under Power Act, 2003 to take action against persons found involved in power theft.

Sir, some state Governments have implemented these provisions also and Mr. Speaker, Sir, your state has made praiseworthy efforts in this regard because some people have been nabbed there and cases are being lodged against them.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your compliments!

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that by 2009 they are going to have a plan of action to provide the power in the households or in the villages. Have they identified the plan of action for each year, like by 2005-06, as to how many villages are they going to cover and have they surveyed how many households in the villages have to be reached?

MR. SPEAKER: This is for conservation!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: We have 1,25,000 un-electrified villages in the country. As I have committed a little while ago, we have already redrawn our strategy...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Within five years!

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Yes, Sir. Within five years and that is a direction given by the National Common Minimum Programme. The Government is duty bound to see that every village in the country is electrified by 2009.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question not pertaining to Bihar.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is also within the country.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, speak.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply just now the hon. Minister has said that the hon. Prime Minister has launched a drive for energy conservation and that drive has come into force from today. Just now the Minister has told that he has earmarked several sectors including domestic and commercial sectors for energy conservation. Charges are taken for electricity supplied to private sector; therefore, people themselves want to consume less quantity of electricity.

Sir, through you I would like to know from him whether he has conducted a survey to ascertain the percentage of electrification that has taken place in the domestic sector where more electricity is consumed and more pilferage also takes place? Second thing which I want to ask is so far as taking action against the persons involved in pilferage is concerned, it is the responsibility of the state governments to check pilferage, whether he has

co-ordinated with the state governments to check pilferage of electricity?

Sir, the question of conservation of electricity does not arise if we do not provide it. Yesterday there was no electricity for few minutes here in this House. On the other hand there are states like Bihar where sixty percent of the villages have not been electrified so far. In the wake of announcement he has made that entire country will be electrified by the year 2009, I want to know whether he will provide more funds to the states like Bihar in which a high percentage of villages have not been electrified so that the target fixed for the year 2009 could be achieved?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first question of the hon. Minister is whether we have the figures of the households we have electrified? In this regard I would like to inform that right now we have no such figures. Second question he has asked as to how electricity would be used and how there would be theft of electricity when it is not provided. I would like to tell the hon. Member that there are only five-six states in the country which are posing major problem in respect of electricity. I do not want to pinpoint those states....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: You should reveal the names of those states....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Please do not ask the names of those states. After knowing the names of those states you will not be happy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has asked as to what we are doing to increase power generation. I would like to inform that we have set a target of generating 41,110 MW electricity during the Tenth Five Year Plan which we will fulfill also and we have set a target of generating 60,000 MW electricity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that transmission and distribution losses are the two aspects that take away a lot of electricity.

I want to know whether the Government has made any assessment as to how much of power they are losing by way of transmission losses and by way of theft and what concrete measures are being taken by the Government to prevent this.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, I have already mentioned about the transmission and distribution losses. We have evolved a project—APDRP by which we are controlling the electricity losses. The electricity departments in all the States have improved the position by using this project.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Eight to nine supplementaries are being given to eight-nine Parties.

...(*Interruptions*)

Brain-Drain

*183. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian engineers and technocrats are being lured by attractive packages by foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any plan to stop exodus of Indian talent;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) No record of the number of Engineers and Technocrats leaving the country is maintained centrally. Indian Engineers and Technocrats do go abroad for higher studies or employment. In the present scenario of globalization and liberalization, the movement of technical personnel across the

national boundaries is not only inevitable but in many cases could give positive benefits to the country. It is considered neither feasible nor desirable to put in place a regulatory framework to prevent the movement abroad of qualified engineers and technocrats.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this reply the hon. Minister has said that [English] "Indian Engineers and Technocrats do go abroad for higher studies or employment."

[Translation] Neither we want to interfere in it nor there is a need to do so, but due to that [English] "recently in many cases it could give positive benefits to the country." [Translation] The country is being benefited from it, this is what the hon. Minister has said in his reply. You are aware that there are so many IIT's and universities in the country. But there are no professors in particular faculties, that is why the students are going abroad as they are not being taught properly. Whether you will come out with an attractive package to stop students from going abroad for higher education and to attract talented persons in the fields of engineering, medical and teaching. I would also like to know the extent to which [English] Business process outsourcing by USA and other countries— [Translation] taking place in our country has been able to arrest our talent.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been stated in the reply that when there is no restriction on going aboard of engineers and technocrats even not on going for training and job, what sort of enforceable restriction can be imposed on them. [English] What may be liked to be done, but cannot be enforced—that enforcement does not mean anything. I have also said the reason why it is so.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know what is its positive impact on the country? Secondly, you know that students are going

abroad for better education and employment. Whether the government have any policy to permit foreign universities to operate in our country or to permit opening of private university in the country to impart good education to the students in the country itself because only the students belonging to well off families could go abroad. ... (Interruptions) Last year i.e. during the year 2002-2003 seventy five thousand students went to America. What is the line of thinking of the government in this regard so that the students intending to go abroad for better education could avail them in the country itself?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, this point is directly not related to the main question, but certainly it is an important point. I can only say that it is necessary to have a national policy on this issue. It will not be in the interest of the country to allow foreign or private universities to operate in our country. Therefore, efforts are being made to frame a national policy on this issue. I will make a statement in this regard in the House very soon.

[English]

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has served an order of cancellation of appointment of Principals who joined in this post from the year 2000 onwards, during the NDA Government. They are more than 300 in number throughout the country. These Principals who joined were initially appointed on deputation basis. Some of them have shown a very good result while in this post. They have been given extension of deputation also. The Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country have shown improvement in all the spheres of activities in the last four years. It is needless to say that this is the result of the hard work put in by all these Principals.

In my area only, the Kendriya Vidyalaya has shown a result which is as follows: for the year 2000, before figure was 76 per cent and later figure was 80 per cent; for the year 2004 before figure was 92 per cent and later figure was 98 per cent. ... (Interruptions) I would request the hon. Minister as

to why these Principals have been changed afterwards....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise out of the main Question.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: He should please explain this because in education, politics should not be interfered.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You give a separate notice for that question. I will allow it.

[*Translation*]

MOHD. SALIM: This question is about the Indian who ran away from India. Earlier it was termed like this and later on some other term is used for it. I do not want that such people should be prevented from going abroad but brain drain from the country can be checked if same facilities are made available in the country besides there is a need to give some incentive also. We do not make any provision for them in research and development be it private sector or public sector. We have to suffer loss in the shape of expenditure we are incurring on preparing them, it is a different thing that we may be benefited from it subsequently. In this era of globalisation we can provide some services in the shape of BPO in the country to our technocrats or medical practitioners to check exodus thereof. By doing this we will have some trickle down effect also and our institutions can operate abroad and our universities can impart education in foreign countries. We have numerous resources but the situation is quite different today. The reply of the Government that such figures are not maintained is absolutely wrong because I am not talking about illegal exodus....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question.

[*Translation*]

MOHD. SALIM: My Question is that the people going abroad go to foreign countries after obtaining passports from the passport offices and obtaining immigration clearance. It is only the matter of

reconciliation. The facts available with the passport offices are to be reconciled. Whether the Government will provide for compiling and reconciling the figures and tell the House as to how many people go abroad every year on the pretext of education or training who do not return at all? This figure is available with the Government in various parts of the country. Whether the Government will collect data from all the offices or not?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, can you collect this particular information? That is what he says.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, even if this information is collected from various sources but unless a provision is made to check out flow of such people these figures will also show nothing. As on date what provision is there to check anyone from going abroad?...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said 'no'. Nobody knows who will not return.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, irrespective of whether they return or do not return, it is not possible to stop anyone.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, a lot of problems in this country stem from no or low education. In many countries, even in developed countries like the U.S. high technical education is subsidised by Government or society. When a student, after availing of that level of hi-tech education, wants to go abroad to work and earn, she or he has to pay back the investment made for his or her education by the society. I would like to know from the Government if it is thinking in any way to make the students, who want to go abroad, to pay for the education, subsidy for which is borne by the Government or by the society of India, and then enable them to get their passport.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking of some levy on them.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, hon. Member has put a very coherent question. I will only request that something must be also suggested as to how this regulation can be enforced....(*Interruptions*) We will be very happy.

MR. SPEAKER: You meet him at the appropriate time.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: That is the whole problem.

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to lack of conducive work environment in our premier R and D institutions, a lot of brain drain is happening. What specifically is the Ministry of Human Resource and Development doing to improve the conditions in the R and D institutions?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, improving the quality of education in the country is an objective in itself. The effect it has on the people who are going abroad is another matter. Certainly, all the avenues, which are possible to improve the status of our institutions, are being taken. More can be taken, but I would like to say that this issue of stopping people from going abroad cannot be managed unless there are some other steps also.

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Sir, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. How many persons of Indian origin, technocrats and engineers, have won prizes and awards such as Nobel Prize, Order of Merit, etc. for their excellence in their respective fields while working abroad? Has any one of them returned to India thereafter? Has the Government carried out any study in this regard? Is any special treatment likely to be given to them to continue to stay here only, so that they do not feel attracted of going back abroad again? Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for suggestion for action. You kindly give him suggestions as to how it can be done.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I am welcoming it. If they come in specific terms, then we will certainly examine it.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. You are a very knowledgeable person. You kindly give it to him.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Sir, more than 300 principals in Kendriya Vidyalaya were being given removal notice, who were appointed during the NDA Government.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise. You can ask a supplementary, but it should be a supplementary related to the Question before us. Kindly put a separate question. The last supplementary on this Question is by Shri Mohan Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government spent about Rs. 10 to 12 lakh on preparing a technocrat in IIT's in the country. We prepare a talented youth as a technocrat after spending a handsome amount on him and due to some allurements he prefers to serve in some other country instead of serving his own country. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it is a matter of concern for the country as you cannot prevent any technocrat from going abroad but whether the Government will consider to make any provision to recover something from the young technocrat in lieu of the money of this poor country spent by the Government on preparing him in any institution of the country.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this suggestion is worth considering.

[*English*]

Change in Character of LBZ

+

*184. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the face of Lutyens Delhi by demolishing the existing bungalows to construct a complex of duplex houses for VIPs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of areas likely to be re-developed under the said project and the estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether the existing bungalows have completed their life span and their maintenance has become very expensive;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to strictly follow the 1988 guidelines and implement a Rule of Law for Lutyens Zone and Central Delhi in the new Master Plan of Delhi with a view to preserve the character of Lutyens Bungalow Zone enforcement agencies;

(g) whether the Government proposes to undertake a survey to identify any deviations in LBZ; and

(h) if so the details thereof and the steps likely to be taken to protect the heritage and maintain the status-quo of Lutyens Zone?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (h) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (h) There is no proposal to change the face of Lutyens' Delhi. In fact, the Government is of the firm view that the character and ambience of Lutyens' Bungalow Zone (LBZ) must be maintained.

The existing bungalows in this zone are more than 70 years old. They have completed their life span and their maintenance has become uneconomic. Some of these bungalows have also been declared dangerous/demolished. Various aspects of redevelopment, in lieu of the old bungalows, within the parameters of LBZ guidelines, are being discussed.

The Government has been enforcing the LBZ guidelines which were issued in 1988 and which have also been notified in the Zonal Development Plan of New Delhi Zone.

In connection with a Public Interest Litigation case pending before the Delhi High Court, survey of the bungalows in Lutyens' Bungalow Zone is being undertaken by joint team of officers of CPWD and Directorate of Estates to identify deviations/unauthorized constructions.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, LBZ i.e. Lutyens' Bungalow Zone in Delhi, was designed and built by Late British architect Sir Edward Lutyens about 70 years ago. But now these bungalows are in a very bad shape. Being a part of the heritage, alterations cannot be made in these bungalows. Several VIPs, hon. Ministers, Members of Parliament and officers live in these bungalows. Though these bungalows are not in good condition yet alterations cannot be made in them. As per the directions of the Supreme Court and the High Court these bungalows are to be preserved like monuments. Today only it was reported in a newspaper that a crack has appeared in the Prime Minister's Bungalow. Is it a fact that a crack has appeared and is it not safe? I would like to know whether any construction or repair work would be carried out in several such bungalows through CPWD or any other agency? Kindly give the details as to the alterations that would be carried out in these bungalows.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementary is after (h), you got six questions in one.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to submit that as far as the Prime Minister residence is concerned it is completely safe. The question of its being unsafe does not arise. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: But the fact is that these bungalows are more than 70 years old. Certain bungalows like 2 Janpath, 7 Moti Lal Nehru Place, 7 Moti Lal Nehru Marg, 2 Sunehari Bagh Road have been declared dangerous. That is why, three out of these four bungalows have been demolished. As far as 2, Sunehari Bagh Road Bungalow is concerned, it has not been demolished but has not been allotted to any Member.

With reference to your second, third and fourth questions I would like to submit that it is a fact that now we are not constructing new bungalows in this area. It is correct that there is shortage of space for M.Ps., Secretaries, Judges etc. but except these four bungalows, rests of the bungalows are occupied. The problem is of constructing new bungalows? That is why the urban Ministry has made as alternative plan as per which 14 bungalows of Type VIII, approximately 100 bungalows of Type VII and approximately 350 bungalows of Type VI have been planned for the areas not falling under the LB Zone like Netaji Nagar, and Moti Bagh.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is an exhaustive answer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has not told anything about the development norms of LBZ. I wish to submit that several Parliamentarians and Ministers have not been allotted bungalows as on date. Leave the Ministers aside; I am mentioning about M.Ps. who have not been allotted accommodation so far. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a plan to construct new bungalows on the lines of two-three new buildings constructed recently? Along with this kindly specify the development norms being made in regard to the LBZ area.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already given the reply to this question. As far as M.Ps. are concerned, they all want bungalows. It is not that there is shortage of space. Hon. Members

of either Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha are entitled for two types of accommodation but all the hon. Members prefer bungalows. These days no Member wants to live in flats that is why shortage of space is being felt. As submitted earlier there is shortage of space for the Ministers, Secretaries, Judges and Chairmen of the Commissions. Now, we are going to construct VI, VII and VIII type bungalows in the areas outside the LBZ area, as stated earlier.

[*English*]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Sir, the Lutyens Bungalow Zone, as you know was designed and built by Sir Edward Lutyens in 1924. Though new technologies are pouring into the construction sector, these buildings are known for their heritage and their beauty. In the reply, the hon. Minister stated that some bungalows are not in good condition and are declared dangerous.

May I know from the hon. Minister as to why is the Government incurring expenditure on altering and amending these existing structures, if they have been declared dangerous? More than six months have passed since the formation of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, but many Members of Parliament have not been given proper accommodation.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on coming to that point.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have already said that three out of four bungalows which were declared dangerous have already been demolished, and the fourth one has not been allotted to anybody. These were the buildings which were declared dangerous.

Insofar as allotment to hon. Members of Parliament is concerned, I have said in the beginning, as such, there is no scarcity of accommodation for hon. Members of Parliament. If there is a problem, it is because most of the Members of Parliament would like to have bungalows rather than flats.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Use of Fly Ash Bricks**

*185. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to use fly ash bricks for construction of Government buildings;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted on the sustainability of such buildings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Federation of All India Brick Kiln Owners Associations have requested to operate without being affected by 1999 Government Notification one use of fly ash;

(e) if so, whether it is a fact that use of fly ash bricks results in radioactivity and resultant increase in radioactive buildings, which has its own repercussions and Department of Science and Technology has also conducted study in this regard;

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

(g) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check the hazards of fly ash?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) The Government vide Notification No. 563 dated 14.9.1999 subsequently amended vide Notification No. 773 dated 27.8.2003 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests has made use of fly ash in bricks mandatory in construction activities including that of the Government buildings, within a radius of 100 kms from coal or lignite based thermal power plants.

The Fly Ash Mission under the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) had undertaken a study at four laboratories in the country. The result of the study shows that the

fly ash bricks manufactured as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) are equally durable as clay bricks.

The All India Brick and Tile Manufacturers Federation has generally been representing that the use of fly ash in clay bricks be made optional for brick kilns located within 100 kms of thermal power stations. The Government has not agreed to their demand as the objective of notification is to conserve the top soil which is being used in the manufacture of clay bricks.

Studies conducted by TIFAC have indicated that radioactivity concentration from fly ash is well below the standards set by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The results and findings of AERB and of the Department of Atomic Energy have confirmed that the radioactivity levels of fly ash are much below the permissible limits and AERB has no objection in allowing fly ash being used for construction purposes.

*[Translation]***Crisis of Drinking Water in Delhi**

*186. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute crisis of drinking water in several parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the areas affected thereby; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of Delhites?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that the assessed demand of water in Delhi is at present 850 Million Gallons per Day (MGD). DJB is presently producing/supplying 675 MGD of water, leaving a shortfall of 175 MGD, which is being met by rationalizing the distribution. The areas situated at the tail end of distribution system or at relatively higher elevation get comparatively lesser supply.

(c) The following works/proposals have been taken up/planned by DJB to bridge the gap between

demand and supply :—

- (i) 140 MGD Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Sonia Vihar.
- (ii) A 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi.
- (iii) Construction of
 - (1) 20 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Bawana.
 - (2) 20 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Okhla.
 - (3) 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Dwarka.

[English]

Foreign Investment in Elementary Education

*187. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to evolve a suitable policy for accepting foreign investment in elementary education; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment in Education covering all sectors including Elementary Education, is allowed under the automatic route without any sectoral cap since February 2000 vide Order No. 7(4)/2000-IP dated 11th February 2000 issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

A sectoral policy on foreign investment in elementary education is being evolved by this Ministry in consultation with all stakeholders.

[Translation]

Naxalism

*188. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naxalite activities have increased in various States;

(b) if so, the details of casualties of civilians, security personnel and property damaged by Naxalites during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has started dialogue with People's War Group which came up for discussion during 15th meeting of the coordination centre of Naxal problem;

(d) if so, whether the Centre has reviewed the efforts and strategies adopted by the Naxal violence affected States;

(e) whether there is a proposal for a unified command on the lines of Kashmir and the North-East to solve Naxalite problem;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to check the spread of Naxalism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) In the current year upto November 30, the incidents of naxalite violence have increased in the States of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra as compared to the corresponding period of 2003. The details are as under:—

State	Incidents	
	2003 (upto November 30)	2004 (upto November 30)
Chhattisgarh	201	325
Bihar	227	297
Jharkhand	332	344
Maharashtra	69	77

(b) The details of casualties of civilians, security personnel and property damaged by Naxalites during each of the last three years, State-wise are as under :—

State	2001			2002			2003			2004 (upto November 30)		
	Civilian killed	SFs killed	Property damaged	Civilian killed	SFs killed	Property damaged	Civilian killed	SFs killed	Property damaged	Civilian killed	SFs killed	Property damaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.P.	141	39	21,19,07,000	84	12	17,17,28,466	127	12	9,32,77,120	68	6	2,29,92,800
Jharkhand	154	46	3,30,40,000	94	63	6,35,15,000	101	16	41,61,000	111	39	90,83,577
Chhattisgarh	30	7	1,37,000	46	9	3,07,91,669	44	30	71,19,760	67	8	1,15,84,5500
Bihar	87	24	9,00,000	111	6	1,21,75,000	102	26	1,75,87,000	150	5	73,25,000
Maharashtra	6	1	54,64,000	26	3	78,10,000	23	8	1,06,98,417	9	6	33,90,000
Orissa	3	8	—	4	7	58,14,599	3	12	69,55,000	4	4	2,00,000
U.P.	12	—	1,00,000	6	—	4,00,000	8	—	—	6	17	—
M.P.	2	—	29,40,000	3	—	46,000	1	—	56,00,000	3	—	1,83,500
W.B.	4	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	13	—
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	1,28,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	439	125	25,44,88,000	382	100	29,24,09,097	410	104	14,53,98,297	420	98	5,47,59,427

(c) and (d) The Coordination Centre in its 15th meeting held on 5th August, 2004 at New Delhi, reviewed the naxalite scenario in the country including the initiative taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to hold a peace dialogue with the PWG. The meeting emphasized a broad strategy to tackle naxalism which inter-alia includes holding peace talks by States, wherever feasible, with naxal outfits; undertaking sustained intelligence based well coordinated anti-naxalite operations and making full use of the existing developmental schemes such as Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadka Yojana (PMGSY) to accelerate socio-economic development of the affected areas.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Doesn't arise.

(g) The Union Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to check the spread of naxalism in the country. The strategy inter-alia includes :—

- (i) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to make it more responsive, transparent and sensitive to enable effective redressal of public grievances and improved delivery mechanisms aimed at accelerated socio-economic development including enhanced employment opportunities in naxal affected districts, creating local resistance groups and sensitizing the civil society about pitfalls of falling a prey to naxalite propaganda/violence.
- (ii) Building up of local capabilities by the affected States in terms of improved intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms and specially trained well equipped police forces to facilitate effective police action in a coordinated and sustained manner.
- (iii) Having a peace dialogue by the affected States, wherever feasible, with naxal groups who are willing to shun violence.

[English]

Basic Amenities for Urban Pooors

*189. SHRI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large section of the urban poor live in unhygienic conditions because of inadequate housing shelters and basic amenities;

(b) if so, the number of urban poor living in such conditions, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide them shelter and gainful employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of the estimated slum population, as per Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), for the year 2001 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Government launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) 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. Cumulatively, till 31st October, 2004, Central subsidy of Rs. 546.66 crore has been released to the States/UTs covering 2.53 lakhs dwelling units and 30,273 community toilet seats. Details of cumulative financial and physical achievement under the scheme are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Government launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozagar Yojana (SJSRY), on 1.12.1997, which seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through encouraging the setting

up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful assets. Cumulatively, till 31st October, 2004, funds amounting to Rs. 1,254 crore (including unspent balances from earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes) have been released to the States/UTs. Under the scheme, a total of 6.57 lakh micro enterprises have been set up, 6.61 lakh persons have been trained, and 5.20 crore mandays of work has been generated. State-wise details of physical achievements under SJSRY are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Government launched an Additional Central Assistance Scheme called National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) in August, 1996, with a view to ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers for improvement of the environment and upgradation of the physical amenities and infrastructure, including upgradation of shelter. Cumulatively, till 30th November, 2004, funds amounting to Rs. 2,486 crore have been released to the States/UTs covering 3.88 crore beneficiaries in 67,491 slum pockets in 2547 towns.

Statement-I
Urban Slum Population

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Estimated Slum Population (in lakhs)*	% of Slum Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.166	9.73%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.376	0.06%
3.	Assam	5.826	0.94%
4.	Bihar	26.583	4.30%
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.548	1.22%
6.	Goa	1.141	0.18%
7.	Gujarat	34.388	5.56%
8.	Haryana	10.067	1.63%

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.614	0.26%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.783	1.28%
11.	Jharkhand	8.861	1.43%
12.	Karnataka	17.761	2.87%
13.	Kerala	16.452	2.66%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.406	3.30%
15.	Maharashtra	107.367	17.37%
16.	Manipur	1.132	0.18%
17.	Meghalaya	1.161	0.19%
18.	Mizoram	1.156	0.19%
19.	Nagaland	0.609	0.10%
20.	Orissa	11.207	1.81%
21.	Punjab	18.936	3.06%
22.	Rajasthan	32.651	5.28%
23.	Sikkim	0.123	0.02%
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.585	7.05%
25.	Tripura	0.893	0.14%
26.	Uttaranchal	3.855	0.62%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.243	11.85%
28.	West Bengal	65.78	10.64%
29.	A and N Islands	0.512	0.08%
30.	Chandigarh	2.133	0.35%
31.	D and N Haveli	0.039	0.01%
32.	Daman and Diu	0.139	0.02%
33.	Delhi	32.566	5.27%
34.	Pondicherry	2.128	0.34%
35.	Lakshadweep	0.072	0.01%
Total		618.258	100.00%

*As per the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) estimate for the year 2001.

Statement-II*State-wise Cumulative Financial and Physical Achievement under VAMBAY as on 31.10.2004*

Sl. No.	State/UT	GOI subsidy released Rs. in lakhs (as on 31.10.04)	No. of Dwelling Units covered	No. of Toilet seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12709.330	53895	392
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0	0
3.	Assam	0.000	0	0
4.	Bihar	10.000	50	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	964.400	4360	462
6.	Goa	0.000	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3473.000	20312	1460
8.	Haryana	652.600	3263	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	224.770	999	0
11.	Jharkhand	718.800	3504	90
12.	Karnataka	6826.700	25290	5880
13.	Kerala	3956.850	19784	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1390.750	5881	170
15.	Maharashtra	8651.225	33284	5507
16.	Manipur	199.795	888	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0	0
19.	Nagaland	181.350	806	0
20.	Orissa	107.600	538	0
21.	Punjab	0.000	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1240.000	5700	0
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6091.500	44520	14880

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	374.628	1665	0
26.	Uttaranchal	401.350	1979	100
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3451.330	16091	0
28.	West Bengal	2010.860	8328	1212
29.	A and N Islands	0.000	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0	0
31.	D and N Haveli	0.000	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0	0
33.	Delhi	50.000	167	0
34.	Pondicherry	110.700	578	120
35.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0	0
Total		53797.538	251882	30273
Funds released under various subcomponents i.e. demonstration projects, MIS, dissemination of Information, training of staff etc.		868.000	1165	0
Grand Total		54666.138	253047	30273

Statement-III**State-wise Cumulative Physical Achievement under Different Components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)			No. of Mandays of work generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (in lakhs)
		No. of beneficiaries assisted under USEP	No. of Women beneficiaries under DWCUAs	No. of Persons Trained	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79756	41080	25839	82.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	414	39	211	7.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	5448	195	4993	5.11
4.	Bihar	590	0	629	24.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	738	5955	3.73
6.	Goa	291	30	711	1.41
7.	Gujarat	25395	39	45715	21.61
8.	Haryana	11901	2047	13633	2.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1452	237	2633	6.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9254	240	12917	0.82
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	N.R.
12.	Karnataka	30833	8977	134450	71.70
13.	Kerala	13791	12306	28656	1.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86725	6833	71115	26.65
15.	Maharashtra	60406	2958	118897	32.73
16.	Manipur	0	0	39	2.36
17.	Meghalaya	1710	1	1345	1.83
18.	Mizoram	296	0	958	2.06
19.	Nagaland	1357	1120	1970	1.57
20.	Orissa	18062	10219	17252	22.98
21.	Punjab	8142	220	11670	4.98
22.	Rajasthan	35997	741	13942	22.16
23.	Sikkim	413	0	1131	8.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	23789	7240	11932	64.14
25.	Tripura	3408	740	7030	3.65
26.	Uttaranchal	659	170	202	0.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	112948	7618	63266	56.18
28.	West Bengal	9560	330	57819	33.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23	0	0	2.91
30.	Chandigarh	177	22	1510	Not Applicable
31.	D and N Haveli	67	0	219	0.94
32.	Daman and Diu	68	0	0	0.04
33.	Delhi	731	0	1545	Not Applicable
34.	Pondicherry	1037	169	3280	0.80
Total		550647	106309	661464	519.80

Allocation of Funds for Poverty Alleviation

*190. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated in the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans for poverty alleviation, plan-wise;

(b) the extent to which the money has been used and the results derived thereby, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) whether some of the State Governments are lagging behind in using the funds for the poverty alleviation and diverting the same to other spheres;

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government against such States;

(e) the number of States that have received the extra aid from the Centre to deal with the implementation of poverty alleviation schemes during the said period and the results accrued therefrom; and

(f) the role of the banks in granting loans to the people who are living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Budget allocation for the urban poverty alleviation programme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) was Rs. 807.67 crore and for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) is Rs. 541 crore.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Some of the States are comparatively slow in the implementation of the SJSRY, due to a variety of reasons. However, diversion of poverty alleviation funds for other purposes is not permitted. Ministry is strictly monitoring the implementation of the Scheme and States are being reminded regularly to improve their performance.

(e) Additional funds, over and above their tentative allocations, are released to the better performing States/UTs subject to the availability of funds and receipt of utilization certificates for the earlier releases.

(f) In implementation of the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) component of SJSRY Banks have a major role to play in providing financial assistance in the shape of loan for setting up a group/individual micro-enterprise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Funds available with States/UTs (Opening Balance+ Central Share+ State Share) (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure reported (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted under USEP	No. of persons trained under USEP	No. of women beneficiaries under DWCUAs	No. of mandays of work generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18758.91	15207.91	79756	41080	25839	82.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	720.64	511.98	414	39	211	7.80
3.	Assam	3857.38	1791.64	5448	195	4993	5.11
4.	Bihar	7748.34	4333.26	590	0	629	24.87
5.	Chhattisgarh*	1483.74	1022.34	5947	738	5955	3.73
6.	Goa	351.99	228.13	291	30	711	1.41
7.	Gujarat	8556.57	5720.19	25395	39	45715	21.61
8.	Haryana	2420.14	2148.55	11901	2047	13633	2.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1247.64	1160.09	1452	237	2633	6.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2200.92	1695.13	9254	240	12917	0.82
11.	Jharkhand*	268.74	0	0	0	0	N.R.
12.	Karnataka	12588.15	11325.29	30833	8977	134450	72.70
13.	Kerala	4364.90	3497.35	13791	12308	28656	1.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12298.13	11456.63	86725	6833	71115	26.65
15.	Maharashtra	12226.62	11892.6	60406	4958	118897	32.73
16.	Manipur	959.78	474.98	0	0	39	2.36
17.	Meghalaya	677.05	466.51	1710	1	1345	1.83
18.	Mizoram	1538.03	813.95	296	0	958	2.06
19.	Nagaland	1068.40	915.86	1357	1120	1970	1.57
20.	Orissa	3585.35	3598.14	18062	10219	17252	22.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	2136.92	2207.89	8142	220	11670	4.98
22.	Rajasthan	6244.66	5031.66	35997	741	13942	22.16
23.	Sikkim	499.57	423.63	413	0	1131	8.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	15178.52	13987.84	23789	7240	11932	64.14
25.	Tripura	1446.46	1035.57	3408	740	7030	3.65
26.	Uttaranchal	237.06	226.33	659	170	202	0.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22590.08	20672	112948	7618	63266	56.18
28.	West Bengal	8266.87	7430.25	9560	330	57819	33.78
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	381.37	175.69	23	0	0	2.91
30.	Chandigarh	754.56	142.66	177	22	1510	Not Applicable
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	389.11	305.57	67	0	219	0.94
32.	Daman and Diu	243.28	43.72	68	0	0	0.04
33.	Delhi	819.32	284.68	731	0	1545	Not Applicable
34.	Pondicherry	1181.51	521.45	1037	169	3280	0.80
Total		157269.71	130749.47	550647	106309	661464	519.80

Construction of Houses in Urban Areas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Housing and Habitat Policy formulated in 1998 envisaged construction of two million houses per year in the urban areas with emphasis on EWS and LIG and SCs and STs sections of the population;

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed in each of the year after 1998 for the above stated category of people; and

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. National housing and Habitat Policy formulated in 1998 envisages construction of two million houses per year with emphasis on the poor and deprived. Out of target of 20 lakh houses per year, 7 lakh is for urban areas and 13 lakh is for rural areas. Though SCs and STs are covered under this scheme there is no separate category mentioned for SCs and STs under this programme.

(b) The number of dwelling units in urban areas for which loan has been sanctioned under this scheme, yera-wise, is as under:—

Year	Target	HUDCO*	NCHF**	HFI***	Total no. of Dwelling units
		Total no. of units sanctioned (Urban)	Total no. of units sanctioned (Urban)	Total no. of units sanctioned (Urban)	
• 1998-1999	700000	430399	174944	193671	799014
1999-2000	700000	460218	88218	226495	774931
• 2000-2001	700000	470881	80899	333736	885516
2001-2002	700000	401078	73659	458615	933352
• 2002-2003	700000	459969	73461	637107	1170537
2003-2004	700000	427455	89948	621331	1138734
Total :	4200000	2650000	581129	2470955	5702084

* HUDCO — Housing and Urban Development Corpon. Ltd.

** NCHF — National Cooperative Housing Federation of India.

*** HFIs — Housing Financial Institutions including Public Sector Banks.

(c) The year-yese target has been achieved in Urban areas under this scheme.

[Translation]

Violation of Norms by Pvt. Power Companies

*192. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private sector companies which have applied for licence for power generation in the country, during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number out of them to which the government issued licence alongwith their names, areas and other details;

(c) whether these private companies are violating the norms prescribed by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) and (b) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, no licence is required for the setting up of a Power Generating Plant. Further, even the requirement of the Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has been dispensed with for all thermal generating plants. However, for setting up Hydro-electric generation plant the concurrence of CEA is required as per Section 8 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

TEC for the following three Hydro power projects in private sector was given by CEA in the last two financial years i.e. 2002-03, 2003-04 and including the current financial year, 2004-05 (Upto 30th November, 2004) :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/State	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Completion cost (Rs. in Crores)	Promoter	Date TEC accorded
1.	Allain Duhangan, Himachal Pradesh	2x96=192	922.355	M/s. Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	20.08.2002
2.	Jalaput Dam Toe, Orissa/Andhra Pradesh	3x6=18	69.68	M/s. Orissa Power Consortium Ltd.	31.01.2003
3.	Karcham Wangtoo, Himachal Pradesh	4x250=1000	5909.59	M/s. Jaypee Karcham Hydel Power Corpn. Ltd.	31.03.2003
Total		1210			

Presently no proposal from any Private Sector Company is pending with Central Electricity Authority.

(c) As per information available, no such violation has been reported so far.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Wind Power Generation

*193. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total wind power generation in the country at present;

(b) whether the target fixed for wind energy during 9th plan has been achieved;

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

(d) whether the Government has targeted generation of 5000 MW wind power up to the end of 10th five year plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof and achievements made during the first two years of 10th five year plan; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) An aggregate wind power capacity of over 2900 MW has so far been installed in the country.

(b) and (c) The target for installation of grid interactive wind power projects during the 9th Five Year Plan was 800 MW against which the achievement was 727 MW, which corresponds to 90% of the target. The marginal shortfall in achievement of the Plan target was on account of a variety of reasons including inadequate power evacuation facilities in major potential areas, time taken in allotment of land, forestry clearance and other approvals required in some states for setting up wind power projects.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The target for installation of grid interactive wind power projects during the 10th Plan period is 1500 MW of which 857 MW has already been installed during the first two years of said plan period.

(f) Grid Interactive Wind Power Programme is essentially private sector driven. Such wind power is being given preferential tariffs in respective states. In addition, concessional import duty is applicable to certain wind sub-systems, components and parts apart from low import duty on completely built-up units. The benefit of accelerated depreciation is also being extended to wind power projects. The progress made so far by grid interactive wind power is highly satisfactory.

New Commission to Review Centre-State Relations

*194. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new commission to look into the Centre-State relations including river water sharing;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the Commission is likely to start working?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Terms of Reference are yet to be finalized.

(c) In the near future.

National Slum Development Policy

*195. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to bring a National Slum Development Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any comprehensive study has been made to identify the number of slums and affected people in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken for development of slums in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 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 therefor, in their respective State Plans.

(c) State Governments survey and take stock of slums in their respective States. However, the Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) conducted a one-time study on slums and brought out a report titled "A Compendium on Indian Slums-1996". According to this report, the estimated slum population of the country in 1991 and 2001 was 462.608 lakhs and 618.258 lakhs respectively. 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 areas of the country, particularly in cities/towns having 50,000 population or more based on 1991 census. As per the provisional figures of Census of India, 2001, the number of towns reporting slums is 607 and the total provisional slum population of these towns is reported at 402.97 lakhs.

(d) and (e) To improve the living standards of slum dwellers by providing the basic facilities, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) Scheme is being implemented in the State Sector. Besides, National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched by the Central Government in August, 1996 to ameliorate the living conditions of slum dwellers. Under this programme Additional

Central Assistance is being provided to the States/UTs for provision of basic amenities. In 2001, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below the poverty line in urban slums. There is also a component for providing community toilets under Nirman Bharat Abhiyan.

Development of Small and Medium Towns

*196. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small and medium towns taken up for development during the Ninth and Tenth Plan period alongwith the amount invested in each of such towns so far, State-wise and Plan-wise particularly in respect of Gujarat;

(b) the criteria fixed for selection of towns for development purposes;

(c) whether the State Governments have furnished the funds utilization certificates so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the towns likely to be undertaken for development during the remaining Tenth Plan period alongwith the funds likely to be provided for each of the towns, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), 590 towns have been taken up for development (assisted) during 9th Plan period (1997-98 to 2001-02) out of which in 268 towns new schemes and in 322 towns continuing schemes were taken up. During the 10th Plan period (2002-03 to till 9.12.2004) 643 towns, out of which 514 new and 129 with continuing schemes have been taken up for development (assisted). The names of the towns and central assistance released are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

From Gujarat State in 37 towns new and continuing schemes were released central assistance of Rs. 2035.43 lakhs during 9th Plan and in 10th Plan in 47 towns new and continuing schemes were released central assistance amounting to Rs. 2088.35 lakhs.

(b) As per the Guidelines (August, 1995), the criteria fixed for selection of towns for development purposes are:—

- (i) Town should have population upto 5 lakhs as per 1991 census.
- (ii) Town should be identified and prioritized by the State Government and UTs according to their urban Strategy as per guidelines of the Scheme.
- (iii) Town should have an elected body and is in position.
- (iv) Town should have potential for development as regional growth centre. Preference will be given to headquarters of districts, followed by mandi towns and industrial growth centres, tourist places, pilgrim centres etc.

(c) and (d) During 9th and 10th Plans (till 9.12.2004) Utilisation Certificates from 479 towns for a total of Rs. 16784.50 lakhs of central assistance released, have been received from different States. Out of this, during 9th Plan utilisation certificates for central assistance of Rs. 11400.88 lakhs from 334 towns and during 10th Plan, utilisation certificates for central assistance of Rs. 5383.62 lakhs from 145 towns have been received.

(e) Selection of towns for inclusion under IDSMT Scheme is done at the State level and projects are sanctioned by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), Hence, it is not possible to indicate the number of towns likely to be covered during the remaining period of 10th Plan and funds required.

Statement-I

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Central Assistance Released			
Sl. No.	Town/State	Year of Coverage	9th Plan
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Wanaparthy	1992-93	20.48
2.	Kakinada	1992-93	14.50
3.	Jaggayyapeta	1992-93	23.00
4.	Kurnool	1992-93	42.51
5.	Cuddapah	1993-94	70.00
6.	Repalle	1993-94	18.00
7.	Narayanpet	1993-94	24.00
8.	Jagitial	1993-94	37.00
9.	Srikalahasti	1993-94	40.00
10.	Nizamabad	1993-94	60.00
11.	Anantapur	1993-94	47.00
12.	Vicarabad	1993-94	24.00
13.	Chilakaluripet	1993-94	26.00
14.	Amalapuram	1993-94	24.50
15.	Miryalaguda	1994-95	29.00
16.	Adoni	1994-95	27.77
17.	Sangareddy	1994-95	26.50
18.	Gudur	1994-95	2.59
19.	Hindupur	1994-95	32.00
20.	Bodhan	1994-95	30.43
21.	Amadalavalasa	1995-96	58.00
22.	Vizianagaram I	1995-96	100.00

1	2	3	4
23.	Rajamundry	1995-96	90.00
24.	Guntur	1995-96	100.00
25.	Chittoor I	1995-96	131.00
26.	Warangal	1995-96	90.00
27.	Tuni	1996-97	60.00
28.	Tirupati I	1996-97	52.00
29.	Nellore	1996-97	54.00
30.	Gadwal	1996-97	20.00
31.	Bhongir	1996-97	34.00
32.	Kuppam	1996-97	6.00
33.	Eluru	1996-97	65.00
34.	Bobbili	1996-97	53.94
35.	Machilipatnam	1997-98	58.00
36.	Kareemnagar	1998-99	43.00
37.	Macherla	1998-99	20.00
38.	Gajuwaka	99-2000	55.00
39.	Ramagundam	99-2000	70.00
40.	Mahaboobnagar	99-2000	64.00
41.	Mandapeta	99-2000	30.00
42.	Tenali	2000-01	57.00
43.	Nalgonda	2000-01	36.50
44.	Nandyal	2001-02	63.00
45.	Suryapet	2001-02	75.00
46.	Bapatla	2001-02	58.00
47.	Kovvur	2001-02	45.00
48.	Nuzividu	2001-02	45.00
49.	Sirsilla	2001-02	41.90
50.	Pedana	2001-02	14.20
51.	Anantpur	2001-02	57.50
52.	Sadasivpet	2001-02	37.50

1	2	3	4
53.	Anakapalle	2001-02	48.00
54.	Kadiri	2001-02	70.00
		Total	2521.82
Arunachal Pradesh			
55.	Tezu	1997-98	12.00
56.	Changlang	99-2000	23.00
57.	Seppa	99-2000	10.00
58.	Roing	2001-02	16.00
		Total	61.00
Assam			
59.	Diphu	7th Pl'	2.50
60.	Bongaigaon	7th Pl'	1.25
61.	North Lakhimpur	1991-92	27.11
62.	Nalbari	1994-95	21.57
63.	Mangoldoi	1994-95	22.54
64.	Goalpara	1996-97	55.00
65.	Rangia	1996-97	29.30
66.	Barpeta	1997-98	21.00
67.	Marigaon	1998-99	15.00
68.	Hailakandi	99-2000	20.00
69.	Dhemaji	99-2000	16.00
70.	Bokakhat	2000-01	15.00
71.	Digboi	2000-01	16.00
72.	Dibrugarh	2001-02	105.00
73.	Hojai	2001-02	45.00
74.	Biswanath Chariali	2001-02	24.00
		Total	436.27
Bihar			
75.	Forbesganj	1996-97	69.99
76.	Madhepura	1998-99	10.00

1	2	3	4
77.	Raxaul	1998-99	10.00
78.	Araria	2000-01	15.00
79.	Khagaria	2000-01	15.00
80.	Narkatiaganj	2001-02	41.00
81.	Aurangabad	2001-02	45.00
82.	Bhabhua	2001-02	44.50
		Total	250.49
Chhattisgarh			
83.	Bikunthpur	2001-02	22.20
84.	Kawardha	1994-95	18.00
85.	Kanker	1995-96	53.00
86.	Champa	1996-97	43.00
87.	Janjgeer	1996-97	43.90
88.	Balod	1998-99	32.00
89.	Bhatapara	99-2000	30.00
90.	Raipur	2000-01	90.00
91.	Kathgora	2001-02	16.00
92.	Dhamtari	2001-02	50.00
93.	Korba	2001-02	70.00
		Total	468.10
Goa			
94.	Mapusa	99-2000	17.00
95.	Pernem	99-2000	12.50
96.	Canacona	2000-01	8.00
		Total	37.50
Gujarat			
97.	Botad	1990-91	31.00
98.	Wadhwan	1993-94	24.00
99.	Nadiad	1993-94	122.76
100.	Palitana	1994-95	47.48

1	2	3	4
101.	Borsad	1994-95	44.09
102.	Dhoraji	1994-95	14.93
103.	Petlad	1994-95	16.17
104.	Padra	1994-95	36.00
105.	Savarkundla	1994-95	8.50
106.	Bavla	1995-96	60.00
107.	Modasa	1995-96	60.00
108.	Idar	1995-96	70.00
109.	Anand I	1995-96	140.00
110.	Bardoli	1996-97	60.00
111.	Jamnagar	1996-97	237.00
112.	Bhavnagar	1996-97	201.40
113.	Dwarka	1996-97	46.00
114.	Ambaji	1997-98	27.00
115.	Mandvi	1997-98	57.50
116.	Dakor	1998-99	48.00
117.	Dholka	99-2000	27.60
118.	Anjar	99-2000	30.00
119.	Una	99-2000	30.00
120.	Umreth	99-2000	30.00
121.	Gandhdham	2000-01	70.00
122.	Jetpur	2000-01	50.00
123.	Dhrangadhra	2000-01	48.00
124.	Kapadwanj	2000-01	30.00
125.	Kodinar	2001-02	33.00
126.	Wankaner	2001-02	45.00
127.	Limbdi	2001-02	45.00
128.	Dhandhuka	2001-02	45.00
129.	Kheda	2001-02	45.00
130.	Prantij	2001-02	45.00

1	2	3	4
131.	Kadi	2001-02	30.00
132.	Bagasara	2001-02	40.00
133.	Khambhalia	2001-02	40.00
		Total	2035.43
Haryana			
134.	Barwala	1995-96	60.00
135.	Charkhi Dadri	1995-96	60.00
136.	Yamunanagar	1997-98	120.00
137.	Pehowa	1997-98	60.00
138.	Bhiwani	2000-01	60.00
139.	Ambala City	2000-01	65.00
140.	Sirsa	2001-02	70.00
141.	Hansi	2001-02	50.00
142.	Kurukshetra	2001-02	75.00
		Total	620.00
Himachal Pradesh			
143.	Nahan	1995-96	64.65
144.	Una	1996-97	30.29
145.	Rampur	1997-98	48.00
146.	Dharamsala	1998-99	90.00
147.	Solan	99-2000	30.00
148.	Chamba	99-2000	16.00
149.	Theog	99-2000	12.00
150.	Kullu	99-2000	16.00
151.	Palampur	2000-01	16.00
152.	Nalagarh	2000-01	48.00
153.	Jwalamukhi	2001-02	16.00
154.	Paonta Sahib	2001-02	8.00
		Total	394.94

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir			
155.	Samba	1993-94	19.00
156.	Sopore	1993-94	38.24
157.	Jammu	1996-97	215.00
158.	Anantnag	2001-02	75.00
Total			347.24
Karnataka			
159.	Tiptur	1992-93	33.68
160.	Gauribidanur	1992-93	30.84
161.	Badami	1992-93	4.29
162.	Gurmitkal	1992-93	1.08
163.	Byadgi	1992-93	16.63
164.	Karwar	1992-93	22.00
165.	Bidar	1993-94	33.16
166.	Haveri	1993-94	28.55
167.	Bellary	1993-94	19.04
168.	Nippani	1993-94	32.90
169.	Doddaballapur	1993-94	30.50
170.	Bailhongal	1993-94	46.98
171.	Mudalgi	1993-94	47.00
172.	Mandya	1994-95	115.47
173.	Bijapur	1994-95	85.95
174.	Lakshmeshwar	1994-95	38.91
175.	Shiggaon	1994-95	20.06
176.	Savanur	1994-95	38.65
177.	Gadag-Betageri	1994-95	115.12
178.	Kotturu	1994-95	24.00
179.	Malur	1994-95	47.82
180.	Shorapur	1994-95	36.80
181.	Kundapura	1994-95	46.94

1	2	3	4
182.	Sidlaghatta	1994-95	38.20
183.	Arsikere	1995-96	54.58
184.	Hunsur	1995-96	56.43
185.	Gajendragarh	1995-96	60.00
186.	Sira	1995-96	60.00
187.	Bangarapet	1995-96	43.70
188.	Koppal	1995-96	60.00
189.	Kadur	1996-97	56.28
190.	Holenarsipur I	1996-97	59.00
191.	Chincholi	1996-97	32.00
192.	Muddebihal	1996-97	30.00
193.	Harapanahalli	1996-97	60.00
194.	Chennagiri	1996-97	36.00
195.	Ron	1996-97	36.00
196.	Hassan	1996-97	155.00
197.	Shimoga	1997-98	30.00
198.	Hoskote	1998-99	30.00
199.	Gundlupet	1998-99	15.00
200.	Navalgund	99-2000	13.00
201.	Manvi	99-2000	26.00
202.	Davangere	99-2000	70.00
203.	Gulbarga	99-2000	83.00
204.	Athani	2000-01	15.00
205.	Aland	2000-01	30.00
206.	Birur	2000-01	30.00
207.	Devanhalli	2000-01	14.00
208.	Chamrajnagar	2001-02	30.00
209.	Mundaragi	2001-02	12.30
210.	Kerur	2001-02	22.90
211.	Hanagal	2001-02	45.00

1	2	3	4
212.	Indi	2001-02	45.00
213.	Tumkur	2001-02	50.00
		Total	2312.76
Kerala			
214.	Pathanamthitta	1991-92	5.50
215.	Alappuzha	1992-93	80.00
216.	Kollam	1993-94	70.00
217.	Aluva	1994-95	30.92
218.	Kozhikode	1995-96	208.00
219.	Chenganur	1995-96	72.00
220.	Varkala	1995-96	72.16
221.	Nedumangad	1996-97	77.50
222.	Pathanamthitta	1996-97	62.00
223.	Moovattupuzha	1998-99	44.00
224.	Ottapalam	99-2000	30.00
225.	Kothamangalam	99-2000	30.00
226.	North Peravur	2000-01	30.00
227.	Kudungallur	2001-02	15.00
228.	Imjalakuda	2001-02	45.00
229.	Pala	2001-02	40.00
230.	Ponnani	2001-02	50.00
		Total	962.08
Madhya Pradesh			
231.	Shahdol	7th PI'	1.00
232.	Chhatarpur	7th PI'	22.00
233.	Betul	1990-91	11.00
234.	Vidisha	1990-91	35.04
235.	Sagar	1992-93	50.00
236.	Mandsaur	1992-93	22.42
237.	Mandla	1993-94	48.00

1	2	3	4
238.	Multai	1993-94	21.35
239.	Pandhurna	1994-95	22.00
240.	Sausar	1994-95	11.00
241.	Khandwa	1994-95	60.44
242.	Jaora	1994-95	33.00
243.	Chitrakoot	1994-95	28.00
244.	Narsinghpur	1994-95	25.00
245.	Ajaigarh	1994-95	14.00
246.	Garoth	1994-95	28.00
247.	Rajgarh	1995-96	31.00
248.	Biaora	1995-96	60.00
249.	Berasia	1995-96	32.00
250.	Narsingarh	1995-96	54.98
251.	Ashok Nagar	1995-96	48.78
252.	Ganj-Basoda	1995-96	58.00
253.	Sihora	1996-97	42.00
254.	Amarpatan	1996-97	38.00
255.	Umaria	1996-97	72.00
256.	Kasarvad	1996-97	27.00
257.	Maihar	1996-97	39.00
258.	Astha	1998-99	30.00
259.	Khajuraho	99-2000	16.00
260.	Jhabua	99-2000	30.00
261.	Khurai	99-2000	30.00
262.	Dhanpuri	2000-01	16.00
263.	Nagod	2000-01	
264.	Nowgong	2000-01	30.00
265.	Sonkutch	2000-01	13.00
266.	Barwani	2001-02	45.00
267.	Jawad	2001-02	24.00

1	2	3	4
268.	Rajpur	2001-02	24.00
269.	Chourai	2001-02	24.00
270.	Garhakota	2001-02	45.00
271.	Sidhi	2001-02	40.00
272.	Raisen	2001-02	45.00
273.	Churhart	2001-02	24.00
274.	Lahar	2001-02	24.00
275.	Hatta	2001-02	45.00
		Total	1456.01

Maharashtra

276.	Nilanga	7th PI'	5.19
277.	Igatpuri	7th PI'	20.00
278.	Chandrapur	7th PI'	6.00
279.	Gadchiroli	1990-91	12.00
280.	Gondiya	1990-91	24.00
281.	Chopda	1990-91	6.00
282.	Narkhed	1990-91	12.00
283.	Malkapur	1990-91	3.50
284.	Nandurbar	1990-91	3.50
285.	Chalisgaon	1991-92	13.97
286.	Hingoli	1991-92	11.00
287.	Buldana	1991-92	11.00
288.	Nanded	1991-92	26.00
289.	Savner	1991-92	36.00
290.	Achalpur	1991-92	6.00
291.	Jalgaon	1992-93	19.57
292.	Wani	1992-93	21.00
293.	Ambad	1992-93	26.00
294.	Ahmadnagar	1992-93	66.50
295.	Kopargaon	1992-93	7.30

1	2	3	4
296.	Phaltan	1992-93	23.44
297.	Sangamner	1993-94	20.00
298.	Sangli	1993-94	70.00
299.	Dhule	1993-94	60.00
300.	Pachora	1993-94	48.00
301.	Warora	1993-94	48.00
302.	Bhusawal	1993-94	109.25
303.	Deglur	1993-94	48.00
304.	Gadhinglaj	1993-94	23.20
305.	Partur	1993-94	24.00
306.	Basmath Nagar	1994-95	51.00
307.	Vita	1994-95	18.20
308.	Manwath	1994-95	57.00
309.	Mahad	1994-95	18.00
310.	Kagal	1994-95	15.56
311.	Ausa	1994-95	23.20
312.	Georai	1994-95	36.00
313.	Sawantwadi	1994-95	50.50
314.	Murtijapur	1994-95	37.67
315.	Shegaon	1994-95	26.95
316.	Parola	1994-95	36.00
317.	Tumsar	1994-95	30.21
318.	Alibagh	1994-95	28.00
319.	Pulgaon	1994-95	58.00
320.	Umred	1994-95	58.00
321.	Vaijapur	1994-95	58.00
322.	Ichalkarnji	1995-96	140.00
323.	Wai	1995-96	60.00
324.	Anjangaon Surji	1995-96	60.00
325.	Mehkar	1995-96	60.00

1	2	3	4
326.	Kalamb	1995-96	32.00
327.	Daryapur	1995-96	71.00
328.	Amravati	1996-97	192.00
329.	Shahada	1996-97	64.00
330.	Navapur	1996-97	64.00
331.	Kurundwad	1996-97	67.00
332.	Sangola	1996-97	64.00
333.	Ghatanji	1996-97	34.00
334.	Gangakhed	1998-99	75.60
335.	Sillod	1998-99	90.00
336.	Satana	99-2000	30.00
337.	Dhamangaon	99-2000	30.00
338.	Roha	99-2000	48.00
339.	Kolhapur	99-2000	270.00
340.	Umerkhed	2000-01	30.00
341.	Faizpur	2000-01	30.00
342.	Raver	2000-01	30.00
343.	Jintur	2000-01	90.00
344.	Desaiganj	2001-02	16.00
345.	Akola	2001-02	135.00
Total			3195.31
Manipur			
346.	Thoubal	1992-93	10.50
347.	Nambol	1992-93	11.00
348.	Mayang Imphal	1995-96	32.00
349.	Moreh	1996-97	9.00
350.	Moirang	2001-02	24.00
351.	Kumbi	2001-02	24.00
Total			110.50

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya			
352.	Jowai	7th PI'	19.60
353.	Shillong	99-2000	61.80
Total			81.40
Mizoram			
354.	Kolasib	1994-95	24.00
355.	Aizawl I	1996-97	46.40
356.	Champhai	99-2000	90.00
357.	Hnahthial	99-2000	48.00
358.	Saiha	99-2000	48.00
359.	Lengpul	2001-02	24.00
Total			280.40
Nagaland			
360.	Wokha	1995-96	32.00
361.	Phek	1996-97	24.00
362.	Dimapur	2000-01	50.00
363.	Kiphire	2000-01	15.00
Total			121.00
Orissa			
364.	Jajapur	1992-93	32.74
365.	Athagad	1992-93	26.00
366.	Umarkote	1994-95	12.00
367.	Choudwar	1994-95	16.00
368.	Tarbha	1994-95	12.00
369.	Chhatrapur	1994-95	7.60
370.	Kamakshyanagar	1994-95	27.00
371.	Nabarangapur	1994-95	57.00
372.	Brahmapur	1995-96	158.00
373.	Puri	1995-96	29.00
374.	Nilgiri	1996-97	35.00

1	2	3	4
375.	Athamallik	1996-97	36.00
376.	Pattamundai	1998-99	30.00
377.	Anandpur	99-2000	26.00
378.	Soro	99-2000	27.00
379.	Barpali	99-2000	16.00
380.	Balasore	99-2000	70.00
381.	Aska	2000-01	16.00
382.	Banki	2000-01	16.00
383.	Karanjia	2001-02	16.00
384.	Kesinga	2001-02	24.00
385.	Balugaon	2001-02	24.00
386.	Rajgangpur	2001-02	45.00
387.	Chikiti	2001-02	24.00
388.	Talcher	2001-02	40.00
389.	Gunupur	2001-02	24.00
390.	Rairangpur	2001-02	24.00
	Total		870.34
	Punjab		
391.	Mansa	1994-95	81.49
392.	Sirhind	1995-96	33.00
393.	Tarn Taran	1995-96	34.50
394.	Mukheria	1996-97	16.00
395.	Anandpur Sahib	1997-98	28.00
396.	Fatehgarh Sahib	1997-98	48.00
397.	Patti	1997-98	14.00
398.	Muktsar	1998-99	150.00
399.	Sultanpur Lodhi	99-2000	16.00
400.	Kapurthala	99-2000	46.00
401.	Nakodar	99-2000	30.00
402.	Jagraon	2000-01	30.00

1	2	3	4
403.	Dasuya	2000-01	16.00
404.	Garhshankar	2001-02	16.00
	Total		558.99
	Rajasthan		
405.	Nimbahera	1992-93	27.00
406.	Rajsamand	1992-93	32.00
407.	Jhunjhunu	1992-93	33.00
408.	Vijainagar	1993-94	15.00
409.	Chaksu	1993-94	37.31
410.	Sardarshahar	1994-95	40.00
411.	Nokha	1995-96	60.00
412.	Pratapgarh	1995-96	20.00
413.	Shahpura	1995-96	65.00
414.	Kapasan	1995-96	33.00
415.	Jaisalmer I	1995-96	65.00
416.	Udaipur	1996-97	105.00
417.	Bikaner	1996-97	206.00
418.	Salumber	1997-98	11.00
419.	Deshnok	1997-98	48.00
420.	Hanumangarh	2000-01	50.00
421.	Balotra	2000-01	30.00
422.	Didwana	2000-01	30.00
423.	Nathdwara	2001-02	45.00
424.	Bhinder	2001-02	24.00
425.	Suratgarh	2001-02	45.00
	Total		1021.31
	Sikkim		
426.	Singtam	1997-98	48.00
427.	Jorethang	99-2000	15.00
428.	Pakyong	99-2000	15.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
429.	Geyzing	2000-01	16.00	457.	Omalur	1995-96	7.12
430.	Soreng	2000-01	16.00	458.	Nattarasankottai	1995-96	19.31
431.	Rangli Bazar	2001-02	24.00	459.	Denkanikota	1995-96	23.29
		Total	134.00	460.	Kiranur	1995-96	25.15
	Tamilnadu			461.	Surampatti	1998-99	77.17
432.	Bargur	1992-93	13.25	462.	Oddanchatram	1998-99	29.74
433.	Idappadi	1992-93	19.00	463.	Dindigal	99-2000	70.00
434.	Tenkasi	1992-93	26.40	464.	Devakottai	99.2000	16.20
435.	Cuddalore	1992-93	44.66	465.	Vellore	99-2000	28.00
436.	Bhavani	1992-93	5.66	466.	Kanyakumari	99-2000	16.00
437.	Kumarapalaiyam	1992-93	17.16	467.	Kinathukadvu	2000-01	16.00
438.	Kurichi	1992-93	6.88	468.	Vilathikulam	2000-01	16.00
439.	Avanashi	1993-94	15.36	469.	Peravoorani	2000-01	16.00
440.	Sulur	1993-94	13.73	470.	Chengam	2000-01	16.00
441.	Manamadurai	1993-94	32.00	471.	Periyakulam	2001-02	30.00
442.	Ponneri	1993-94	15.97	472.	Thanjavur	2001-02	105.00
443.	Palladam	1993-94	25.56	473.	Rajapalayam	2001-02	105.00
444.	Kangayam	1994-95	19.96	474.	Pallathur	2001-02	21.00
445.	Veerappanchattiram	1994-95	7.74	475.	Sivakasi	2001-02	64.00
446.	Kasipalaiyam	1994-95	6.17	476.	Ullandurpet	2001-02	24.00
447.	Poovirunthavalli	1994-95	2.15	477.	Gudalur	2001-02	45.00
448.	Inam Karur	1994-95	19.43	478.	Thondi	2001-02	24.00
449.	Tiruchendur	1994-95	14.93	479.	R.S. Mangalam	2001-02	24.00
450.	Sholingar	1994-95	25.79	480.	Chinnasalam	2001-02	24.00
451.	Vaniyambadi	1994-95	10.32	481.	Kallakkadu	2001-02	35.97
452.	Kuttanallur	1994-95	10.00			Total	1349.03
453.	Ponnamaravati	1995-96	28.09		Tripura		
454.	Tattayyengarpettai	1995-96	28.20	482.	Belonia	1991-92	26.00
455.	Thuraiyur	1995-96	24.90	483.	Khowai	1993-94	16.56
456.	Chinnamanur	1995-96	37.87	484.	Kumarghat	1996-97	30.00

1	2	3	4
485.	Sonamura	1997-98	48.00
486.	Kamalpur	1998-99	48.00
487.	Teliamura	99-2000	76.50
488.	Sabroom	99-2000	13.00
489.	Ranirbazar	2000-01	16.00
		Total	274.06
Uttaranchal			
490.	Dehradun	2001-02	105.00
491.	Haldwani-Kathgodam	2001-02	95.00
492.	Pithoragarh	2001-02	40.00
		Total	240.00
Uttar Pradesh			
493.	Basti	1994-95	79.18
494.	Budhana	1994-95	27.00
495.	Khalilabad	1995-96	49.90
496.	Muradnagar	1995-96	60.00
497.	Dadri	1995-96	51.74
498.	Loni	1995-96	59.23
499.	Moradabad	1995-96	180.00
500.	Maghar	1996-97	31.49
501.	Bansi	1996-97	24.25
502.	Phaphund	1996-97	32.00
503.	Pallia Kalan	1996-97	37.40
504.	Malihabad	1996-97	25.53
505.	Saharanpur	1996-97	164.96
506.	Faizabad	1996-97	83.09
507.	Ayodhya	1996-97	71.00
508.	Kushinagar	1998-99	16.00
509.	Ujhani	1998-99	30.00
510.	Nanauta	1998-99	12.00

1	2	3	4
511.	Nawabganj	1998-99	16.00
512.	Jalalabad	99-2000	9.00
513.	Kunda	99-2000	13.00
514.	Kemari	99-2000	16.00
515.	Chitrakoot Dham	99-2000	30.00
516.	Hariharpur	2000-01	10.00
517.	Maharajganj	2000-01	15.00
518.	Kakori	2000-01	16.00
519.	Niyotani	2000-01	14.00
520.	Haraiya	2001-02	12.00
521.	Amethi	2001-02	24.00
522.	Khatauli	2001-02	41.20
523.	Sardhana	2001-02	36.90
524.	Khekra	2001-02	29.10
525.	Babarpur-Ajeetmal	2001-02	24.00
526.	Oel-Dhakwa	2001-02	24.00
527.	Gohand	2001-02	19.00
528.	Milak	2001-02	24.00
529.	Handia	2001-02	24.00
530.	Jhijnjhana	2001-02	22.30
531.	Jhansi	2001-02	135.00
532.	Mathura	2001-02	93.70
533.	Bansgaon	2001-02	24.00
534.	Banat	2001-02	24.00
535.	Dostpur	2001-02	19.00
536.	Niwari	2001-02	19.00
537.	Tilhar	2001-02	20.00
538.	Deoband	2001-02	66.10
		Total	1855.07

1	2	3	4
West Bengal			
539.	Raghunathpur	1990-91	3.50
540.	Ghatal	1991-92	5.00
541.	Islampur	1991-92	5.00
542.	Jhalda	1993-94	7.00
543.	Mal	1993-94	13.90
544.	Mirik	1993-94	3.00
545.	Chakdaha	1993-94	6.05
546.	Rampur Hat	1993-94	11.50
547.	Diamond Harbour	1993-94	13.00
548.	Nabadwip	1993-94	30.54
549.	Tamluk	1993-94	6.00
550.	Sonamukhi	1993-94	10.53
551.	Matha Bhanga	1993-94	14.60
552.	Ashoknagar	1993-94	10.00
553.	Old Maldah	1993-94	7.00
554.	Birnagar	1994-95	18.95
555.	Kulti	1994-95	15.00
556.	Memari	1994-95	13.28
557.	Kaliaganj	1994-95	12.00
558.	Gobar Danga	1994-95	26.18
559.	Chandrakona	1994-95	14.60
560.	Kandi	1994-95	14.06
561.	Guskara	1994-95	14.34
562.	Barddhaman	1995-96	135.12
563.	Asansol	1995-96	201.40
564.	Tufanganj	1995-96	35.00
565.	Gangarampur	1995-96	60.76
566.	Mekhliganj	1996-97	33.00
567.	Sainthia	1996-97	44.00
568.	Dinhata	1996-97	33.00

1	2	3	4
569.	Baduria	1996-97	67.00
570.	Haldibari	1996-97	34.00
571.	Dhulian	1996-97	70.00
572.	Joynagar	1998-99	22.50
573.	Dubrajpur	1998-99	81.00
574.	Dainhat	99-2000	15.00
575.	Taki	99-2000	90.00
576.	Egra	99-2000	25.50
577.	Durgapur	99-2000	68.00
578.	Bangaon	2000-01	50.00
579.	Ramjibanpur	2000-01	16.00
580.	Kharar	2000-01	13.50
581.	Khirpai	2000-01	14.00
582.	Taherpur	2001-02	13.50
583.	Beldanga	2001-02	15.00
584.	Jamuria	2001-02	79.00
585.	Jiaganj-Azimganj	2001-02	32.00
586.	Coopers' Camp	2001-02	22.00
587.	Nalhati	2001-02	40.00
		Total	1585.31
Dadra and N. Haveli			
588.	Silvassa I	1995-96	12.00
		Total	12.00
Daman and Diu			
589.	Diu	1995-96	18.00
		Total	18.00
Pondicherry			
590.	Oulgaret	99-2000	30.00
		Total	30.00
Grand Total			23640.36

Statement-II

				1	2	3	4
				(Rs. in Lakhs)			
				Central Assistance Released			
Sl. No.	Town/State	Year of Coverage	10th Plan				
1	2	3	4				
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Tirupati I	1996-97	53.14	23.	Punganur	2003-04	24.00
2.	Gadwal	1996-97	18.91	24.	Guntakal	2003-04	104.00
3.	Bhongir	1996-97	26.40	25.	Sathenapalli	2003-04	45.00
4.	Eluru	1996-97	105.67	26.	Yemmiganur	2003-04	70.75
5.	Kareemnagar	1998-99	142.04	27.	Tadipatri	2003-04	52.00
6.	Macherla	1998-99	40.34	28.	Peddapuram	2003-04	35.00
7.	Mahaboobnagar	99-2000	120.10	29.	Tandur	2003-04	28.00
8.	Mandapeta	99-2000	60.00	30.	Jagitial	2003-04	26.25
9.	Nandyal	2001-02	127.48	31.	Bhainsa	2003-04	45.00
10.	Suryapet	2001-02	75.00	32.	Qutubullapur	2003-04	105.00
11.	Kovvur	2001-02	45.00	33.	Kapra	2003-04	75.00
12.	Pedana	2001-02	30.80	34.	Uppalkalan	2003-04	75.00
13.	Anantpur	2001-02	57.50	35.	Nirmal	2004-05	45.50
14.	Kadiri	2001-02	4.00	36.	Mangalagiri	2004-05	30.50
15.	Mancherial	2002-03	75.00	37.	Palasa Kasibugga	2004-05	45.00
16.	Narsapur	2002-03	67.50	38.	Narsaraopet	2004-05	61.25
17.	Bellampalli	2002-03	29.00	39.	Farooqnagar	2004-05	28.25
18.	Samalkot	2002-03	45.00	40.	Jangaon	2004-05	34.50
19.	Salur	2002-03	45.00			Total	2261.88
20.	Pithapuram	2002-03	44.00	Arunachal Pradesh			
21.	Rayadurg	2002-03	45.00	41.	Tezu	1997-98	25.00
22.	Palakol	2003-04	75.00	42.	Seppa	99-2000	38.00
				43.	Roing	2001-02	8.00
				44.	Pasighat	2003-04	24.00
				45.	Khonsa	2003-04	24.00
				46.	Deomali	2003-04	24.00
				47.	Yupia	2003-04	24.00
				48.	Ziro	2003-04	24.00
				49.	Daporijo	2003-04	24.00
				50.	Along	2003-04	24.00

1	2	3	4
51.	Basar	2003-04	24.00
		Total	263.00
	Assam		
52.	Barpeta	1997-98	40.00
53.	Gossaigaon	2002-03	24.00
54.	Sonari	2002-03	24.00
55.	Gohpur	2002-03	24.00
56.	Udalguri	2002-03	24.00
57.	Bijni	2002-03	24.00
58.	North-Guwahati	2002-03	24.00
59.	Bilasipara	2002-03	24.00
60.	Dergaon	2004-05	24.00
61.	Golaghat	2004-05	32.50
62.	Nazira	2004-05	24.00
63.	Diphu	2004-05	24.00
64.	Jorhat	2004-05	75.00
65.	Amguri	2004-05	11.00
66.	Margherita	2004-05	42.34
67.	Tihu	2004-05	24.00
68.	Bihupuria	2004-05	10.00
69.	Pathsala	2004-05	24.00
70.	Lakhipur	2004-05	24.00
		Total	522.84
	Bihar		
71.	Darbhanga	2002-03	90.00
72.	Motipur	2003-04	24.00
73.	Kanti	2003-04	23.50
74.	Barh	2003-04	39.00
75.	Jamui	2003-04	44.50
76.	Fatuha	2003-04	36.00

1	2	3	4
77.	Lalganj	2003-04	25.00
78.	Motihari	2003-04	55.00
79.	Dehri	2003-04	70.00
		Total	407.00
	Chhattisgarh		
80.	Durg	2002-03	105.00
81.	Pendra	2002-03	24.00
82.	Dalli-Rajhara	2002-03	61.00
83.	Arang	2002-03	24.00
84.	Ratanpur	2002-03	24.00
85.	Kumhari	2003-04	45.00
86.	Mahasamund	2003-04	45.00
87.	Ambikapur	2003-04	72.82
88.	Kurud	2003-04	12.00
89.	Gandal	2003-04	12.00
90.	Tilda Neora	2004-05	45.00
91.	Sakti	2004-05	24.00
92.	Balod	1998-99	16.00
93.	Bhatapara	99-2000	60.00
94.	Kathgora	2001-02	8.00
95.	Dhamtari	2001-02	100.00
96.	Korba	2001-02	35.00
		Total	712.82
	Goa		
97.	Canacona	2000-01	16.08
		Total	16.08
	Gujarat		
98.	Ambaji	1997-98	14.75
99.	Dholka	99-2000	62.40
100.	Una	99-2000	60.00

1	2	3	4
101.	Umreth	99-2000	60.00
102.	Gandhidham	2000-01	140.00
103.	Dhrangadhra	2000-01	102.00
104.	Kapadwanj	2000-01	60.00
105.	Limbdi	2001-02	45.00
106.	Dhandhuka	2001-02	45.00
107.	Kheda	2001-02	45.00
108.	Prantij	2001-02	45.00
109.	Kadi	2001-02	43.60
110.	Bagasara	2001-02	50.00
111.	Khambhalia	2001-02	5.00
112.	Mansa	2002-03	90.00
113.	Balasinor	2002-03	45.00
114.	Thangadh	2002-03	45.00
115.	Vijapur	2002-03	45.00
116.	Vadnagar	2003-04	45.00
117.	Jambusar	2003-04	45.00
118.	Kheralu	2003-04	48.00
119.	Gariyadhar	2003-04	24.00
120.	Vapi	2003-04	44.00
121.	Chhota Udepur	2003-04	24.00
122.	Shihor	2003-04	90.00
123.	Halol	2003-04	45.00
124.	Mangrol	2003-04	45.00
125.	Jasdan	2003-04	45.00
126.	Lunawada	2003-04	45.00
127.	Rajula	2003-04	45.00
128.	Dhari	2003-04	44.00
129.	Gadhada	2003-04	45.00
130.	Kalol	2003-04	21.00

1	2	3	4	
131.	Jamjodhpur	2003-04	45.00	
132.	Salaya	2003-04	24.00	
133.	Tharad	2003-04	24.00	
134.	Talaja	2003-04	24.00	
135.	Devagadhbaria	2003-04	22.00	
136.	Kutiyana	2003-04	24.00	
137.	Khedbrahma	2003-04	23.75	
138.	Dharampur	2003-04	24.00	
139.	Chanasma	2003-04	24.00	
140.	Talod	2003-04	24.00	
141.	Rajpipla	2004-05	45.00	
142.	Vyara	2004-05	45.00	
143.	Radhanpur	2004-05	45.00	
144.	Manvadar	2004-05	36.85	
			Total	2088.35
Haryana				
145.	Yamunanagar	1997-98	62.58	
146.	Pehowa	1997-98	30.00	
147.	Bhiwani	2000-01	109.82	
148.	Ambala City	2000-01	131.14	
149.	Sirsa	2001-02	35.00	
150.	Hansi	2001-02	100.00	
151.	Shashbad-Markanda	2002-03	45.00	
152.	Cheeka	2002-03	90.00	
153.	Laldua	2003-04	24.00	
154.	Indri	2003-04	24.00	
155.	Assanth	2003-04	48.00	
156.	Kaithal	2003-04	75.00	
157.	Safidon	2003-04	90.00	
158.	Gohana	2003-04	45.00	

1	2	3	4
159.	Rohtak	2003-04	84.44
160.	Narwana	2003-04	45.00
		Total	1038.98
Himachal Pradesh			
161.	Solan	99-2000	60.00
162.	Theog	99-2000	27.64
163.	Kullu	99-2000	32.00
164.	Jwalamukhi	2001-02	8.00
165.	Paonta Sahib	2001-02	16.00
166.	Bilaspur	2002-03	24.00
167.	Sunder Nagar	2002-03	45.00
168.	Kotkhai	2002-03	24.00
169.	Baddi	2002-03	24.00
170.	Manali	2002-03	24.00
171.	Narkanda	2003-04	14.00
172.	Narpur	2003-04	14.00
		Total	312.64
Jammu and Kashmir			
173.	Pulwama	2002-03	44.40
174.	Udhampur	2003-04	65.00
175.	Katra	2003-04	20.00
176.	Ramnagar	2003-04	20.00
177.	Rajouri	2003-04	38.00
178.	Baramulla	2003-04	70.00
179.	Kunzar	2003-04	20.00
180.	Kulgam	2003-04	20.00
		Total	297.40
Jharkhand			
181.	Hazaribagh	2002-03	75.00
		Total	75.00

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
182.	Shimoga	1997-98	73.73
183.	Hoskote	1998-99	60.00
184.	Gundlupet	1998-99	72.50
185.	Navalgund	99-2000	30.00
186.	Marvi	99-2000	49.01
187.	Davangere	99-2000	140.00
188.	Athani	2000-01	31.50
189.	Birur	2000-01	60.00
190.	Devanhalli	2000-01	27.49
191.	Chamrajnagar	2001-02	15.00
192.	Indi	2001-02	45.00
193.	Tumkur	2001-02	55.00
194.	Konnur	2002-03	24.00
195.	Khanapur	2002-03	19.00
196.	Yadgiri	2002-03	35.50
197.	Arakalgud	2002-03	8.50
198.	Mahalingapur	2002-03	77.33
199.	Mulgund	2002-03	24.00
200.	Bhalki	2002-03	43.70
201.	Chittaguppa	2002-03	23.17
202.	Anekal	2002-03	32.62
203.	Nelamangala	2002-03	16.80
204.	Haliyala	2002-03	19.80
205.	Channarayapattna	2002-03	30.51
206.	Bantwala	2002-03	25.98
207.	Alnavar	2002-03	24.00
208.	Annigeri	2002-03	45.00
209.	Hosadurga	2002-03	14.32
210.	Bellary	2002-03	105.96

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
211.	Bagalkote	2002-03	68.64	241.	Soraba	2003-04	13.20
212.	Humnabad	2002-03	45.00	242.	Jewargi	2004-05	18.91
213.	Kanakapura	2003-04	28.36	243.	Sindhagi	2004-05	23.30
214.	Mudabidre	2003-04	36.75	244.	Talikote	2004-05	45.00
215.	Naragunda	2003-04	38.87	245.	Chittapura	2004-05	22.30
216.	Kunigal	2003-04	25.25	246.	Hunagunda	2004-05	24.00
217.	Tiptur	2003-04	18.16	247.	Hoovina Hadagali	2004-05	24.00
218.	Gubbi	2003-04	16.32	248.	Honnavaara	2004-05	15.50
219.	Raibag	2003-04	48.00	249.	Basavakalyana	2004-05	33.23
220.	Gokak	2003-04	52.00	250.	Terdal	2004-05	17.63
221.	Turuvukere	2003-04	17.16	251.	Yallapura	2004-05	11.53
222.	Kuduchi	2003-04	48.00	252.	Chikmagalur	2004-05	56.48
223.	Molakalmuru	2003-04	17.28	253.	Honnali	2004-05	21.84
224.	Basavana Bagewadi	2003-04	45.00	254.	Chikballapur	2004-05	49.54
225.	Mudhol	2003-04	42.82	255.	Rabkavi-Banahatti	2004-05	70.00
226.	Sringeri	2003-04	24.00	256.	Ankola	2004-05	17.74
227.	Sagara	2003-04	36.61	257.	Puttur	2004-05	33.73
228.	Belur	2003-04	24.00			Total	2633.21
229.	Tarikere	2003-04	32.38		Kerala		
230.	Koppa	2003-04	13.99	258.	Ottapalam	99-2000	60.00
231.	Chikkanayakanahalli	2003-04	28.80	259.	Kothamangalam	99-2000	60.00
232.	Siruguppa	2003-04	19.18	260.	Kudungallur	2001-02	7.50
233.	Jog Kargal	2003-04	20.19	261.	Pala	2001-02	50.00
234.	Kamalapur	2003-04	24.00	262.	Ponnani	2001-02	25.00
235.	Ramadurga	2003-04	27.62	263.	Kunnamkulam	2002-03	24.00
236.	Thirthahalli	2003-04	17.70	264.	Angamaly	2002-03	45.00
237.	Sulya	2003-04	17.66	265.	Perumbavoor	2002-03	45.00
238.	Narasimharajapura	2003-04	17.84	266.	Vaikom	2003-04	43.00
239.	Tekkalakote	2003-04	20.40	267.	Attingal	2003-04	36.00
240.	Madakeri	2003-04	34.08	268.	Mavelikkara	2003-04	45.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
269.	Kalamassery	2003-04	75.00	297.	Chakghat	2003-04	24.00
270.	Tripunitura	2003-04	65.80	298.	Karera	2003-04	16.50
271.	Thaliparamba	2003-04	75.00	299.	Baikunthpur	2003-04	24.00
272.	Koyilandy	2003-04	75.00	300.	Sanwer	2003-04	24.00
		Total	731.30	301.	Chanderi	2003-04	10.00
	Madhya Pradesh			302.	Akoda	2003-04	10.25
273.	Astha	1998-99	60.00	303.	Kareli	2003-04	15.00
274.	Jhabua	99-2000	60.00	304.	Katangi	2003-04	18.00
275.	Khurai	99-2000	60.00	305.	Sironji	2003-04	45.00
276.	Sidhi	2001-02	5.00	306.	Wara-Seoni	2003-04	35.00
277.	Akodia	2002-03	24.00	307.	Udaipura	2003-04	20.00
278.	Jeerapur	2002-03	24.00	308.	Samariya	2003-04	23.50
279.	Mangawan	2002-03	22.92	309.	Badagaon (Tikamgarh)	2003-04	24.00
280.	Birsinghpur	2002-03	24.00	310.	Kanad	2003-04	21.00
281.	Khilchipur	2002-03	24.00	311.	Badagaon (Shajapur)	2003-04	21.00
282.	Tendukheda	2002-03	24.00	312.	Susner	2003-04	21.00
283.	Rampur-Naikin	2002-03	24.00	313.	Bada Malahra	2003-04	21.00
284.	Manasa	2002-03	24.00	314.	Amangang	2003-04	21.00
285.	Shajapur	2002-03	45.00	315.	Kothi	2003-04	21.00
286.	Rampur-Bagelan	2002-03	24.00	316.	Shahpur	2003-04	21.00
287.	Shivpuri	2002-03	86.95	317.	Prithvipur	2003-04	21.00
288.	Shujalpur	2002-03	45.00	318.	Junnardev	2003-04	45.00
289.	Aaron	2002-03	24.00	319.	Barhi	2003-04	21.00
290.	Raghogarh	2002-03	45.00	320.	Maheshwar	2004-05	24.00
291.	Bhind	2002-03	91.25	321.	Devendra Nagar	2004-05	24.00
292.	Machalpur	2002-03	24.00	322.	Banda	2004-05	24.00
293.	Amarwara	2002-03	24.00	323.	Jeeran	2004-05	23.26
294.	Khujner	2002-03	24.00	324.	Sailana	2004-05	24.00
295.	Govindgarh	2002-03	24.00	325.	Begamganj	2004-05	45.00
296.	Aagar	2003-04	45.00	326.	Singoly	2004-05	24.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
327.	Mundi	2004-05	24.00	355.	Parbani	2002-03	105.00
328.	Diken	2004-05	24.00	356.	Beed	2002-03	80.25
329.	Tarana	2004-05	24.00	357.	Shirdi	2002-03	15.00
330.	Omkareshwar	2004-05	24.00	358.	Shegaon	2002-03	18.00
331.	Harpalpur	2004-05	24.00	359.	Ahmednagar	2002-03	54.00
332.	Nasrullaganj	2004-05	24.00	360.	Khemgaon	2002-03	54.00
333.	Rewa	2004-05	42.74	361.	Pandharpur	2002-03	25.00
		Total	1776.37	362.	Gadchiroli	2003-04	25.00
	Maharashtra			363.	Yavatmal	2003-04	105.00
334.	Gangakhed	1998-99	12.48	364.	Ratnagiri	2003-04	75.00
335.	Satana	99-2000	60.00	365.	Parlivajjnath	2003-04	75.00
336.	Umerkhed	2000-01	60.00	366.	Ambajogai	2003-04	75.00
337.	Faizpur	2000-01	60.00	367.	Bhandara	2003-04	75.00
338.	Raver	2000-01	36.28	368.	Jalna	2003-04	20.00
339.	Khed	2002-03	24.00	369.	Kanranjia	2003-04	45.00
340.	Rajapur	2002-03	24.00	370.	Chopda	2003-04	22.00
341.	Jawhar	2002-03	24.00	371.	Barshi	2003-04	75.00
342.	Latur	2002-03	75.00	372.	Hingoli	2003-04	57.00
343.	Tumsar	2002-03	23.00	373.	Osmanabad	2003-04	75.00
344.	Wani	2002-03	24.50	374.	Chiplun	2003-04	25.00
345.	Jalgaon	2002-03	55.00	375.	Pusad	2004-05	48.00
346.	Dhule	2002-03	55.00	376.	Sinmar	2004-05	45.00
347.	Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad	2002-03	80.00	377.	Malkapur	2004-05	52.00
348.	Shrirampur	2002-03	32.50	378.	Nandurbar	2004-05	52.00
349.	Shirpur-Warwade	2002-03	25.00	379.	Sailu	2004-05	45.00
350.	Gadhinglaj	2002-03	22.00	380.	Pandharkawada	2004-05	45.00
351.	Udgir	2002-03	75.00	381.	Buldana	2004-05	42.50
352.	Nanded-Waghala	2002-03	112.00	382.	Washim	2004-05	45.00
353.	Chandrapur	2002-03	82.00	383.	Hinghanghat	2004-05	75.00
354.	Islampur	2002-03	45.00	384.	Satara	2004-05	75.00

1	2	3	4
385.	Achalpur	2004-05	24.00
386.	Amalner	2004-05	75.00
387.	Kalmeshwar	2004-05	24.00
388.	Wardha	2004-05	51.00
389.	Karad	2004-05	52.00
390.	Morshi	2004-05	45.00
391.	Katol	2004-05	45.00
Total			2947.51
Manipur			
392.	Sugnu	2002-03	21.00
393.	Kakching-Khounu	2002-03	24.00
394.	Kwata	2002-03	24.00
395.	Wagnois	2002-03	24.00
396.	Samurou	2002-03	24.00
397.	Oinam	2002-03	24.00
398.	Andro	2002-03	24.00
399.	Sikhong-Sekmai	2002-03	24.00
400.	Heirok	2002-03	24.00
Total			213.00
Meghalaya			
401.	Shillong	99-2000	123.00
Total			123.60
Mizoram			
402.	Mamit	2002-03	24.00
403.	Bairabi	2004-05	24.00
404.	Tiabung	2004-05	24.00
Total			72.00
Nagaland			
405.	Phek	1996-97	16.00
406.	Dimapur	2000-01	100.00

1	2	3	4
407.	Kiphire	2000-01	30.00
408.	Kohima	2003-04	33.00
Total			179.00
Orissa			
409.	Banki	2000-01	32.00
410.	Karanjia	2001-02	8.00
411.	Talcher	2001-02	5.00
412.	Sonepur	2002-03	24.00
413.	Nayagarh	2002-03	24.00
414.	Khurda	2002-03	44.68
415.	Hinjalicut	2002-03	24.00
416.	Boudh	2002-03	24.00
417.	Udala (T)	2002-03	22.84
418.	Cuttack	2003-04	106.00
419.	Barbil	2004-05	45.00
420.	Malkangiri	2004-05	24.00
421.	Khariar	2004-05	24.00
422.	Khariar-Road	2004-05	24.00
Total			431.52
Punjab			
423.	Anandpur Sahib	1997-98	14.24
424.	Patti	1997-98	76.00
425.	Sultanpur Lodhi	99-2000	32.00
426.	Kapurthala	99-2000	94.70
427.	Garhshankar	2001-02	8.00
428.	Raman-Mandi	2002-03	24.00
429.	Sardulgarh	2002-03	24.00
430.	Samana	2003-04	45.00
431.	Sujanpur	2003-04	24.00
432.	Dina Nagar	2004-05	24.00
Total			365.94

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
433.	Salumber	1997-98	21.80
434.	Hanumangarh	2000-01	100.00
435.	Balotra	2000-01	60.00
436.	Suratgarh	2001-02	45.00
437.	Rawatbhata	2002-03	45.00
438.	Tonk	2002-03	45.00
439.	Pokaran	2002-03	24.00
440.	Ameth	2002-03	24.00
441.	Bhilwara	2002-03	105.00
442.	Anupgarh	2003-04	45.00
443.	Phalodi	2003-04	45.00
444.	Sadulshahar	2003-04	45.00
445.	Sujangarh	2003-04	75.00
446.	Sangaria	2003-04	45.00
447.	Pilibanga	2003-04	45.00
448.	Rawatsar	2004-05	45.00
449.	Bhadra	2004-05	45.00
450.	Mandalgarh	2004-05	24.00
451.	Keshoraipata	2004-05	24.00
452.	Bari-Sadari	2004-05	24.00
453.	Nohar	2004-05	45.00
454.	Kishangarh	2004-05	52.00
Total			1007.80
Tamil Nadu			
455.	Dindigal	99-2000	140.00
456.	Vellore	99-2000	54.00
457.	Vilathikulam	2000-01	31.52
458.	Peravoorani	2000-01	31.47
459.	Chengam	2000-01	30.66

1	2	3	4
460.	Periyakulam	2001-02	15.00
461.	Rajapalayam	2001-02	105.00
462.	Pallathur	2001-02	21.66
463.	Sivakasi	2001-02	86.00
464.	Ullandurpet	2001-02	24.00
465.	Gudalur	2001-02	45.00
466.	Thondi	2001-02	24.00
467.	R.S. Mangalam	2001-02	24.00
468.	Chinnasalam	2001-02	24.00
469.	Kallakkadu	2001-02	43.90
470.	Tiruppur	2002-03	105.00
471.	Orathanadu	2002-03	80.00
472.	Puduvaiyal	2002-03	32.02
473.	Erode	2002-03	88.57
474.	Alampalyam	2002-03	24.00
475.	Pudukottai	2002-03	117.85
476.	Patukottai	2002-03	31.75
477.	Lalgudi	2002-03	48.00
478.	Annur	2002-03	48.00
479.	Musiri	2002-03	89.98
480.	Thirukkattupalli	2002-03	33.12
481.	Tirunveli	2002-03	72.90
482.	Jalagandapuram	2002-03	48.00
483.	Kallidakurichi	2003-04	77.80
484.	Singampunari	2003-04	47.52
485.	Kariapatti	2003-04	20.09
486.	Courtallam	2003-04	22.75
487.	Ambasamudram	2003-04	8.64
488.	Nagercoil	2003-04	105.00
489.	Edanganasalai	2003-04	43.71

1	2	3	4
490.	Virudh Nagar	2003-04	71.30
491.	Aranthangi	2003-04	14.80
492.	Thoothukudi	2003-04	13.02
493.	Omalur	2003-04	13.00
494.	Kangayam	2003-04	7.27
495.	Cherammahadevi	2003-04	21.03
496.	Udangudi	2003-04	24.00
497.	Krishnagiri	2003-04	65.00
498.	Thingalnagar	2003-04	22.62
499.	Naranammalpuram	2003-04	23.66
500.	Bhavani	2003-04	7.67
501.	Arumganeri	2004-05	25.61
502.	Satnakulam	2004-05	24.00
	Total		2145.89
	Tripura		
503.	Sabroom	99-2000	13.60
504.	Ranirbazar	2000-01	32.00
505.	Agartala	2003-04	88.12
	Total		133.72
	Uttaranchal		
506.	Kotdwar	2003-04	38.00
507.	Uttarkashi	2003-04	24.00
508.	Srinagar	2003-04	24.00
	Total		86.00
	Uttar Pradesh		
509.	Kushinagar	1998-99	32.00
510.	Nanauta	1998-99	22.65
511.	Nawabganj	1998-99	32.00
512.	Jalalabad	99-2000	16.67
513.	Kunda	99-2000	27.05

1	2	3	4
514.	Kemari	99-2000	32.00
515.	Hariharpur	2000-01	19.92
516.	Niyotani	2000-01	27.18
517.	Haraiya	2001-02	6.00
518.	Mathura	2001-02	93.72
519.	Deoband	2001-02	8.90
520.	Gangoh	2002-03	25.00
521.	Agarwal Tatiri	2002-03	24.00
522.	Ranipur	2002-03	24.00
523.	Nagram	2002-03	24.00
524.	Mahmmodabad	2002-03	18.00
525.	Mau	2002-03	80.00
526.	Kasganj	2002-03	72.50
527.	Garhmukteshwar	2002-03	45.00
528.	Karnawal	2002-03	24.00
529.	Pilkhuwa	2002-03	30.44
530.	Mawana	2002-03	12.50
531.	Sadabad	2002-03	79.92
532.	Ghiror	2002-03	24.00
533.	Charthawal	2002-03	23.00
534.	Mugalsarai	2002-03	60.00
535.	Modinagar	2002-03	19.00
536.	Mirzapur	2002-03	26.00
537.	Manjhanpur	2002-03	24.00
538.	Balrampur	2002-03	45.00
539.	Basti	2002-03	15.00
540.	Pratapgarh	2002-03	75.00
541.	Nichlaul	2002-03	24.00
542.	Haidergarh	2002-03	24.00
543.	Biswan	2002-03	23.00

1	2	3	4
544. Amethi		2002-03	24.00
545. Hardoi		2003-04	90.00
546. Mehmoodabad		2003-04	32.00
547. Jhijnhak		2003-04	23.50
548. Sikandara		2003-04	23.50
549. Saidpur		2003-04	14.00
550. Bithur		2003-04	24.00
551. Sakit		2003-04	24.00
552. Aligarh		2003-04	135.00
553. Vrindavan		2003-04	43.30
554. Siswabazar		2003-04	13.70
555. Erich		2003-04	24.00
556. Khurja		2003-04	68.35
557. Kakrala		2003-04	29.57
558. Mehroni		2003-04	24.00
559. Baheri		2003-04	40.72
560. Mubarakpur		2003-04	23.50
561. Singhai		2003-04	24.00
562. Ghatampur		2003-04	44.75
563. Bihour		2003-04	23.28
564. Rasra		2003-04	29.45
565. Budhana		2003-04	22.23
566. Sisouli		2003-04	14.10
567. Bewar		2003-04	24.00
568. Nawabganj		2003-04	16.35
569. Sheorajpur		2003-04	24.00
570. Mursan		2003-04	15.78
571. Awagarh		2004-05	24.00
572. Hathras		2004-05	88.38
573. Lalitpur		2004-05	52.03

1	2	3	4
574. Sheoli		2004-05	24.00
575. Bokerheri		2004-05	24.00
576. Rudali		2004-05	26.55
577. Bakewar		2004-05	24.00
578. Purdil-Nagar		2004-05	23.91
579. Bhagain		2004-05	24.00
580. Unnao		2004-05	83.43
581. Mahona		2004-05	24.00
582. Lakhna		2004-05	24.00
583. Dasna		2004-05	24.00
584. Kakod		2004-05	24.00
585. Atrauli		2004-05	45.00
586. Bharthana		2004-05	45.00
587. Kuraoli		2004-05	24.00
588. Raya		2004-05	21.18
589. Farah		2004-05	23.85
590. Sikandra Rao		2004-05	36.70
591. Orai		2004-05	53.65
592. Gangaghat		2004-05	63.85
593. Azmatgarh		2004-05	24.00
594. Chata		2004-05	20.64
595. Baghpath		2004-05	32.60
596. Akbarpur		2004-05	24.00
597. Ailum		2004-05	23.35
598. Chaumuha		2004-05	17.85
599. Gokul		2004-05	22.90
600. Sidhauli		2004-05	22.25
601. Nanpara		2004-05	22.00
602. Bahraich		2004-05	10.00
603. Oon		2004-05	11.35

1	2	3	4
604.	Mohan	2004-05	16.00
		Total	3105.00
West Bengal			
605.	Joynagar	1998-99	59.85
606.	Dubrajpur	1998-99	9.00
607.	Dainhat	99-2000	30.00
608.	Egra	99-2000	64.50
609.	Durgapur	99-2000	202.00
610.	Ramjibanpur	2000-01	32.00
611.	Kharar	2000-01	27.09
612.	Khirpai	2000-01	34.00
613.	Taherpur	2001-02	76.50
614.	Beldanga	2001-02	75.00
615.	Darjeeling	2002-03	50.00
616.	Raiganj	2002-03	65.00
617.	Jalpaiguri	2002-03	50.00
618.	Balurghat	2002-03	70.00
619.	Purulia	2002-03	150.00
620.	Kalna	2002-03	48.50
621.	Katwa	2002-03	150.00
622.	Haldia	2002-03	166.00
623.	Baharampur	2002-03	210.00
624.	Siliguri	2002-03	130.50
625.	Habra	2003-04	84.00
626.	Englishbazar	2003-04	88.50
627.	Tarakeshwar	2003-04	45.00
628.	Dhupguri	2003-04	45.00
629.	Coochbehar	2003-04	75.00
630.	Basirhat	2003-04	105.00
631.	Midnapore	2003-04	105.00

1	2	3	4
632.	Kharagpur	2004-05	105.00
633.	Bankura	2004-05	105.00
634.	Kalimpong	2004-05	45.00
635.	Krishnanagar	2004-05	105.00
636.	Suri	2004-05	75.00
637.	Bishnupur	2004-05	75.00
638.	Ranaghat	2004-05	75.00
639.	Bolpur	2004-05	52.00
640.	Arambag	2004-05	22.00
641.	Contai	2004-05	57.27
642.	Raniganj	2004-05	55.00
		Total	3018.71
Pondicherry			
643.	Pondicherry	2003-04	36.00
		Total	36.00
Grand Total			27002.56

[Translation]

Opening of Road along Pak Border

*197. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is holding talks with Pakistan to open roads along the Pakistan border particularly, Mannavau-Khokhrapar road in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal for opening of these roads and to check infiltration and smuggling from across the border has been received from Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check terrorism, infiltration and smuggling, likely to rise as a result of opening of this road;

(f) whether Pakistan is extending full support in completing the fencing work;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the time by which Indian citizenship is likely to be granted to the Hindu refugees coming over to India from Pakistan after the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1972; and

(i) the number of such refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technical discussions were held in Islamabad in March, 2004.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been made by India.

(e) Adequate security measures like X-ray machines, scanners, metal detectors, trained staff, etc. would be put in place at the border check post for checking smuggling/infiltration which may arise as a result of opening road links with Pakistan.

(f) and (g) Fencing along the India-Pakistan border is being erected inside Indian territory. This is an initiative undertaken by the Government of India and the entire project is being funded by the Central Government. Pakistan authorities have not objected to the erection of fencing by India on the International Border except for the area falling in Jammu Sector. Before the cease-fire, i.e., November 2003, Pakistan troops used to fire regularly to stop/disrupt the fencing work in Jammu area. However, since the cease-fire has come into effect, construction of fencing has progressed without any obstruction from Pakistan.

(h) and (i) A large number of minority Hindu community nationals had migrated from Pakistan to the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat consequent to the wars between India and Pakistan in the years 1965 and 1971 respectively. In order to expedite grant of citizenship to these persons, these State Government have been delegated the requisite

powers, for a period on one year, under The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2004. The Government of India has transferred 916 such applications to the Government of Rajasthan and 440 applications to the Government of Gujarat.

[English]

Release of Funds under APDRP

*198. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has received representation from any of the States requesting for release of incentives for reduction of losses of State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the proportion of incentives given to West Bengal under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) is less than that of other States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The States that have submitted proposals for claiming incentives are—Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The proposals of Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are at various levels of scrutiny. States whose claims are found to be eligible and incentives given are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The details of incentives given are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Reduction in cash loss	Incentive Released
1.	Maharashtra	275.78	137.89
2.	Gujarat	472.76	236.38
3.	Haryana	210.98	105.49
4.	Rajasthan	275.42	137.71
5.	Andhra Pradesh	530.22	265.11
6.	West Bengal	146.00	73.00
Total		1911.16	955.58

(c) to (e) The quantum of incentive to a State is determined on the basis of actual cash loss reduction achieved by the State concerned, over the base year 2000-01. An incentive of Rs. 73 crores has been released to West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB), for the cash loss reduction achieved by them during the year 2002-03, in accordance with the guidelines for grant of incentive under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme.

[Translation]

Opening of Charwaha Vidyalayas

*199. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme all over the country for opening of 'Charwaha Vidyalayas', Sanskrit Vidyalayas, Madarsas and Basic Schools based on Gandhian concept;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to club it with Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and has decided to provide funds to the State Governments for implementation of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e) Under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, States/ Union Territories present district-specific plans reflecting their needs and requirements for the promotion of elementary education. They are free to incorporate any scheme/project including those based on the Gandhian concept. There is no proposal in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to launch any such scheme all over the country.

[English]

Demand and Supply of Coal and Gas for Power Projects

*200. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply of Coal and Gas in each power project at present in the country, State-wise, to each project;

(b) the total Coal and Gas supplied during the last five years.

(c) whether decline has been reported in the Supply of Coal and Gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the government to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) State-wise demand and supply of coal to power plants for October, 2004 is given in enclosed Statement-I.

Power plant-wise allocation and supply of natural gas for the period April-November, 2004 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Details of coal supplies to power plants during the last five years are given below:—

Year	Linkage in million tonnes (MT)	Coal Supply in million tonnes (MT)
2000-01	241.881	232.467
2001-02	250.554	243.564
2002-03	267.255	249.799
2003-04	294.301	264.796
2004-05 (Apr-Oct'04)	174.499	157.227

According to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, supply of gas to power plants during five years has been as under :—

Year	Gas allocation (MMSCMD)	Gas supplied (MMSCMD)
2000-01	36.67	24.40
2001-02	38.76	24.33
2002-03	39.47	25.12
2003-04	39.47	25.62
(Apr'04-Nov'04)	40.95	29.18

MMSCMD—Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre Per day.

(c) Supply of coal to power plants during the last five years as indicated at part (b) has been less than the linkages. Similarly, supply of natural gas has also been less than the allocations during these years.

(d) The following steps are being taken to meet the demand of coal of the power plants:—

- (i) The Infrastructure Constraints Committee, headed by Secretary (Co-ordination), Cabinet Secretariat, reviews monthly the coal supply to the thermal power stations in the country.
- (ii) A Sub-group (constituted by the Infrastructure Constraints Committee) headed by the Joint Secretary (Coal), Ministry of Coal and

comprising members from the Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Railways and Coal India Limited reviews coal supply position and take corrective measures to ensure smooth supply of coal to thermal power stations. The sub-committee meets 3-4 times in a month.

- (iii) Import of coal by certain power stations.
- (iv) According to Ministry of Coal, Coal India Limited has revised its overall coal production target from existing 314 million tonnes to 331 million tonnes and for power sector from 240 million tonnes to 248 million tonnes for the current year 2004-05.

In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of natural gas, apart from augmenting production of natural gas from domestic sources by awarding about 90 blocks for exploration and production (E and P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), Government is encouraging import of gas in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and also making efforts for gas imports through transnational pipelines projects.

Statement-I

Details of demand (linkage) and supply (receipt) of coal at present (during October 2004)

Quantities in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Demand (Linkage)	Supply (Receipt)
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
Delhi			
1.	Badarpur	370	354
2.	I.P. Stn. (IPGENCO)	70	77
3.	Rajghat (IPGENCO)	70	60

1	2	3	4
Haryana			
4. Faridabad		85	49
5. Panipat		500	398
Punjab			
6. Bhatinda		165	158
7. Lehra Mohabbat		230	194
8. Ropar		585	563
Rajasthan			
9. Kota		450	403
10. Suratgarh		550	507
Uttar Pradesh			
11. Anpara		730	726
12. Harduaganj		80	59
13. Obra		500	388
14. Panki Extn.		90	51
15. Paricha		90	83
16. Tanda (NTPC)		260	195
17. Unchahar (NTPC)		400	356
18. Rihand STPS		440	308
19. Singrauli (STPS)		850	840
20. NCTPP (Dadri)		400	370
Total N.R.		6915	6139
Western Region			
Gujarat			
21. Ahmedabad		120	82
22. Gandhinagar		250	279
23. Sikka		80	61
24. Ukai		310	259
25. Wanakbori		685	659

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh			
26. Amarkantak		100	97
27. Birsingpur		410	361
28. Satpura		630	458
29. Vindhyaachal STPS		918	889
Chhattisgarh			
30. Korba East		240	192
31. Korba West		420	438
32. Korba STPS		900	889
Maharashtra			
33. Bhusawal		225	213
34. Chandrapur		1100	1020
35. Koradi		450	443
36. Khaperikheda		400	411
37. Nasik		360	318
38. Parli		268	319
39. Paras		30	30
40. Dahanu		260	184
Total W.R.		8156	7603
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh			
41. Kothagudem		535	528
42. Ramagundam B		25	24
43. Vijayawada		650	527
44. Ramagundam STPS		950	756
45. Nellore		15	20
46. Rayalaseema		210	205
47. Simhadri		420	521

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
48. Raichur		785	589
Tamil Nadu			
49. Ennore		155	90
50. Mettur		445	462
51. Tuticorin		470	476
52. North Madras		305	176
Total S.R.		4965	4374
Eastern Region			
Bihar			
53. Barauni		30	10
54. Muzaffarpur		5	0
55. Kahalgaon STPS*		410	448
Jharkhand			
56. Patratu		125	53
57. Tenughat		90	81
58. Bokaro (DVC)		165	131
59. Chandrapura (DVC)*		80	95
West Bengal			
60. Durgapur (DVC)		120	117
61. Mejia (DVC)		325	208
62. Bandel		145	127
63. Santaldih		90	85
64. Kolaghat		500	476
65. Bakreswar		200	181
66. Calcutta (CESC)		200	181
67. Titagarh (CESC)		100	107
68. S.G. St (CESC)		55	53

1	2	3	4
69. Budge Budge (CESC)		185	154
70. Durgapur (DPL)		140	137
71. Farakka STPS		773	610
Orissa			
72. Talcher Old		200	238
73. Talcher STPS		1135	1081
74. Ib Valley		230	237
Total E.R.		5138	4665
N.E. Region/Assam			
75. Bongaigaon		0	0
Total All India		25174	22781
(Indigenous coal)			
Imported coal			
Lehra Mohabbat		0	0
Ahemedabad		30	79
Gandhinagar		80	84
Budge Budge		15	25
Ukai		0	0
Titagarh (CESC)		10	10
Total		135	198
Grand Total		25309	22979
Without Linkange			
Trombay		0	176
Dahanu		0	110
Bhusawal		0	20
Nasik		0	24
All India Total		25309	23309

Statment-II**Power Sector-Gas Allocation and Supplies**

(MMSCMD)

Sl. No.	Consumers	Allocations		Total Allocation	Average supply (April-November'04)
		Firm	Fallback		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh					
1.	NTPC, Auraiya	2.43		2.43	2.20
2.	NTPC, Dadri	2.93		2.93	2.74
	Sub Total	5.36		5.36	4.94
Haryana					
3.	NTPC, Faridabad	1.95		1.95	1.68
	Sub Total	1.95		1.95	1.68
Delhi					
4.	Indraprastha Power	0.84		0.84	0.72
5.	Pragati Power	1.75		1.75	1.47
	Sub Total	2.59		2.59	2.19
Gujarat					
6.	NTPC, Kawas/Gandhar	2.19		2.19	2.23
7.	NTPC, Jhanore	1.50	0.75	2.25	0.36
8.	GTEC	1.50		1.50	0.00
9.	GIPCL	0.70		0.70	0.90
10.	GEB, Dhuwaran	0.50		0.50	0.41
11.	G.E.B. Uttran	0.70		0.70	0.00
12.	AEC Ahmedabad	0.40		0.40	0.00
	Sub Total	7.49	0.75	8.24	3.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
13.	Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corp. Ltd.	1.22	0.10	1.32	1.11
14.	GVK Industries	0.90	0.15	1.05	0.81
15.	Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.	0.90	0.15	1.05	0.80
16.	Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd.	1.46	0.29	1.75	1.28
17.	Vathsasa Power Project Ltd.	0.07		0.07	0.07
18.	BSES Andhra Pradesh	0.64	0.36	1.00	0.71
	Sub Total	5.19	1.05	6.24	4.78
Cauvery Basin					
19.	TNEB Kuttalam	0.45		0.45	0.31
20.	TNEB Kovilkalapal	0.45		0.45	0.41
21.	PPCL	0.18	0.32	0.50	0.18
22.	PPN Power Genrating Co		1.46	1.46	0.0027
23.	TNEB Perungulam	0.45		0.45	0.29
24.	OPG Energy	0.08		0.08	0.09
	Sub Total	1.61	1.78	3.39	1.28
Uran					
25.	MSEB, Uran	3.50		3.50	2.58
26.	TEC, Trombay	1.50		1.50	0.92
	Sub Total	5.00		5.00	3.50
Assam					
27.	Assam State Electricity Board, Maibella	0.80		0.80	0.35
28.	Assam State Electricity Board, Geleki	0.07		0.07	0.04
29.	DLF Power, Banskhandi	0.05		0.05	0.05
30.	DLF Power, Adamtilla	0.10		0.10	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	NEEPCO, Kathalguri	1.00		1.00	1.24
32.	ASEB, Namrup	0.66		0.66	0.55
	Sub Total	2.68		2.68	2.33
Tripura					
33.	TSED, Rokhia	0.60		0.60	0.47
34.	TSED, Baramura	0.30		0.30	0.19
35.	NEEPCO, R.C. Nagar	0.75		0.75	0.64
	Sub Total	1.65		1.65	1.30
Rajasthan					
36.	NTPC, Anta	1.71		1.71	1.54
37.	RSEB	0.75		0.75	0.52
	Sub Total	2.46		2.46	2.06
	Total Power-APM	35.97	3.58	39.55	27.96
RLNG Allocations					
1.	Indraprastha Power-RLNG Gas	0.60		0.60	0.47
2.	GSECL-Dhuvaran-RLNG	0.25		0.25	0.18
3.	GSEC, Uttran-RLNG	0.25		0.25	0.26
4.	GIPCL-RLNG	0.30		0.30	0.31
	Total Power-RLNG	1.40		1.40	1.22
	Grand Total-Power	37.37	3.58	40.95	29.18

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[Translation]

Solid Waste Management and Drainage Scheme

2044. SHRI RAMSEVAK SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the factual position of solid waste management and drainage scheme and the time by which it is likely to be implemented in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any funds have been allocated to any local body of Gwalior under this project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Solid Waste Management and

Drainage in 10 selected Indian Air Force (IAF) Airfield Towns, including Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh to prevent bird menace to defence aircraft at a total estimated cost of Rs. 99.35 crore has been approved by the Government.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has prepared and submitted detailed project report (DPR) of Gwalior, which has been referred for technical scrutiny and clearance by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CHPEEO). Government of Madhya Pradesh has constituted State Level Implementation Committee, Project Monitoring Committee and appointed a nodal officer of the State in the Steering Committee constituted by this Ministry. Project is likely to be implemented in 2005 after clearance of the proposal by Standing Finance Committee (SFC).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Counselling Centres

2045. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board is running Family Counselling Centres to solve the family problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective of these centers;

(c) the number of such centres being run in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether extension of such Family Centres has since been made upto all district headquarters of the States;

(e) if not, the time by which the entire country is likely to be covered under this scheme;

(f) whether the Government proposes to follow the system in the family courts like the one followed

in the Lok Adalats in order to speedily dispose off the pending cases;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether various legal counselling like pre-marital counselling, women rights, legal aid etc. is provided to women through Family Counselling Centres; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme provides Counselling, referral and re-habilitative services to women victims of atrocities, mal-adjustment in the family and society. It also provides crisis intervention services to the women in distress.

(c) A statement showing the number of centers state-wise is enclosed.

(d) and (e) FCCs are set up in majority of the district headquarters. Some more district headquarters are to be covered till and of Xth Plan depending on the requirement and necessity.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) and (i) Yes, Sir. The number of FCCs are reflected in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Family Counselling Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	18

1	2	3
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	61
5.	Goa	02
6.	Gujarat	43
7.	Haryana	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	08
10.	Karnataka	56
11.	Kerala	36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	59
13.	Maharashtra	64
14.	Manipur	09
15.	Meghalaya	02
16.	Mizoram	02
17.	Nagaland	02
18.	Orissa	31
19.	Punjab	12
20.	Rajasthan	30
21.	Sikkim	03
22.	Tamil Nadu	50
23.	Tripura	09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	54
25.	West Bengal	37
26.	Chandigarh	03
27.	Delhi	33
28.	Pondicherry	04
29.	Chhattisgarh	05
30.	Uttaranchal	06
Total		709

[English]

Purchase of Buses by Chandigarh Administration

2046. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether defects have been noticed in the buses purchased recently by the Chandigarh UT Administration;

(b) the number of buses purchased and the total price thereof;

(c) the average maintenance cost of each bus;

(d) whether the Administration propose to purchase the same type of buses with engines despite the defects having been pointed out; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the local transport system in Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. But most of the defects were repaired/replacement done free of cost by the manufacturer.

(b) Fourteen semi-low floor buses have been purchased at a total cost of Rs. 1,86,59,844/-.

(c) The average maintenance cost of each bus is Rs. 0.22 paise per kilometer.

(d) The administration proposes to purchase 102 more semi-low floor buses with modified specifications.

(e) A new GRID Transport System is proposed to be started after induction of 102 semi-low floor buses in the fleet of Chandigarh Transport Undertaking.

Shore-Based Steel Plants

2047. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to set up some shore-based steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the States where these shore-based steel plants were proposed to be set up;

(c) whether two such shore-based plants were proposed to be set up at Paradeep and Gopalpur in Orissa.

(d) if so, the present status of these projects; and

(e) the time by which these are likely go be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) After the commissioning of Vizag Steel Plant under Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., the Government do not propose to set up shore-based steel plants in the country.

(b) and (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Urban Development Schemes

2048. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes forwarded by the Government of Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra for Central assistance for the development of cities during the last three years;

(b) the names of cities proposed to be developed under each scheme alongwith the expenditure to be incurred therein, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which final decision about these schemes is likely to be taken by the Union Government and the reasons, for delay in this regard?

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 Sabha.

Modernisation of Power Grid

2049. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to modernize the Western grid of the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) is implementing various transmission schemes in the Western Region. PGCIL has also planned some schemes for improvement of Transmission System in the Region. A list of the planned schemes, alongwith their estimated cost is enclosed as statement.

These transmission schemes are planned to facilitate transfer of power from Eastern Region to Western Region, dispersal of power imported from Eastern and Northern Regions, evacuation of power from the generating stations in the Western Region and its dispersal to the beneficiary States besides ensuring reliability of power supply and security of the grid.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost
1.	Sipat-II Supplementary Transmission System	Rs. 739 crore
2.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-II	Rs. 4930 crore
3.	Transmission System Associated with Gandhar-II and Kawas-II Power Projects	Rs. 1100 crore
4.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-III	Rs. 30 crore
5.	East-West Strengthening Scheme	Rs. 690 crore

[English]

Vigilance Inquiry Against DDA Officials

2050. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vigilance Department of the DDA has issued memos to its Senior Officials to explain the costing of its prime project, the Rs. 1000 crore Mega Housing Project—after an interim report, based on an enquiry and sampling has found the figures submitted by them at variance with the actual cost;

(b) if so, the detailed outcome of the vigilance enquiry and the action initiated against those officials;

(c) the reasons for not completing the vigilance enquiry till date;

(d) the quantum of variation per flat as reported by interim report based on enquiry and sampling and the figures submitted by its Senior Officials; and

(e) the total amount of loss incurred to DDA as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that its Vigilance Wing has issued memos to some senior officials in the matter of Mega Housing Project.

(b) to (e) The DDA has reported that the detailed investigations have been done with reference to replies of the officials and further action will be taken in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission thereafter.

Indian Council for Historical Research

2051. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of records/files relating to our Freedom Struggle are missing from the concerned department;

(b) whether ICHR had taken a venture to prepare a full-fledged documentary compilation of the historical freedom movements in the title of "Towards Freedom";

(c) if so, whether the Government has any plan to investigate such activities in depth;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has informed that their file on 'Towards Freedom' Project is missing.

(b) ICHR has undertaken a project namely 'Towards Freedom' to publish ten volumes on History of India covering the period 1937-47.

(c) and (d) The Government have, on 6th September 2004, appointed Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, Executive Chairperson, Council for Social Development and former Secretary to the Government of India to review the work of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and to hold inquiry into the affairs thereof. The terms of reference of the Review are as follows :—

(i) review the administrative and financial functioning of the Council in relation to aims and objectives as laid down in its Memorandum of Association (MOA)/Rules;

(ii) probe into non-publication/stoppage of volumes of Towards the Freedom Project;

(iii) probe into non-submission of research work by scholars, who were given fellowship by the Council during 1995-96—2000-2001, as highlighted in the Report of the C and AG 2002-03;

(iv) probe into complaints/issues which are pending or could be received or referred by the Ministry about the functioning of the Council;

- (v) consult eminent historians/academicians on any matter under review, if need be; and
 - (vi) make such recommendations and suggest remedial measures as are necessary to improve the functioning of the Council and ensure its autonomy.
- (e) Does not arise.

Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai

2052. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Salt-Pan Lands in Mumbai;
- (b) the details of land out of it is already under encroachments by slum dwellers and others respectively;
- (c) the details of Salt-Pan Land is under disuse and how much of such land is in use; and
- (d) the policy of the Union Government about use of salt-pan land under disuse?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Salt Commissionerate under the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion have reported that there is 13079 acres of Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai region. Out of these about 545 acres have been encroached for various uses.

(c) The area of Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai under disuse including growth of grass, encroachments and fallow areas as informed by Salt Commissionerate in approx. 2765 acres. The Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai presently under use for salt manufacture is nearly 6083 acres.

(d) The utilisation of Salt Pan Land under disuse shall depend upon the coastal and development regulations.

[Translation]

Development in Rajasthan by NCRPB

2053. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board has chalked out any plan for development of the districts of Rajasthan which fall under the NCR;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of projects for which the NCRPB has given loan to Rajasthan during the last three years;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Union Government is not providing facilities/assistance to Rajasthan which are provided to the States which fall in NCR;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the details of facilities/assistance being provided to the States falling in NCR;
- (g) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and
- (h) the steps taken by the Union Government for the development of all districts falling under NCR?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) formulated Regional Plan-2001 for the National Capital Region. The Plan aims at: reducing the pressure of population of Delhi and attaining a balanced and harmonized development of National Capital Region. Presently the entire Alwar District falls within the National Capital Region. The specific project proposals, however, are prepared by the State Govt. for development and loan assistance sought from the NCR Planning Board. During the last three years, the NCR Planning Board has provided loan assistance of Rs. 2.50 crores for Residential Scheme for Ambedkar Nagar, Alwar.

(e) to (h) The National Capital Region Planning Board, a statutory body under the Ministry of Urban Development, facilitates development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region through loan assistance for infrastructure projects of the State Governments and their implementing agencies. A total of loan assistance of Rs. 155.01 crores has been sanctioned till date for 46 infrastructure projects falling in the areas of in Rajasthan under the National Capital region. Similarly the loan assistance for areas falling in the other States i.e., Uttar Pradesh (63 projects), Haryana (64 projects) and Counter Magnet Areas (10 projects) has also been provided by NCRPB.

[English]

New Housing Policy

2054. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to come out with a new housing policy with the focus on providing housing for the weaker sections in rural areas and an expeditious urban reforms process as reported in the Hindu dated December 1, 2004;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has called the suggestions from the State Governments to incorporate in the new policy;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether the State Governments have sent some suggestions in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the new policy is different from previous one;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the strategy adopted by the Government for the equal development of poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (h) Since the earlier Housing Policy was declared in 1998, the issue of revision of Housing Policy was considered besides other issues with focus on providing housing for all and also urban reforms necessary for increasing the housing stock, in the recently concluded State Housing Minister's Conference held on 29-30 November, 2004 at New Delhi. After discussions and taking views of the State Governments present during the Conference, the recommendation which emerged was that Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 needs to be suitably revised through a consultative process to accelerate supply of serviced land and housing with particular reference to EWS and LIG Category and taking into account the need for development of support infrastructure and basic services in the context of economic growth, quality of life, equity and social justice.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

2055. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has submitted a proposal to the Central Government to regularise the unauthorised colonies of Delhi by charging development fee;

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

(c) the level at which the matter is being considered as on date;

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to announce its decision;

(e) whether any development fee/charges for water and sewage connections are to be recovered from the residents of these colonies;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the agency who bear the expenditures?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) The Union Government had prepared and filed guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi High Court on 20.2.2001. After receiving representations/suggestions from various quarters, the Government revised the guidelines in February 2004. The Government of NCT of Delhi has again requested for revision of certain provisions of the revised guidelines including the land rates to be charged for the Government land etc. The matter has been under discussion with the Government of NCT of Delhi. Further action for regularization of the unauthorized colonies is dependent upon finalization of modalities as well as further modification, if any, in the guidelines.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

2056. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning without buildings and basic amenities as on date, State-wise particularly in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in their own buildings with all basic amenities in the country as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the Ministry propose to construct buildings for schools which do not have their own buildings and the action plan formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The details of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning without buildings as on date is in enclosed Statement-I. Basic amenities have been provided in all functional Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) 550 Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in their own buildings with all basic amenities, besides 133 Kendriya Vidyalayas are in Project Sector/Institute of Higher Learning/Abroad, for which buildings are provided by Project Authorities. Statewise details in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Construction of School Buildings is a continuing process, depending upon the transfer of land/execution of lease deed, preparation and submission of preliminary drawings and estimates by the Construction Agencies together with the availability of funds in the Plan Budget, and hence no definite time frame has been fixed.

Statement-I

State-wise Details

Sl. No.	Name of State	KV's Under Construction	KV's Under Planning	KV's where Land yet to be Transferred
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Machilipatnam	1. Gooty 2. Bawanpally	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Tawang 2. Kimin	1. Rupa 2. Alang W. Siang	1. Roing 2. Miaon 3. Khosna

1	2	3	4	5
4. Assam		1. Tinsukia 2. Kokrajhar 3. Khatkhati 4. Panbari 5. Nawgaon 6. Karimganj	1. Dholchera 2. Amerigog 3. Mohanbari 4. Half Long (SSB) 5. IIT, Guwahati	1. Barpeta 2. Dibrugarh 3. Lakhimpur 4. Mangaldoi 5. RRL Jarhat
5. Bihar		1. Khagaul 2. Khagaria 3. AFS, Darbhanga	1. AFS, Bihta	1. Lakhisarai 2. Saharsa 3. Johanabad 4. Buxar 5. Bettiah 6. Hazipur 7. Mashrakh 8. Motihari 9. Chhapra 10. Gopalganj 11. No. 2 Darbhanga 12. Barauni 13. Siwan 14. Banka
6. Chandigarh		Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Chhattisgarh		1. Manendergarh 2. Raigarh 3. Mahasamund 4. Jagdalpur	Nil	1. No. 2 Raipur 2. Jashpur 3. Belladila at Dantiwada
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Nil	Nil	1. Silvasa
9. Delhi		1. Jharodakalan 2. Arjungarh 3. BSF Chhawla	Nil	1. Delhi Cantt-IV 2. Rohni Sec-22 3. Rohni Sec-25

1	2	3	4	5
		4. Rohini Sec-3		4. Dwarka
		5. Rohini Sec-8		5. Narela
10. Goa		1. Ponda	Nil	Nil
11. Gujarat		1. AFS Makarpura	Nil	1. Viramgaon
				2. AFS Samana
				3. Dwarka
				4. Jetpur
12. Haryana		Nil	1. Bhanu Camp	1. Mohammadpur
				2. Karnal
				3. No. 4 Ambala
				4. No. 3 Faridabad
				5. No. 2 Gurgaon
				6. Harsingpura (Karnal)
13. Himachal Pradesh		1. Naleti	1. Sarhan (ITBP)	1. Mandi
		2. Banikhet	2. Jutgogh Cantt	2. Subathu
		3. Bakloh	3. Bhanala	3. Alhilal
			4. Nadaun	4. Dharamshala Cantt
				5. ITBP Rekongpeo
14. Jammu and Kashmir		1. No. 1 Srinagar	1. No. 2 Akhnoor	1. No. 1 Akhnoor
			2. BSF, Bandipur	2. Rajouri
				3. Miran Sahib
				4. Baramula
				5. No. 2 Udhampur
				6. Jindrah
				7. Awantipura
				8. Dhamana
				9. Samba
				10. Anantnag
				11. Pahalgam

1	2	3	4	5
				12. Zanskar
				13. Kargil
				14. Nubra
				15. Chusul (Nyoma)
				16. Hiranagar
				17. Kathua
				18. Badarwah
				19. Chenani at Kud
				20. Gulmarg
15. Jharkhand		1. Tatanagar 2. Barkakana	1. Ranchi (CRPF) 2. Ranchi (Namkum)	1. Old DVS Dhanbad 2. Dhanbad 3. Bhurkunda
16. Karnataka		1. Raichur 2. AFS Sambra 3. Bijapur	1. No. 2 Hubli 2. No. 2 Mangalore 3. Tumkur	Nil
17. Kerala		1. AFS Trivandrum	1. Kalpetta	Nil
18. Madhya Pradesh		1. Sagar No. 2 2. OF Itarasi No. 1 3. No. 5 Gwalior 4. Bhind 5. Sidhi	1. Vidisha	1. No. 3 Bhopal 2. Mandla 3. No. 2 Rewa 4. No. 3 Sagar 5. Shajapur
19. Maharashtra		1. Mudkhed 2. Manmad	1. Ajni (Nagpur)	Nil
20. Manipur		Nil	1. Leimakhong	1. No. 2 Imphal
21. Meghalaya		1. NEPA Barapani 2. Happy Valley, Shillong 3. Umrai Cantt.	Nil	Nil
22. Mizoram		Nil	1. Aizwal	1. Lungleh
23. Nagaland		1. Dimapur	1. Kohima	1. Zakhama 2. Rangapahar

1	2	3	4	5
24. Orissa		1. Dhenkanal 2. Cuttack 3. No. 2 Bhubaneshwar 4. Sundergarh 5. Bargarh 6. Gopalpur Cantt. 7. Keonjhar 8. Bhawanipatna	1. NAD Sunebeda	1. No. 2, Bhubneswar
25. Pondicherry		Nil	Nil	Nil
26. Punjab		1. Adampur No. 2 2. Mullanpur 3. Jalalabad	1. Bhatinda No. 5 2. Shikarpur	1. No. 2 Halwara 2. Baddowal Cantt 3. Nabha Cantt 4. Dappar 5. No. 4 Jalandhar Cantt 6. No. 2 Amritsar Cantt
27. Rajasthan		1. No. 6, Jaipur 2. Bhilwara 3. No. 2, AFS Jodhpur 4. Baran 5. Dabla 6. Sikar 7. Bewar (Ajmer)	1. No. 2 Jodhpur 2. Anupgarh	1. No. 1 Suratgarh 2. BSF, Pokhran 3. Gangapur City 4. Karauli
28. Sikkam		Nil	Nil	Nil
29. Tamil Nadu		1. Wellington 2. Arvankadu 3. CISF Arakonam	Nil	1. Rameshwaram 2. No. 2 Madurati
30. Tripura		1. Kailashahar	1. Panisagar 2. Bagafa	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
31. Uttar Pradesh		1. Chopan 2. Bakshi-ka-Talab 3. Balliya	1. Old Cantt Allahabad 2. Chandinagar, Meerut 2. AFS Dadri 4. CRPF, Rampur 5. Greater Noida	1. No. 3 Chakeri Kanpur 2. Aligarh 3. Gazipur 4. IIIT, Allahabad 5. Raksha Vihar Kanpur 6. CRPF, Lucknow 7. Varanasi 8. Gorakhpur 9. Deoria 10. Balrampur
32. Uttaranchal		1. Joshimath 2. SSB Srinagar 3. Gwaldhan 4. Bhimtal 5. Kasauni	1. Haldwani Cantt 2. ITBP, Gauchar 3. No. 2 Roorkee	1. No. 1 Banbasa 2. Clement Town, D. Dun 3. Pauri Garhwal 4. Sorkhand Tehri 5. ITBP, Mirthi 6. Lohaghat, Champawat 7. Augustmuni, Chamoli 8. Rajgarhi
33. West Bengal		1. IIM Jaka 2. Sevoke Road 3. Burdwan 4. Garden Reach 5. No. 2 Kanchrapara	1. CRPF Durgapur	1. Kalimpong 2. Kuresong
34. Daman and Diu		Nil	Nil	1. Diu
35. Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	1. Kavarati
Total		79	44	113
Grand Total (79 + 44 + 113) = 236				

Statement-II**Statewise Details of School Buildings Constructed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Buildings constructed
1	2	3
1.	A and N Islands	03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	05
4.	Assam	18
5.	Bihar	17
6.	Chandigarh	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	06
8.	Delhi	27
9.	Goa	04
10.	Gujarat	26
11.	Haryana	20
12.	Himachal Pradesh	05
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
14.	Jharkhand	10
15.	Karnataka	19
16.	Kerala	22
17.	Madhya Pradesh	52
18.	Maharashtra	43
19.	Manipur	02
20.	Meghalaya	03
21.	Nagaland	01
22.	Orissa	15
23.	Pondicherry	01
24.	Punjab	27
25.	Rajasthan	37

1	2	3
26.	Sikkim	01
27.	Tamil Nadu	21
28.	Tripura	01
29.	Uttar Pradesh	63
30.	Uttaranchal	19
31.	West Bengal	34
Total		550

Training to BSF

2057. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of jawans and officers are deprived of training every year due to shortage of trainers in the training institutes of BSF;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of trainers; and

(c) the fresh measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure regular group-training for all the companies of the BSF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The officers and men of BSF are given training at BSF training institutes through various training programmes. The short fall of trainers at training institutes are met by pooling officers from field formations to meet the requirements. BPR and D supplements the training programmes by conducting 'training of trainers' courses. BSF officers are also sent for training abroad.

[English]

Bifurcation of National Commission for SC/ST

2058. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been

bifurcated into two Commissions, one for the Scheduled Castes and another for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been given the Cabinet Status but the Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes has not been given the Cabinet status for the last 9 months; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been bifurcated into two Commissions, namely, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes constituted under article 338 and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes constituted under article 338(a) of the Constitution.

(c) and (d) The proposal for conferring the status of Cabinet Minister and Minister of State, respectively, on the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes had been sent by the concerned administrative Ministry with the approval of the Minister in-charge in the previous Government. The concerned administrative Ministry was requested to obtain and communicate to the Ministry of Home Affairs approval of the Minister in-charge of the new Government, which has been conveyed to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 9th December, 2004.

[Translation]

Monitoring of Renewable Energy Schemes

2059. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to constitute District Consultative Committees all over the country to monitor the progress of renewable energy schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of activities and powers of these committees and the eligibility criteria laid down for members of the said committees; and

(d) the time by which these committees are likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been advised to set up District Advisory Committees (DACs) on Renewable Energy in all the districts. This Committee will be broad based and comprise of the District Collector as Chairman and Project Director, District Rural Development Agency as Member Secretary. The other members could include: Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad; General Manager, District Industry Centres; District Forest Officer/Deputy Director of Social Forestry; Civil Surgeon; District Health Officer; District Information Officer, National Informatics Centre; Lead Bank Manager, Chairman, District Bar Council or District Government Pleader; representatives of local industry associations, non government organisations; Rotary Club, Lions Club, and other prominent citizens such as Scientists, two nominees of the Members of Parliament, State Nodal Agencies etc. The proposed terms of reference of DACs would be to (i) create mass awareness about the benefits of renewable energy sources/devices in the respective districts and to support this Ministry in planning and implementing various renewable energy programmes; (ii) integrate various development programmes with renewable energy programmes; and (iii) Assist in post-installation servicing of renewable energy devices/systems installed in the district. Financial assistance will be provided by the Ministry, time to time for functioning/meetings of DACs.

(d) The State Governments are actively pursuing the setting up of the Committees at the earliest.

Setting up of Pedestrian Enclaves

2060. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to develop a vigorous pedestrian protection movement and city walking to be made safe, convenient and accorded some semblance of dignity in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote city walking and set-up pedestrian enclaves and walking streets?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. There is need to develop vigorous pedestrian protection movement in Delhi. Though one of the goals of Master Plan of Delhi for transportation is to establish safe pedestrian movement, the same is yet to be fully achieved.

(b) The implementing agencies like MCD, NDMC and PWD have informed that pedestrian friendly footpaths with ramp and railing on roads for protection, sub-ways, foot over-bridges, road signages etc. have been provided wherever necessary subject to availability of land and cooperation of market associations.

Merger of MEL with SAIL

2061. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to merge Maharashtra Electrosmeelt Limited (MEL), Chandrapur with Steel Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect of this merger on SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Marriage of Minor Girls

2062. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of young poor girls married on contractual basis for a short period to foreign nationals from the Gulf countries have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the agents and steps taken to rehabilitate such poor girls;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents;

(e) whether the National Commission for Women has enquired into the matter; and

(f) if so, the recommendations and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women took suo-moto cognizance in the case of marriage of a minor girl aged 16 years who was sold to Yemani National for Rs. 10,000/- under the guise of marriage by a close female relative at Dombivali, Thane District, Maharashtra.

(c) to (e) A team of the National Commission for Women was constituted to investigate the matter. After investigation, the matter was taken up with State Government for taking steps to avoid recurrence of such incidences.

(f) The matter was taken up by the Department of Women and Child Development with the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of External Affairs has informed that India's diplomatic missions in the Gulf countries have been instructed to discreetly monitor those seeking visas to ascertain the genuineness of the intended purpose of the visit. The Embassies of the Gulf countries have been apprised of this issue during the Gulf Division's interaction with these embassies. The Ministry of

Home Affairs has informed that as far as enforcement of Foreigners Act vis-a-vis lodges and hotels is concerned instructions have already been issued that Managers of all hotels and lodges should report to the police within 24 hours of the arrival of any foreigner in their hotels. They are required to obtain information in the prescribed form indicating the details of the foreigners, viz. name, nationality, passport number, etc.

Release of Funds to Assam

2063. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:

• Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to Assam for development of Guwahati city during the last three years and current years; and

(b) the funds released to Assam for the development of small towns alongwith the names of towns and funds released against specific projects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under "10% Lump-sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim", a sum of

Rs. 3660.84 lakhs has been released for the development of Guwahati City during the last three years and current year. Details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) (i) Under 10% Lump-sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim", a sum of Rs. 715.21 lakhs has been released for the development of small towns in Assam, Details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(ii) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), 46 towns have been covered from Assam State and Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 1580.61 lakhs and State share of Rs. 657.13 lakhs were released. The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 1349.04 lakhs. The town-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-III.

(iii) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) Central Govt. has released Rs. 1279.73 lakhs during the last three years including current year. The town-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Lumpsum Provision for the Projects/Schemes for the Benefit of North Eastern Region Including Sikkim Funds Released During Last Three Years and Current Year for Guwahati City

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released	Date of sanction/ release	Amount to be released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Integrated Development of Guwahati Municipal Corporation Roads/By lanes, Assam (executing agency NBCC)	2426.54	1213.27 926.71 286.56	18.7.2002/ 6.8.2002 3.2.2004 9.11.2004 10.12.2004	Full released

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Storm Water Disposal Scheme for Noonmati Area of Guwahati, Assam (executing agency NBCC)	2468.59	1234.30	9.11.2002/ 28.11.2002	1234.29
Total		4895.13	3660.84		1234.29

Statement-II

Lumpsum Provision for the Projects/Schemes for the Benefit of North Eastern Region Including Sikkim Funds Released During Last Three Years for the Development of Small Towns of Assam

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released	Date of sanction/ release	Amount to be released
1.	Construction of Stormwater Drainage System, Silapathar Town, Assam. (Ex. Agency—NBCC)	2240.84	679.13+ 36.0845	14.1.2004	1525.6255
Total		2240.84	715.2145		1525.6255

Statement-III

Details of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town Scheme in Assam State (till November, 2004)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Town	Coverage Year	Approved Cost	Central Assistance Released	State Share Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam						
6th Plan						
1.	Tinsukia	6th Pl'	99.62	40.00	51.32	91.32
2.	Silchar	6th Pl'	83.65	40.00	43.65	83.65
3.	Tezpur	6th Pl'	79.61	40.00	39.81	79.61
4.	Jorhat	6th Pl'	86.67	40.00	46.67	86.67
5.	Dibrugarh	6th Pl'	90.60	40.00	62.06	102.06
Sub-Total			440.15	200.00	243.51	443.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7th Plan						
1.	Diphu	7th Pl'	87.00	42.50	31.50	75.00
2.	Karimganj	7th Pl'	103.49	46.00	52.28	81.49
3.	Nagaon	7th Pl'	74.00	36.00	39.56	64.22
4.	Haflong	7th Pl'	82.72	29.75	12.28	40.09
5.	Bongaigaon	7th Pl'	105.67	46.00	51.64	85.65
Sub-Total			452.88	200.25	187.26	346.45
1990-91						
1.	Sibsagar	1990-91	116.36	40.00	23.33	63.33
2.	Dhubri	1990-91	100.00	40.00	51.50	89.27
3.	Golaghat	1990-91	53.80	25.00	26.90	51.90
Sub-Total			270.16	105.00	101.73	204.50
1991-92						
1.	North Lakhimpur	1991-92	84.22	42.11	24.79	66.95
Sub-Total			84.22	42.11	24.79	66.95
8th Plan						
1.	Nalbari	1994-95	87.70	31.57	12.27	38.96
2.	Mangoldoi	1994-95	93.18	33.54	7.20	35.35
3.	Kokrajhar	1994-95	134.28	24.00	27.30	32.39
4.	Goalpara	1996-97	200.00	90.00	16.05	57.17
5.	Rangia	1996-97	120.57	54.30	18.02	35.11
Sub-Total			635.73	233.41	80.84	198.98
9th Plan						
1.	Barpeta	1997-98	135.20	61.00	7.29	28.28
2.	Marigaon	1998-99	93.00	15.00	7.71	18.08
3.	Hailakandi	99-2000	131.96	20.00	2.00	9.00
4.	Dhemaji	99-2000	98.00	16.00	2.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bokakhat	2000-01	100.02	15.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Digboi	2000-01	100.00	16.00	0.00	15.49
7.	Dibrugarh	2001-02	550.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Hojai	2001-02	200.00	45.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Biswanath Chariali	2001-02	99.97	24.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total			1508.15	317.00	19.00	88.85
10th Plan						
1.	Gossaigaon	2002-03	100.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Sonari	2002-03	175.03	24.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Gohpur	2002-03	100.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Udalguri	2002-03	100.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bijni	2002-03	100.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
6.	North-Guwahati	2002-03	101.39	24.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Bilasipara	2002-03	196.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Dergaon	2004-05	140.98	24.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Golaghat	2004-05	200.00	32.50	0.00	0.00
10.	Nazira	2004-05	140.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Diphu	2004-05	200.82	24.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jorhat	2004-05	350.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Amguri	2004-05	47.02	11.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Margherita	2004-05	188.17	42.34	0.00	0.00
15.	Tihu	2004-05	100.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Bihupuria	2004-05	39.75	10.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Pathsala	2004-05	116.23	24.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Lakhipur	2004-05	100.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total			2495.39	482.84	0.00	0.00
Total			5886.68	1580.61	657.13	1349.04
Grand Total			5886.68	1580.61	657.13	1349.04

Statement-IV

State: ASSAM

Status—06.12.2004

A Project Sanctioned

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Distt.	Population (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date	Project Cost	Per capita Cost (in Rs.)	Central Share	Funds Released		Expenditure upto June, 2004 Mon./Yr.
								By G.O.I.	By State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Namrup	Dibrugarh	19684	March, 95	135.31	687.41	67.66	26.60	848.22	358.90
2.	Sonari	Sibsagar	12398	September, 98	206.57@	1666.16	103.29	(1993-94)	Cumulative)	383.03
3.	Palashbari*	Kamrup	4883	March, 97	69.30	1479.82	34.65	168.05		117.15
4.	Bilasipara	Dhubri	17994	August, 97	187.00	1039.24	93.50	(1996-97)		89.40
5.	Sarthebari	Barpeta	7705	October, 97	81.15	1053.21	40.58	140.00		16.60
6.	Nazira	Sibsagar	8336	October, 97	97.35	1167.83	48.68	(1997-98)		19.30
7.	Bihupuria	Lakhimpur	8506	February, 99	180.80	2123.21	90.30	198.87		83.90
8.	Lakhipur	Goalpara	8991	February, 99	143.18	1592.48	71.59	(1998-99)		15.88
9.	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	15037	March, 2000	302.12	2009.18	151.06	324.26		76.27
10.	Bokakhat	Golaghat	6997	March, 2000	313.90	4486.21	156.95	(1999-2000)		65.15
11.	Lala	Hailakandi	8631	March, 2000	338.42	3920.98	169.21	0.00		132.11
12.	Rangapara	Sonitpur	18526	March, 2000	302.87	1634.84	151.44	(2000-2001)		84.86
13.	Nalbari	Nalbari	18949	May, 2002	734.94	3878.52	367.47	0.00		NR
14.	Bijni	Bongaigaon	11313	May, 2002	264.84	2341.02	132.42	(2001-2002)		NR

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Pathsala			Barpeta	7236	March, 2004	281.86	3895.25	140.93	571.60		—
16. Amguri			Sibsagar	3583	March, 2004	342.52	9559.59	171.26	(2002-2003)		—
17. Abhaypuri			Bongaigaon	11686	March, 2004	570.84	4884.82	285.42	256.22		—
18. Dhekiajuli			Tezpur	15459	March, 2004	623.72	4034.67	311.86	(2003-2004)		—
									448.45		
									(2004-2005)		
Total				205714		5176.49		2588.25	2133.51	848.22	1442.57

●●—Revised Cost.

•—Completed

Declaration of Official Language

2064. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister on October 7, 2004 stated in New Delhi that the Centre would soon set up a committee on the feasibility of declaring all 18 languages as official languages; and

(b) if so, the time which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of answer to part (a), question does not arise.

Development of Slums and Jhuggies in U.P.

2065. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any scheme from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of slums and jhuggies in bigger cities of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government for the development of slums, the details city-wise; and

(d) the number of slum dwellers expected to be benefited by such measures?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Power for Agriculture Sector

2066. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage share of the agriculture sector in the consumption of power in the country as a whole

and its perportion vis-a-vis industrial consumption of power;

(b) the initiative taken by the Government to increase consumption of power in the field of agricultures;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the power generation capacity in new sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) The percentage share of agriculture sector and industrial sector in the consumption of power in the country as a whole during 2003-04 is estimated is under:—

Category	Consumption during 2003-04 (MUs)	% of total consumption in 2003-04
Agriculture	87,089.25	24.13
Industrial	1,24,573.07	34.51
All India Total	3,60,937.24	

(b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/areas in the State Government of India have however taken several other initiatives to provide more electricity to farmers through village electrification and pump sets energization programmes. Rural Electrification has also been included in Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

(c) to (e) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan consisting of 22,832 MW in Central Sector, 11,157 MW in State Sector and 7,121 MW in Private Sector.

Decontrol Price of Urea

2067. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

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

(a) whether the IFFCO has requested the Union Government to consider the policy to decontrol price fixation and production of urea more than the installed capacity as reported in the *Hindustan* dated November 23, 2004;

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

(c) the annual demand of the urea in the country at present;

(d) whether the Government propose to allow sale of urea through international tenders in view of the permission granted to investors regarding quantum of production;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the present subsidy given by the Government on urea?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) IFFCO has sent a discussion paper on urea pricing policy giving its suggestions. As of now, there is no proposal to decontrol price fixation and production of urea more than the installed capacity.

(c) The following table gives the annual demand/consumption of urea from 2000-01 onwards:—

Year	Demand/Consumption of Urea (in Lakh MTs)
2000-01	191.86
2001-02	199.17
2002-03	184.93
2003-04	197.67
2004-05 (Estimated)	206.33

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) The amount of subsidy paid on urea during 2003-04 was Rs. 8521 crore. A budgetary provision of Rs. 8616.15 crore has been made for subsidy on urea during 2004-05.

Low Literacy Rate of Primitive Tribes

2068. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the primitive tribal groups, State-wise.

(b) whether the Union Government is aware about the low literacy rate of such primitive tribal groups;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of schemes proposed to be introduced to provide them proper education so that the literacy rate among them is increased?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) State-wise details as to the names of the Primitive Tribal Groups and their population as per 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 Census are given in the statement enclosed. The population figures of Primitive Tribal Groups as per 2001 Census have not yet been published.

(b) Yes, Sir. Low level of literacy is one of the criteria for categorizing certain tribal communities as Primitive Tribal Groups.

(c) The level of literacy among Primitive Tribal Groups is low due to their Economic backwardness, Geographical isolation, shyness of contact with communities at large and poor infrastructure in far flung tribal areas.

(d) Various Schemes/Programmes for the Socio-Economic and educational development of Primitive Tribal Groups are being implemented since Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Schemes namely Grant under Article 275(1), Construction of Boy's Hostel, Girl's Hostel,

Book Banks, Post Matric Scholarships, Educational Complex in low literacy pockets, Grants-in-Aid to NGOs are also being implemented for the educational development of tribals including Primitive Tribal Groups. Besides, an exclusive Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups has also been introduced in 1998-99 which provides financial assistance for

Socia-economic and Educational development of Primitive Tribal Groups.

In order to provide social security to group of PTGs, the Ministry had decided to provide them benefits up insurance coverage under "Janshree Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India in a Phased manner.

Statement

Primitive Tribal Groups and Their Population in India from 1961 to 1991

(Figures in actual)

States/UTs.	Name of P.T.G.	Population			
		1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1. Dhenchu	17609	24178	28434	40869
	2. Bodo Gadaba	21840	25108	27732	33127
	3. Gutob Gadaba				
	4. Dongria Khond	21754	34382	39408	66629
	5. Kultia Khond				
	6. Kolam	16731	26498	21842	41254
	7. Konda Reddi	35439	42777	54685	76391
	8. Kondasavara		28189		
	9. Bondo Porja				
	10. Khond Porja	9350	12347	16479	24154
	11. Parengi Porja				
	12. Thoti	546	1785	1388	3654
	Total	123269	195264	189968	286078
Bihar (Including Jharkhand)	13. Asur	5819	7026	7783	9623
	14. Birhor	2438	3461	4377	8083
	15. Birjia	4029	3628	4057	6191
	16. Hill Kharia	108983	127002	141771	151634

1	2	3	4	5	6
	17. Korwa	21162	18717	219940	24871
	18. Mal Paharia	45423	48636	79322	86790
	19. Parhaiya	12268	14651	24012	30421
	20. Sauria Paharia	55605	59047	39269	48761
	21. Savar	1561	3548	3014	4264
	Total	257289	285719	325545	370638
Gujarat	22. Kolgha	—	29464	62232	82679
	23. Kathodi	—	2939	2546	4773
	24. Kotwalia	—	12902	17759	19569
	25. Padhar	—	4758	10587	15896
	26. Siddi	—	4482	5429	6336
	Total	—	54545	98553	129253
Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba	3823	6656	34747	29371
	28. Koraga	6382	7620	15146	16322
	Total	10005	14276	49893	45693
Kerala	29. Cholanaikayan	—	306	234	—
	30. Kadar	—	1120	1503	2021
	31. Kattunayakan	—	5565	8803	12155
	32. Koraga	—	1200	1098	1651
	33. Kurumba	—	1319	1283	1820
	Total	—	9510	12921	17647
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Maria	11115	13000	15500	—
	35. Baiga	—	6194	248949	317549
	36. Bharia	—	1589	1614	—
	37. Birhor	513	738	561	2206

1	2	3	4	5	6
	38. Hill Korwa	23605	67000	19041	—
	39. Kmar	—	13600	17517	20565
	40. Sahariya	174320	207174	281816	332748
	Total	209551	309295	564998	673068
Maharashtra	41. Katkari/Kathodi	—	146785	174602	202203
	42. Kolam	—	56061	118073	147843
	43. Maria Gond	—	53400	66750	—
	Total	—	256246	359425	350046
Manipur	44. Maram Naga	—	5123	6544	9592
Orissa	45. Chuktia Bhunjia	—	—	—	—
	46. Birhor	—	248	142	825
	47. Bondo	—	3870	5895	7315
	48. Didayi	—	3055	1978	5471
	49. Dongria Khond	—	2676	6067	—
	50. Juang	—	3181	30876	35665
	51. Kharia	—	1259	1259	—
	52. Kutia Khond	—	3016	4735	—
	53. Lanjia Saura	—	4233	8421	—
	54. Lodha	—	1598	5100	7458
	55. Mankirdia	—	133	1005	1491
	56. Paudi Bhuyan	—	4424	8872	—
	57. Saura	—	2845	2917	—
	Total	—	30528	77267	58225
Rajasthan	58. Saharia	23125	26796	40945	59810
Tamil Nadu	59. Irular	79835	89025	105757	138827
	60. Kattunayakan	6459	5042	26383	42761
	61. Kota	833	1188	604	752

1	2	3	4	5	6
	62. Korumba	1174	2754	4354	4768
	63. Paniyan	4779	6093	6393	7124
	64. Toda	714	930	875	1100
	Total	93794	105032	144366	195332
Tripura	65. Riang	56579	64722	84004	111606
Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttaranchal)	66. Buksa	—	—	31807	34621
	67. Raji	—	—	1087	1728
	Total	—	—	32894	36349
West Bengal	68. Birhor	—	—	658	855
	69. Lodha	—	45906	53718	68095
	70. Toto	—	—	675	—
	Total	—	45906	55051	68950
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese	—	—	42	32
	72. Jarawa	—	—	31	89
	73. Onge	—	—	97	101
	74. Sentinelest	—	—	—	24
	75. Shom Pen	71	212	223	131
	Total	71	212	393	377
All India	Grand total	773704	1403174	2042767	2412664

Urbanisation of Rural Areas

2069. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme for the urbanisation of urban districts located in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of these districts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

Potential of Tidal Energy

2070. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of tidal energy in the country at present;

(b) the percentage out of it is being used in the country;

(c) the names and details of the countries in the world successfully generating power from the tidal;

(d) whether any agreements have been signed with such countries for technical collaboration;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Over 15,000 MW of tidal power potential has been estimated in the country at Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat and Durgaduani creek in Sunderbans in West Bengal.

(b) No tidal energy project has been installed in the country so far.

(c) The major tidal power projects are in operation in France (240 MW), Canada (20 MW) and Russia (0.4 MW).

(d) to (f) No agreement has been signed with any country for technical collaboration in the area of tidal energy because their techno-economic viability has not been established for the Indian conditions so far.

Power Generation from Waste in Tamil Nadu

2071. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Tamil Nadu for setting up of new projects for power generation from wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such projects are functioning in the State at present; and

(c) the status of each project and the quantum of energy being generated from these projects separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, four projects based on industrial wastes for generation of biogas/electricity are presently functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Information is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of energy being generated from projects based on industrial wastes in the state of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated energy generation/year
1.	Biogas generation project based on Sago Industry Waste at Varalakshmi Starch Company, Salem, Tamil Nadu	6 lakh cu.m. of biogas
2.	Biogas generation project for paper mill effluents at Tamil Nadu Newsprints and Papers Ltd., Karur, Tamil Nadu	42 lakh cu.m. of biogas
3.	Power generation project using tannery fleshings and sludge at Melvisharam, Tamil Nadu	1.72 lakh units of electricity
4.	Power generation project for tapioca processing industry waste water at Varalaxmi Starch Industry Ltd., Salem, Tamil Nadu	28.80 lakh units of electricity

[English]

Filling of Reserved Backlog Posts in IFFCO

2072. SHRI LALMANI PRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped Peoples Upliftment (Regd.) has requested the Government for filling up reserved backlog vacancies in IFFCO;

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

(c) the details of other demands made by this Association;

(d) whether these demands are based on DOPT order; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken to implement these demands?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Sponge Iron Plant by SAIL

2073. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) proposes to set up its sponge iron Plant in the country especially in Gujarat;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) To meet its future requirement of Sponge Iron, SAIL plans to source material on conversion basis

or from units set-up on Build Own Operate (BOO) basis.

Conference of Housing Ministers

2074. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Housing Ministers of all the States held recently in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and suggestions given by the participants; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. State Housing Ministers Conference was held on November 29-30, 2004 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(b) The major issues discussed during the Conference were Housing and Habitat Policy 1998, Social Housing, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), 2 Million Housing Programme, Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF), National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), Low Cost housing and Public Private participation. The major suggestions made by the participants are revision of Housing and habitat Policy with particular reference to EWS and LIG category, need to have a mission approach to take up Urban Renewal, revision in the guidelines of VAMBAY and NSDP, promotion of rental housing, rationalization of property tax, grant of fiscal incentives, building Centres in each State, finalization of additional reform areas under URIF and promotion of community groups, NGOs and CGOs as part of public-private partnership under housing schemes.

(c) The suggestions emerged during the Conference have been well taken as for implementation of the schemes.

Advantage to Women

2075. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women suffer many disadvantages as compared to men in terms of literacy rates, labour participation rates and earnings etc.;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a Committee to look into these disadvantages;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government to bring white paper on the women status in India;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure women rightful place in society by empowering them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) According to the Census 2001 data, the all India female literacy rate was 53.7% compared to the male literacy rate of 75.3%. The work participation rate was 25.6% for females compared to 51.7% for males. Similar data is not available in respect of earnings.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Institutional mechanisms, laws and policies and programmes already exist to address the various disadvantages suffered by women and to empower them fully. Setting up of a separate committee for the purpose is not considered necessary at this stage.

(e) No, Sir. There are a number of reports brought out by the Government on the subject and a chapter 'State of Indian Women' also exists in Annual Report 2001-2002 of the Department of Women and Child Development.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Government has adopted a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 and has been giving thrust in areas crucial to their empowerment.

Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act

2076. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the States to repeal the Urban Land Ceiling Act and the State Rent Control Laws within a definite time frame;

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

(c) whether there is disparity in the disbursement of housing finance to various social groups among the low income, middle and higher income groups;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to introduce a major rental housing programme similar to the one that prevails in Europe; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. Only Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was repealed by the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 and this restored to the States their Constitutional and legislative powers on the subject of land as enumerated in entry 18, List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

(b) The Repeal Act has already come into force in the State of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and UTs of NCT of Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh.

(c) and (d) Disbursement of housing finance for construction of houses for various categories like EWS/LIG is done by various agencies namely: (i) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), (ii) Housing Finance Institutions including public sector banks and cooperative sector. HUDCO

provides 55% of its funds for financing housing projects meant for EWS/LIG group.

(e) and (f) Housing is a State subject and the State Governments are required to prepare action plan for any housing activity in the State. National Habitat and Housing Policy, 1998, however, provides that emphasis will be on creation of housing stock on ownership and rental basis. Action in this regard is, therefore, to be taken by the State Governments.

Facility to Freedom Fighters

2077. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:

SHRI RAMAKANT YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to provide facilities to Freedom Fighters at par with the former Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the time by which such facilities are likely to be provided; and

(c) the number of freedom fighters in the country and the facilities being provided to them by the government?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) From the inception of the Scheme, freedom Fighters' pension has been sanctioned to 1,68,906 persons including their dependents. No record in respect of living freedom fighters presently drawing pension is maintained by the Government. Details of facilities available to freedom fighters drawing pension from Central Government are as under:—

(i) Free Railway Pass (1st Class/AC 2 Tier Sleeper) for freedom fighter/spouse with attendant for life;

(ii) Free medical facilities in all the Central Government hospitals and also in the hospitals run

by the PSUs under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities are made available to freedom fighters and their dependents;

(iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and payment of only half of the rentals;

(iv) General pool government residential accommodation to freedom fighters in Delhi in the national interest. Spouse of freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after the death of the freedom fighter;

(v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighter's Home set up at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi for the freedom fighters who have none to look after them; and

(vi) 2% dealership/distributorship of Petroleum Products allotted through Dealer Selection Boards are reserved for freedom fighters.

In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman Political Prisoners and their widows are entitled to the following facilities:—

(a) Free voyage facility to visit Port Blair once a year alongwith companion;

(b) Free air travel facility to visit Port Blair once a year from Chennai/Calcutta alongwith companion; and

(c) Facility to travel in Shatabdi/Rajdhani Express trains alongwith companion.

[English]

Allotment of Minto Road Press Pool Quarters

2078. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Minto Road Press Pool quarters in each type remained unallotted during February, 2003 to March, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss suffered by the Government;

(c) the detailed information of all the Press employees of the said Press who are having type-II quarters in various areas of Delhi/New Delhi and enlisted for change to 'D' Block, DIZ area, Mandir Marg (with floor-wise priority); and

(d) the name and designation of the officer of the said Press who has been notified to act as the Estate Officer under Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupants) Act, 1971 in the official Gazette?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Number of vacant quarters under Minto Road Press Pool during February 2003 to March, 2004 is as under:—

Type	I	II	III	IV	V
Number	Nil	37	27	8	1

As the vacancies were a result of the Government's plan to re-develop the Minto Road area, the question of loss incurred by the Government on this account does not arise.

(c) Detailed information of all the employees of Government of India Press, Minto Road who are having Type-II quarters, as well as those who have technically accepted Type-II quarters, and enlisted for change to Sector 'D', DIZ Area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi (with floor-wise priority) is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) As per S.O. 1949 published in the Gazette of India dated 1st August 1987, Manager, Government of India Press (Letter Press Unit), Minto Road, New Delhi has been appointed as Estate Officer in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 in respect of the public premises including land and buildings under his administrative control.

Statement

Effective Waiting List of employees of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi who are occupying Type II quarters, as well as those who have technically accepted Type-II quarters, and applied for change of Type-II to Sector-D, DIZ area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi (with floor-wise priority) as on 1.12.2004

Priority No.	Name and Designation	Residence in occupation	Floor desired
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Khem Chand, Labourer	67/826, Mandir Marg	Ground/First/Second
2.	Shri Amarjeet, Compositor	G-700, Srinivas Puri	Ground/First
3.	Shri R.D. Malhan, Copy Holder	78/273, Sec. I, DIZ Area	Any Floor
4.	Shri P.N. Kaushal, Compositor	G-681, Sri Niwas Puri	Ground/First/Second
5.	Shri Bansi Dhar Gaur, Office Daftary	G-45, Mirdard Road	Ground/First
6.	Shri Satya Dev Manjhi, Asstt. Binder	K-178, Aram Bagh	Ground/First/Second

1	2	3	4
7.	Shri Sarabjit Singh, Reader	C-134, Albert Square	Any Floor
8.	Shri Devinder Singh, Machine Asstt.	A-332, Minto Road Complex	Ground/First
9.	Shri N.K. Nigam, Reader	23/2-C, Sec. II, DIZ Area	Any Floor
10.	Shri Dhanpat Singh, Asstt. Binder	38/4, Sec. II, DIZ Area	Ground/First
11.	Shri Babu Singh, Binder	13/3-C, Sec. II, DIZ Area	Any Floor
12.	Shri Rajinder Singh, I, Machine Attendant	63/48, Sector 3, DIZ Area	Any Floor
13.	Shri Ram Charan, Asstt. Binder	S-167, Aram Bagh	Ground/First
14.	Shri Hari Das, Asstt. Binder	193-F, Aram Bagh	Any Floor
15.	Shri Govind Singh, Asstt. Binder	87/417, Sec. I, DIZ Area	Ground/First
16.	Shri Surender Singh, Asstt. Binder	T-82, Sector-4, DIZ Area	First/Second
17.	Shri Puran Lal, Machine Man	G-2, Mirdard Road	Ground
18.	Shri Desh Raj, L.D.C.	D-634, Mandir Marg	Ground/First
19.	Shri Karak Singh, Reader	103, Type II, Minto Road Complex	Any Floor
20.	Shri Bal Kishan, Asstt. Binder	23-P, Sector-4, DIZ Area	Any Floor
21.	Smt. Sudha Devi Nathani, Asstt. Binder	G-132, Sri Nivas Puri	Any Floor
22.	Shri Sikhi Dhawaj, Platemaker	C-137, Mandir Marg	Any Floor
23.	Shri Jai Shanker Saxena, Compositor	F-2215, Netaji Nagar	Any Floor
24.	Shri Mahender Singh, GPP Man	88/426, Sector-I, DIZ Area	Any Floor

1	2	3	4
25.	Shri P.K. Banerjee, Labourer	67/821, Mandir Marg	Any Floor
26.	Shri M.S. Rathi, Reader	G-99, Srinivaspuri	Any Floor
27.	Shri Kartar Singh, Warehouseman	33/3-A, DIZ Area	Any Floor
28.	Shri Mahender Singh, LDC	30/2A, DIZ Area	Ground/First
29.	Shri Jagbir Singh, Chowkidar	G-11, Mirdard Road	Ground/First
30.	Smt. Purnima Kapoor, LDC	E-1663, Netaji Nagar	Ground/First
31.	Shri Jai Prakash Bhardwaj, Office Daftari	G-176, Srinivaspuri	Ground/First/Second
32.	Smt. Shashi Ajmani, LDC	C-35, Hanuman Road	Ground
33.	Shri Mukhtiar Singh, Asstt. Binder	32/2-B, DIZ Area	Any Floor

More Power to State Government

2079. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Governments have been demanding more power;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India had constituted a Commission in June, 1983 under the chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria "to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be necessary with a view to developing harmonious

Centre-State Relations." It gave its recommendations on all aspects affecting Centre-State relations.

The Inter-State Council which consists of all Chief Ministers and Administrators of States and UTs, has considered the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and accepted a number of recommendations for devolution of more powers to the State Governments. These recommendations relate to administrative, legislative and financial powers etc., to the States. While deliberating on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in the meetings of the Inter-State Council, representatives of some State Governments have spoken in support of recommendations relating to devolution of more powers to the State Governments. The Sarkaria Commission had made 247 recommendations, all of which have been deliberated upon by the Inter-State Council in its eight meetings held so far. Out of 247 recommendations on which final view has been taken,

62 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/ Administrative Ministries, 179 have been implemented and 06 are at different stages of implementation in the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Inter-State Council Secretariat is closely monitoring the implementation of these recommendations. The government is examining there demands for taking appropriate decisions.

Committee of Experts for Improvements in Police Reforms

2080. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a committee of experts to examine the recommendations of all past committees constituted for improving the country's policing system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the composition and the terms of reference thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to replace the 1961 Police Act with a Model Police Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) to (c) A Committee is being constituted to review the implementation of the recommendations of all the past Committees constituted for improving the country's policing system.

(d) and (e) As regards replacing the old Police Act of 1861 with a Model Police Act, the National Police Commission (NPC) in its 8th report had included the draft of a new Police Act to replace the Police Act of 1861. The 8th report of the National Police Commission was sent to the State Governments/UTs Administrations in 1983 for considering the Model Police Act and as per available information a number of State Governments have initiated action to replace the old Police Act. Ministry of Home Affairs proposes to circulate a fresh Model Police Act among all the States shortly.

Security Around Chinese Embassy

2081. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government has requested to enhance security around its embassy/ establishments in New Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The concerned security agencies have been directed to provide adequate security as per the existing threat perception.

[Translation]

Indian Girls Sent Illegally Abroad

2082. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian girls are being sent to Dubai and other countries for prostitution as mentioned in *Hindustan* dated September 13, 2004;

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

(c) whether the government is contemplating any steps to activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the out come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (f) Ministry of External Affairs had received a report from the Consulate General of India reminding Joint Secretary and Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Labour about a few cases

where young girls were brought from India on Visit/ Employment Visa by unscrupulous agents. The touts at UAE forced them to indulge in immoral activities.

Our mission in UAE have been informing the local police authorities about such cases and requesting them to take appropriate action. However, the Ministry of External Affairs has advised Ministry of Labour to take precautionary measures, like:—

- (i) Issuing instructions to the State Governments to create an awareness among job seekers through print/visual media about the potential dangers if they take any job without proper verification. The agents involved in arranging Visas may also be identified and appropriate action be taken to curtail such undesirable activities.
- (ii) The women coming on Employment Visa without Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR stamp) in their passport should not be allowed emigration clearance unless they produce attested copies of relevant documents from the Consulate/Embassy and those coming on Visit Visa should produce a sponsorship declaration signed by the sponsor and attested by the concerned Indian Mission.

Contribution of Institutions in Empowerment of Women

2083. SHRI RAMAKANT YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by the 'Rashtriya Mahila Kosh' and Panchayati Raj Sangthan which have been receiving financial assistance from the Government in the Empowerment of women.

(b) whether some State Governments have diverted the funds allocated for the welfare of women;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those States so far; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated to the States in this regard and the amount spent for their welfare so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh has disbursed loan of Rs. 121.30 crores for empowerment of women. 50% of the group formed at block level under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) should be exclusively women groups and 40% of total swarozgaris assisted should be women.

(b) No such instance has been reported to the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement indicating grant released by this Department to States/UTs for empowerment of women and expenditure reported is enclosed.

Statement

Details of funds released and expenditure reported

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5198	5031.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.16	6.11
3.	Assam	122.68	77.5
4.	Bihar	754.8	618.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	307.42	217.44
6.	Gujarat	1197.1	1043.7
7.	Haryana	766.78	616.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	319.45	296.35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.92	49.97
10.	Jharkhand	676.22	452.02
11.	Karnataka	2108.5	1755.9

1	2	3	4
12. Kerala		628.64	599.43
13. Madhya Pradesh		1970	1731.7
14. Maharashtra		941.98	855.98
15. Manipur		142.05	129.66
16. Meghalaya		31.86	18.51
17. Mizoram		29.15	29.15
18. Nagaland		49.14	39.57
19. Orissa		746.67	630.55
20. Punjab		55.28	0
21. Rajasthan		500.01	449.46
22. Sikkim		28.41	22.48
23. Tamil Nadu		2872.4	2781.42
24. Tripura		28.91	21.62
25. Uttar Pradesh		2202.2	1895.4
26. Uttaranchal		441.56	320.7
27. West Bengal		786.71	730.96
28. A and N Island		14	2.18
29. Chandigarh		7	0.9
30. D and N Haveli		13.1	0
31. Delhi		196.46	188.12
32. Lakashadweep		14	7.5
33. Pondicherry		29.4	24.33
Total		23284.96	20644.43

[English]

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

2084. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a mutual legal assistance treaty in criminal matters with the USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the other country with whom the Government proposed to sign such treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The treaty aims at improving the effectiveness of the law enforcement authorities of both the countries in the investigation, prosecution, prevention, and suppression of crimes, including those relating to terrorism, narcotics, trafficking, economic crimes and organized crimes, through cooperation and mutual legal assistance.

(c) Similar treaties are proposed to be signed with Singapore, Belarus, Spain and Hong Kong.

Prime Minister's Visit to North-Eastern States

2085. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited North-Eastern States recently;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held with various insurgent groups and other organizations to solve the problems in the North-Eastern region;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the announcements made by the Prime Minister for the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Prime Minister appealed to various insurgent groups in the North-East to come forward for talks in order to ensure peace and development in the region.

(d) The Prime Minister announced a number of projects for socio-economic development,

educational advancement and employment generation programmes.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project

2086. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fate of Bangalore Metro Rail Project has still not been decided by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in the absence of any such project/system, the traffic problem in Bangalore will reach an unmanageable stage thus seriously affecting the Karnataka's economic growth; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to expedite the approval to Bangalore Metro Rail Project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Bangalore MRTS Project has been prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), as consultants, in a study conducted with grant assistance of 40% by the Government of India. The project has been given 'in-principle' approval by the Planning Commission. Government of Karnataka has got a financial Appraisal carried out by the UTI Bank Ltd. and have recently sent a proposal in this regard to the Central Government.

The project aims at alleviating the traffic problems in Bangalore.

Development of North Eastern Region

2087. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India strictly adhere to the policy adopted by the Union Government for earmarking 10% of their budgetary allocation for the NE region;

(b) whether the unspent funds are still lying idle in the non-lapsable pool and later likely to be diverted to some other areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any supervision/monitoring is done to see that the Ministries are actually following the above mentioned policy; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to utilize the funds in the proper head?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Central Government Ministries/Departments (excepting those specifically exempted) are mandated to earmark 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the development of North Eastern Region. However, 14 Departments in 2003-04 and 11 Departments in 2004-05 have deviated from the 10% norm. Of these, 3 Departments in 2003-04 and 5 Departments in the current year have yet to confirm the mandated allocation of 10% of the GBS for NER. The other Departments have agreed to take necessary corrective measures to earmark 10% of their GBS.

(b) and (c) The accruals under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) from unspent balance of 10% of GBS of all Ministries/Departments are maintained by the Ministry of Finance out of which yearly budget allocation is made to the M/o DONER for developmental projects under NLCPR funding. For the year 2004-05, a Plan allocation of Rs. 650.00 crore has been made under NLCPR.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of DONER monitors the position of earmarking of 10% of GBS and the progress of expenditure for the development of NE Region by various Ministries/Departments to ensure that the above policy is implemented and the earmarked funds are utilized properly.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

2088. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:

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

(a) whether thousand tonnes of toxic waste is still lying near Bhopal Gas tragedy site;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the same;

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

(d) whether the Government is aware that water contamination is still high at and near gas tragedy site as reported in the Hindustan Times dated November 15, 2004;

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

(f) whether samples of drinking water has been tested;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) It is difficult to quantify the toxic waste near the tragedy site as the full extent of the problem can be known only when the abandoned plant is dismantled. At present the State Government of M.P. is the owner and possessor of the factory land and premises. Under the existing environmental laws remediation of Plant site is the responsibility of the State Government being possessor of the site. However, under the principle of polluter pays the parent company can be asked to pay for the expenditure. On this issue there is a litigation going on in the District Court of Southern

District of New York, USA. The Central Government in consultation with the State Government has given its "No Objection Certificate" for environmental remediation of the Plant Premises in Bhopal. Moreover, the drawings and designs of the plant and machinery are not available with the State Government to prepare detailed estimates. Hence it is not possible to lay any specific time limit for clearing the site.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) to (g) The State Government has got drinking water samples tested and found that some of the tube wells and hand pumps of some of the localities contain pesticides.

(h) The Government of Madhya Pradesh is providing safe drinking water through the tankers. However, efforts are underway to supply the drinking water to the residents through the pipeline.

Liberation of Scavengers

2089. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme in Orissa for the liberation of scavengers; and

(b) if so, the urban areas in that State where the scheme has been launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is operative in all the Urban Local Bodies of the State of Orissa.

[Translation]

Post Matric Scholarship to ST Students

2090. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed an income ceiling of rupees one lac for scholarship for the Post-matric students of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether the wards of employees of the Scheduled Tribes drawing salary in excess of the above mentioned amount have been deprived of this scholarship after the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase this income ceiling to at least rupees two lacs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) No, Sir. The mechanism of upward revision of income ceiling is inbuilt in the scheme itself because it is linked with Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers and is revised once every two years. The recommendations of the 5th Pay Commission was implemented w.e.f. 1.1.1996. Since then the income ceiling has been revised several times.

[English]

Ban on Dowry

2091. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ban dowry to protect the girl child;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The giving, demanding or

taking of dowry are prohibited under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

Classical Language Status to Kannada Language

2092. SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Karnataka for according the Classical Language status to Kannada Language; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee of Linguistic Experts constituted by the Government will consider future demands for categorization of languages as classical languages.

[Translation]

Flesh Trade

2093. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has expressed its concern over the job bureau working without control and registration in the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether village girls are brought in the city and sold out through them in flesh trade;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has taken or proposed to be taken any steps to control these job bureaus; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hon'ble High Court has asked whether any Rules have been framed or can be framed in terms of Sec. 68 read with Sec. 31 of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 to regulate the functioning of placement agencies dealing with domestic child labour.

(c) No Job Bureau has been found in such activities involving village girls in the flesh trade.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Technical Fault in Metro Train

2094. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical fault in the automatic brake resulting in inconvenience to the passengers of the Metro Train running from Shahdara, Delhi to Rithala as reported in the Dainik Jagran dated 18 August, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide safety/protection to the passengers and the action taken against the erring officers/staff?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A report on this incident appeared in Dainik Jagran, dated 18th October, 2004.

The train-sets on Shahdara-Rithala corridor are being equipped with a new equipment called Driver Machine Interface (DMI), installed in the cab. The DMI is a user-friendly device which provides detailed pictorial information related to train-operations to the driver. Due to a technical snag in the train set no. 16 (which was introduced for the first time in operation with DMI installed in driver's cab), the emergency brakes got applied. There was no compromise with safety norms.

(c) Requisite corrective measures have been taken on all trains fitted with DMI.

[English]

Manual Scavenging

2095. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain States in the country which have not done away with manual scavenging despitea legislation having already been enacted to abolish it;

(b) if so, the names of such states; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttaranchal have not adopted the 'Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993'.

(c) A National Action Plan for eradication of manual scavenging has been formulated by the Government.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Potable Water

2096 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water demanded by the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi, for supply from the River Yamuna during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of water supplied to N.C.T. of Delhi by the Union Government during the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether it is as per demand;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the demand of potable water has rapidly increased during previous years due to huge increase in population in N.C.T. of Delhi;

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to supply sufficient quantity of water from the river Yamuna to N.C.T. of Delhi, as per its demand, by the Union Government; and

(g) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that during the last three years Delhi has demanded water in river Yamuna as per its interim share distribution worked out by Upper Yamuna River Board (a statutory body) under Yamuna Water Accord between the riparian States.

(b) During the above period Delhi has been supplied river Yamuna water as per details given below:—

Period	Total Return Allocation (in cusecs)	Return Flow (in cusecs)	Net Distribution (in cusecs)
March to June	750	495	255
July to October	1293	495	798
Nov. to February	723	495	228

(c) and (d) The share allocation in Yamuna Water Accord for Delhi is not sufficient to meet the present demand.

(e) to (g) It is a fact that demand of potable water has increased due to increase in population of Delhi. The present assessed demand of water is 850 million gallons per day (mgd) and DJB is producing around 675 mgd of water from all sources including river Yamuna.

The DJB has taken steps to augment water supply. These are as follows:—

1. 140 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Sonia Vihar is ready for commissioning.
2. Construction of parallel lined channel from Munak to Haiderpur (102 km) to save seepage losses in conveyance system and in the process save about 80 mgd of water. DJB proposes to set up following treatment plants with the saved water:—
 - (i) Bawana (20 mgd)
 - (ii) Dwarka (40 mgd)

(iii) Okhla (20 mgd)

3. Installation of 100 tube wells in Palla area. About 70 tube wells have already been installed and commissioned.

Enhancement of Financial Assistance to Anganwadi Kendras

2097. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) the amount spent by the Government for Anganwadi Kendras during each of the last three years and as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to provide more financial assistance to the Anganwadi Kendras;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Anganwadi Centres are the focal point of delivery of services under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. State-wise details of funds released under the Scheme during the last three years and in the current year (upto 9.12.2004) are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The financial assistance to the States/UTs, which includes expenditure at Anganwadi Centres, is based on the size of the ICDS infrastructure viz. number of operational Projects/Anganwadi Centres, functionaries in the project/district/state level cells etc. in the respective State/UT and financial norms for different items of expenditure, as are laid down by the Government, from time to time.

Statement

*Financial Assistance to Anganwadi Kendras
State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds under ICDS (General), World Bank and Udisha			
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (upto 9.12.2004)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12530.61	14884.25	11135.88	7277.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1970.39	2530.72	1552.73	1050.65
3.	Assam	6243.61	8121.08	4489.45	4355.16
4.	Bihar	3145.11	7833.94	5354.59	10511.47
5.	Goa	344.35	-435.75	420.70	294.52
6.	Gujarat	8170.09	7055.28	9894.54	9405.58
7.	Haryana	3730.50	4349.41	4446.88	4425.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2029.42	2194.40	1603.66	2657.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2824.16	3728.75	2415.88	1965.07
10.	Karnataka	7710.68	10699.29	11341.87	10654.35
11.	Kerala	6666.30	6621.08	9585.50	5714.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10346.08	15528.51	16002.77	9573.86
13.	Maharashtra	10643.48	18935.09	19598.87	9398.19
14.	Manipur	961.07	2360.06	1453.55	1246.90
15.	Meghalaya	1105.15	1181.87	881.52	1369.16
16.	Mizoram	617.95	1149.44	852.63	673.54
17.	Nagaland	1957.00	2416.47	1509.28	1087.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Orissa	7131.86	8726.42	11523.81	10666.93
19.	Punjab	3730.77	3777.09	4943.21	3904.27
20.	Rajasthan	9997.07	11625.54	11727.65	11853.17
21.	Sikkim	192.35	280.97	173.69	289.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	9289.80	13459.18	10855.27	14397.55
23.	Tripura	1521.36	1403.95	1822.82	1109.46
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15972.42	13659.04	19095.23	19499.37
25.	West Bengal	12800.02	16629.63	15873.69	8631.59
26.	Chhattisgarh	2700.79	7294.93	6581.19	4327.21
27.	Jharkhand	1246.76	947.15	1862.83	4319.66
28.	Uttaranchal	2381.66	6495.63	3081.25	2398.77
Union Territories					
29.	Delhi	821.41	1014.18	1172.42	815.74
30.	Pondicherry	159.85	241.05	205.54	175.78
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	154.85	164.32	193.18	157.52
32.	Chandigarh	97.35	121.50	142.54	121.49
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.85	42.00	48.50	45.13
34.	Daman and Diu	37.45	43.24	41.41	38.98
35.	Lakshadweep	33.12	30.83	39.64	25.15
Total		149298.69	195982.03	191924.17	164436.66

Under Utilization of Funds

2098. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been under utilization of funds allocated to the Ministry during the last two years; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Shortfall in utilization of Gross

Budgetary Support (GBS) allocated to the Ministry of Power during the last two years is as under:—

(Rs.in crores)

Year	BE GBS	Actual GBS	Shortfall GBS
2002-03	3300.00	1830.46	1469.54
2003-04	3500.00	1846.46	1653.53

The GBS was provided for various projects/schemes of different Organizations under this Ministry.

(b) The reasons for under utilization of the GBS during 2002-03 and 2003-04 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively organization-wise.

Ministry of Power has taken various corrective measures to ensure utilization of budgeted funds by better monitoring and review of projects. The steps taken are:—

- (i) Weekly review by Secretary (Power) of the status of investment approval of new projects. Constant follow-up with other Ministries/organizations to expedite the approval of the Competent Authority to enable utilization of budgeted expenditure.

- (ii) Monthly review by Chairman, CEA of all projects.
- (iii) Three stage approval process for Hydro Projects to ensure adequacy of Survey and Investigation, creation of all essential infrastructure required for commencement of construction before accord of final approval by the Competent Authority.
- (iv) Comprehensive inter-ministerial quarterly review by Secretary (Power) of status of all ongoing and new projects.
- (v) Periodic project visits to expedite implementation of project.

Statement-I

Reasons for under utilization of GBS during 2002-03 are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Corporation	BE	Actual Expenditure	Reasons for Saving
1	2	3	4
NTPC	167.63	0.00	NTPC has decided to fund the new schemes out of their internal resources, and, therefore, there is no requirement of GBS for them. Hence there was a saving of Rs. 167.63 crores.
NJPC	256.00	0.00	Saving of Rs. 256 crores occurred in financial year 2002-03 on account of the fact that the project authority did not take the GBS allotted to them instead they completed the project by taking fresh borrowing and remaining equity from Government of Himachal Pradesh.
NEEPCO	200.48	49.26	The saving of Rs. 151.22 crores under NEEPCO was due to non approval of their new schemes i.e. Tipaimukh (Rs. 15 crores), Tuiral HEP (Rs. 5 crores), Tuivai HEP (Rs. 41 crores), Lower Kopili HEP (Rs. 10 crores), Ranganadi Stage-II (Rs. 20 crores) and Tripura Gas Based Project (Rs. 47.10 crores).
NHPC	1800.00	874.71	There was a saving of Rs. 925.29 crores under the NHPC due to non approval of their schemes i.e. Teesta Low Dam-III (Rs. 25 crores), Sewa-II (Rs. 100 crores), Omkareshwar (Rs. 415 crores), Subansiri Lower (Rs. 200 crores), Parvati-III (Rs. 14.75 crores),

1	2	3	4
			Teesta Low Dam-IV (Rs. 25 crores), Purulia (Rs. 79.02 crores), Chamera HEP-III (Rs. 23.25 crores), Uri-II HEP (Rs. 25.10 crores) and also due to non approval/release of IDC component of Rs. 94.26 crores to them for their completed projects (Tanakpur and Chamera-I).
PTC	1.00	0.00	There was a saving of Rs. 1 crore under PTC as it was later on decided to restructure the Company with equity participation from Powergrid, NTPC etc.
CEA	40.24	14.65	<p>The saving of Rs. 25.59 crores occurred in CEA. It was mainly due to non approval of the new schemes namely:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of Sub-transmission and Distribution wing in CEA (Rs. 5.5 crores in Revenue and Rs. 2.5 crores in capital), 2. Technology Improvement in Grid Operation (Rs. 1.1 crore in Revenue), 3. Modernisation of CEA with low height partitioning including provision for EPBX (Rs. 1.5 crore in Revenue), 4. Up-gradation of IT in CEA (Rs. 2.26 crore in Revenue), 5. Technology Improvement in Thermal Power Sector (Rs. 3.06 crore in Revenue and Rs. 54 lakhs in Capital). <p>And due to the slow progress of schemes namely:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of H.E. potential and ranking studies of Balance H.E. schemes. (Rs. 5.57 crores in Revenue), 2. Technology Improvement in Power System including procurement of Software packages (Rs. 74 lakh in Revenue and Rs. 79 lakh in Capital), 3. Strengthening of Regional Electricity Boards (Rs. 56 lakh in Capital), 4. Interaction with North American Electricity Reliability Council (NERC) (Rs. 28 lakh in Capital).

Statement-II

Reasons for under utilization of GBS during 2003-04, Organization-wise are as follows

(Rs. in crores)

Corporation	BE	Actual Expenditure	Reasons for Saving
1	2	3	4
NTPC	5.00	0.00	It was decided to fund projects from internal resources. Hence the saving of Rs. 5 crores.
NEEPCO	216.49	21.26	Saving of Rs. 195.23 crores in case of NEEPCO was due to the non approval of new schemes namely Tipaimukh HEP, Tripura Gas and Kameng. Increase of Tipaimukh, the security concerns and commercial unviability of tariff was the reason for non approval. Tripura Gas Project had to be reconfigured to 280 MW in light of less availability of Gas, while Kameng HEP was not fully prepared for grant of approval.
NHPC	2131.14	1388.42	<p>The saving of Rs. 742.72 crores in case of NHPC was due to following reasons:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Non approval of the Purulia Pump storage schemes (due to absence of clarification/clearance for West Bengal). — Kishan Ganga, Parbati-III, Chamera-III, projects were not ready for approval. — With regard to the funds budgeted for survey of investigation and the other new schemes, it was decided that NHPC would utilize its internal resources under the delegated powers. This has resulted in expediting the S and I work. However, the utilization of GBS was affected as a result. <p>Approval of the Competent Authority for capitalization of IDC for the completed schemes could not be obtained.</p>
NPTI	24.60	5.09	The saving of Rs. 19.51 crore in NPTI was due non approval of the New Schemes and slow progress of ongoing schemes.

1	2	3	4
CPRI	25.00	5.00	The saving of Rs. 23.52 crore in CPRI was due non approval of the New Schemes and slow progress of ongoing schemes.
REC (AREP)	100.00	0.00	The scheme of interest subsidy to REC (AREP) is being merged with other schemes of Rural Electrification as approved by the Government. Expenditure rescheduled for next year. Hence there was the saving of Rs. 100 crore.
PFC (AG and SP)	300.00	191.91	For the scheme of interest subsidy to PFC (AG and SP), it is due to less claims received for the R and M projects in the state sector, resulting saving of Rs. 108.09 crores.
Powergrid	80.00	50.18	With regard to the Powergrid Grant, the scheme of NERLDC was completed at lesser cost and therefore there was the saving of Rs. 29.87 crore.
New Schemes of MOP	20.00	0.00	The new schemes of MOP could not get approved by the competent authority, so the full amount of Rs. 20 crore provided for, could not be spent.
THDC	467.31	75.75	In the case of THDC it is due to non approval of the revised cost estimates by the competent authority. (Rs. 391.56 crore). Also due to reluctance of NR constituents to source power from Tehri PSP, the project could not get approved.

N.A.A.C.

2099. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities and educational institutes got assessed and accredited through National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC);

(b) whether the rating given by NAAC is linked to the grants sanctioned to the universities and colleges;

(c) if so, the future of students studying in under rated Government institutes *vis-a-vis* their employment;

(d) whether the Government is considering of any mean to bail out the students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to information furnished by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and the University Grants Commission (UGC), 113 universities and 2088 colleges have been accredited till date.

(b) The rating given by the NAAC is not linked to the grants sanctioned to the Universities/Colleges.

(c) to (e) As per Section 22 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Universities established or incorporated by a Central Act, State Act or an institution deemed to be a university are

empowered to award degrees which are specified by the UGC. These degrees are valid for all purposes, including employment, even in case the rating by NAAC is low.

[English]

Encroachments and Commercial Use of Residential Buildings

2100. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi plans to involve officials to local Delhi Police to pinpoint encroachments and commercial use of residential buildings in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the MCD plans to identify illegal encroachments and commercial uses of basements and buildings in residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that as and when any commercial use of basement and buildings in residential areas is noticed, necessary action is taken as per the DMC Act.

Involvement of NHPC in Construction Work

2101. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major Public Sector National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) have initiated the construction of roads and other rural development projects in Bihar, as reported in the Dainik Jagran dated November 24, 2004;

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

(c) the cost of construction of roads undertaken by NHPC in the State;

(d) whether the NHPC also proposes to undertake similar jobs in other parts of the country;

(e) if so, whether NHPC has been authorized to use its funds, within the fiscal norms set by the Government to undertake projects other than hydel power generation;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) A Tripartite Agreement has been signed amongst National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Rural Development Department (Government of Bihar) and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on 31.8.2004 for taking up the construction and maintenance of roads by NHPC in six districts of Bihar viz. East Champaran, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar and Vaishali under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The cost of construction of the roads undertaken by NHPC in Bihar will be known after the Detailed Project Reports are prepared.

(d) There is no proposal presently under consideration of NHPC for undertaking similar jobs in other parts of the country.

(e) and (f) The Memorandum of Association of NHPC provides that the Corporation can act as an entrepreneur on behalf of the Central Government to identify new areas of economic investment and undertake or help in the undertaking of such investments. NHPC has not allocated any funds for development of rural roads as the funds for the PMGSY are being provided by the Ministry of Rural Development.

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

Revision of Master Plan of NCR

2102. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any plan to revise the Master Plan of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the salient features of new Master Plan; and

(c) the factors attributed to the decision of revision in the Master Plan of NCR?

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

(b) and (c) The draft Regional Plan-2021 aims to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region through:—

(i) providing suitable economic base for future growth by identification and development of regional settlements capable of absorbing the economic development impulse of Delhi;

(ii) provision of integrated transportation systems;

(iii) minimizing the adverse environmental impact that may occur in the process of development of National Capital Region;

(iv) development of infrastructural facilities;

(v) providing a rational land-use pattern; and

(vi) promoting sustainable development to improve quality of life.

Review of Area Development Plans is done within the parameters of urban planning from time to time keeping in view present and projected requirements of population.

Accepting of Excess Number of Forms by DDA.

2103. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has introduced a Festival Housing Scheme, 2004 for providing flats in various colonies of Delhi on payment of Rs. 3500 per form through some designated banks as reported in the Nav Bharat Times dated November 23, 2004;

(b) if so, whether the DDA has accepted any number of forms from one person under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether accepting more than one form from the same person and making him eligible for draw of lots on payment of merely Rs. 3500/- will not deprive those needy persons who have submitted only one form alongwith a payment of Rs. 1,00,000 as registration money;

(e) if so, whether this money spinning scheme on the part of the said banks and DDA will not encourage unscrupulous elements;

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has launched Festival Housing Scheme, 2004 from 20.10.2004 to 24.11.2004 for allotment of 2500 flats. The cost of the form was Rs. 100/- and the applicants were required to deposit registration money of Rs. 1,00,000/- for all categories of flats except Expandable Houses Type A, for which registration amount was Rs. 25000/-. The scheme of payment of Rs. 3,500/-, as reported in the news item, dated 23.11.2004 in Nav Bharat Times, was offered by some of the banks on their own for providing loan of the registration amount.

(b) and (c) There is no restriction on one person submitting two or more applications. However, if one

applicant gets more than one allotment in the draw, only one flat will be allotted in the name of the applicant or his family as per the policy.

(d) to (g) Since an applicant or his family can be allotted only one flat, it will not deprive others of allotment.

Assent to Grants and Leases Bill, 1999 Passed by Kerala Assembly

2104. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants and Leases (modification of Rights) Bill, 1999, passed by the Kerala Assembly, has not yet been given the assent of the President;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has given all classifications sought by various Central Ministries; and

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping the Bill pending for such a long time and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (a) repugnancy with any Central Law, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity. In this case, there are certain policy issues to be sorted out in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments as well State Government. Hence no time-frame can be fixed in this regard.

[Translation]

Condensed Courses Under Central Social Welfare Boards

2105. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

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

(a) the status of the condensed courses started by the Central Social Welfare Board regarding

education/vocational training and especially for the welfare of poor, widowed and destitute women;

(b) the details of centers where these programmes are in operation, especially in Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) the number of women beneficiaries during the last three years and onwards, State-wise, course-wise;

(d) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on this programme till now;

(e) whether the target of this programme has been achieved; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a), (e) and (f) The Condensed Courses of Education is an on-going Plan scheme of the Department and it is being implemented since the year 1958. The Scheme provides education as well as scope for employment to needy women, widows, destitute and women belonging to economically backward classes. The main focus of the programme is to help poor, widowed and destitute women who have been denied access to school to avail of education at various levels. Girls/women above the age of 15 years are covered under this scheme. Skill upgradation is also an integral part of the scheme.

The targets during the last three years under this scheme have been achieved fully. Out of 538 allocated courses during the year 2004-05, 294 courses have been sanctioned and are being conducted. It is expected that the targets would be achieved this year also.

(b) A statement showing the programmes in Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The number of women beneficiaries during the last three years State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) In the first two years of the Tenth Plan period, entire allocation of Rs. 6.00 crores has been utilized. During the current financial year an allocation of Rs. 6.00 crores has been made against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.38 crores has been incurred till date.

Statement-I

Name and Address of the Voluntary Organisations Sanctioned Grant Under Condensed Course During 2004-05 (Till date)

State: Andaman and Nicobar

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Course	Location
1.	Tiruvalluver Club, YMCA Complex, Port Blair	SSLC	Junglighat, Port Blair
2.	Yuva Sakthi, C-50/47, Civil Gurudwara Line, Shadipur, Port Blair	SSLC	Shadipur, Port Blair

State: Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Course	Location
1.	Himalayan Ecological Social and Cultural Society, G-4/87, Chand Nagar Colony, Tughlakabad Gaon, New Delhi	Middle	Tughlakabad
2.	Anmol RZ-8-88, Nihal Vihar, New Delhi	PLC	Nihal Vihar

Statement-II

Programme: Condensed Courses

Name of States/ UTs	Number of Women Beneficiaries		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	350	375	375
Arunachal Pradesh	150	—	200
Assam	300	—	450
Bihar	725	50	1675
Delhi	625	50	175
Goa	25	—	50
Gujarat	100	25	200
Haryana	75	—	150
Himachal Pradesh	75	25	150
Jammu and Kashmir	225	—	—
Karnataka	250	250	375
Kerala	290	400	325
Madhya Pradesh	1650	1175	875
Maharashtra	200	125	600
Manipur	—	—	175
Meghalaya	250	—	175
Mizoram	375	75	600
Nagaland	—	—	125
Orissa	125	—	400
Punjab	175	—	175
Rajasthan	350	25	450
Sikkim	25	—	75
Tamilnadu	500	225	375
Tripura	125	—	175

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	2300	375	875
West Bengal	300	275	325
A and N Islands	—	—	25
Chandigarh	25	—	75
Lakshadweep	25	—	50
Pondicherry	50	25	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	425
Total	9665	3475	10100

POTA Review Committees

2106. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of POTA Review Committees constituted so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of police officers included in these committees alongwith their names; and

(c) the number of cases examined by these committees, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) One Review Committee was set up by the Central Government under the repealed POTA. In addition, as per the information available, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra and NCT of Delhi had constituted Review Committees under the repealed POTA. The Central Government has constituted three Review Committees under the Prevention of Terrorism (Repeal) Ordinance, 2004 promulgated on 21.09.2004.

(b) Each of the three Central Review Committees constituted is headed by a retired Judge of the High Court and has two Members including one retired IPS officer. The names of the three retired IPS officers

who are Members of these three Central Review Committees are:—

- (i) Shri R.C. Jha
- (ii) Shri D.K. Arya
- (iii) Shri B.J.S. Sial

(c) The Central Review Committees are statutorily required to complete the review of all cases registered under POTA within a period of one year from the date of promulgation of the Ordinance i.e. by 20.9.2005.

Development of Tribal Culture in Central Universities

2107. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

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

(a) whether there is no centres to study the problems and development of tribal culture in various central universities of the country;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to start tribal study centres in the central universities;

(d) if so, the time by which these proposals will be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e) The power to establish such Centres in a Central University as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects vests in the University itself. While, according to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no separate Centre to study the problems and development of tribal culture is, presently, in existence in the Central Universities, the proposals in this behalf, if and when received, would be considered in terms of the relevant statutory provisions.

*[English]***Ragging in Colleges**

2108. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the ragging of freshers by the seniors in colleges across the country is becoming more and more abusive and filthy;

(b) if so, whether some complaints where fresher students were forced to perform acts of homosexuality and bestiality has recently come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, he details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to stop such activities in all educational institutions functioning in the country particularly in colleges and universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) An incident of ragging took place in the premises of School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) (Deemed University), New Delhi in August, 2004. The Ministry constituted a two-member team to investigate the matter. The report clearly brought out that the ragging was mostly by way of use of abusive and filthy language and perhaps, in forcing the victim to mimic some obscene acts.

All the guilty students were suspended from classes for 3 weeks and monetary penalties were also imposed on some of them.

(d) The Government has taken note of the problem of Ragging in Universities/Colleges. In order to explore the measures for curbing of Ragging in Universities and colleges, the UGC in September, 1999 constituted an expert committee. The report of expert committee was circulated to all universities for necessary action. Besides, the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Petition No. 656 of 1988 on curbing the menace of ragging in the educational institutions have been circulated to all the State/UT Governments/universities for strict

compliance. The Commission has also invited the attention of the universities to the report of the committee constituted by the I.I.T. Delhi on measures to curb ragging. AICTE has also issued instructions to all the State Secretaries (Technical Education) and Vice-Chancellors of Technical Universities for taking necessary steps to prevent ragging in the Institutes.

*[Translation]***Registration of Bogus Suits by DP**

2109. SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has filed bogus suits during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No bogus suits were filed; however, three cases came to light in which innocent persons were booked/arrested.

(c) In one case the concerned Sub-Inspector was transferred; in second case, the concerned Head Constable has been censured; and in the third case advisory has been issued to the concerned Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Departmental Enquiry has been instituted against one Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors concerned.

*[English]***Restriction on Export of Iron Ore**

2110. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose restrictions on export of iron ore;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to cancel the licences of those iron-ore exporting companies which are not producing it themselves as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated September 24, 2004.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of such companies noticed by the Government;

(f) whether the Government propose to increase the prices of the iron-ore produced in the country; and

(g) if so, its likely impact on the export?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Presently only the producers who own mines are considered and permitted for export of high grade iron ore under licences. Hence the question of cancellation of export licences does not arise.

(f) and (g) Govt. does not regulate/control the prices of iron-ore produced in the country. Market forces determine the prices of iron-ore both domestically and internationally.

[Translation]

Appointment in Delhi University

2111. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether despite the directions of the U.G.C. appointments are being made arbitrarily in the Delhi University;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any decision to put a check on this practice;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has drawn up any plan to make the functioning of the selection committee of the Delhi University transparent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no complaint about arbitrariness in appointments in the University of Delhi has been received in the Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The manner of convening meetings of the Selection Committees of the University of Delhi has already been prescribed in the Statutes of the University.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Exemption of Custom/Excise Duty on Medicines

2112. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Custom Duty and Excise Duty exemption have been granted to large number of Life Saving Drugs;

(b) if so, the names of the Drugs which have been granted such exemptions and the criteria used therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the benefit of tax exemption reaches the poor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Government have exempted from custom duty all the drugs appearing in List 4 of Custom Notification No. 21/2002 dated 1.3.2002, as amended. These drugs have

also been exempted from excise duty vide Excise Notification No. 6/2002 dated 1.3.2002, as amended.

(c) The 74 bulk drugs specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95) and the formulations based thereon are under price control and their prices are fixed/ revised by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO, 95.

Price of non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/ selling expenses, R and 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.

Auction of Land by DDA

2113. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has auctioned land for commercial as well as residential purposes at various places in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of all such auctions made during the current year since January 1, 2004 alongwith reserved price and prices at which each plot of land has been auctioned;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority Officials have fixed up "reserved prices" of such land at a very low rate as compared to market prices in connivance with the Builders and land Mafias;

(d) if so, whether by keeping "reserved price" at low level, the plots of land have been auctioned at a little higher prices than reserved prices;

(e) if so, whether the DDA has any Valuation Committee to estimate correct reserved prices to match with market price;

(f) if so, the constitution of this Committee; and

(g) if not, the action the Government is taking to constitute such a Committee?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has realized a sum of Rs. 1204.71 crores by auction of 86 commercial plots against a total reserve price of Rs. 865.68 crores from January 1, 2004 to December 10, 2004. It has auctioned 299 residential plots, during the said period and realized about Rs. 244.57 crores against reserve price of about Rs. 136.53 crores. Thus the revenue realized is in excess of reserve price fixed for the plots.

(c) to (g) Delhi Development Authority have reported that the reserve price in respect of commercial land is fixed by a Price Fixation Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner (Land Disposal) and consisting of representatives of Management Wing, Planning Wing and Finance Wing. The Price Fixation Committee for residential plots comprises of Commissioner (Land Disposal), Director (Land Disposal), Director (Land Costing) and Director (Planning). The Committee fixes the reserve price of the plots based on average auction rates received during the previous year. The rates recommended by the Committee are approved by the Finance Member and Vice Chairman, DDA, before the auction. DDA ensures that the reserve price is in tune with the market trends.

Lotteries

2114. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States running their own lotteries have framed rules, as a protective measure, to monitor and regulate the sale of lotteries organized by other States in their territory;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the existing Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 restricting the rule making powers of the States only to lotteries of their own State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes one-time-tax-at-source to be shared between the Centre and the State concerned; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per available information, the State of Kerala has framed Kerala State Lotteries and on-line Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2003, which has been challenged by one of the States in the Supreme Court.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

I.C.H.R.

2115. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the subjects on which research has been conducted by Indian Council of Historical Research during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of financial grants made by the Government for high level researches during the period;

(c) whether the funds allocated for this purpose have not been utilized properly;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the CAG in one of its report has detected serious frauds in the grants made for these researches;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon alongwith its outcome;

(g) whether responsibility for the lapse has since been fixed; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Historical Reserch (ICHR) has informed that research has been conducted on eleven special research projects. A list of these projects indicating the subject of research is given in enclosed statement. An amount of Rs. 22.47 lakh was spent by ICHR on these projects.

(c) to (h) As per the information furnished by the ICHR, C and AG in its inspection report for 2003-2004 has pointed out certain irregularities in respect of project entitled, "Archaeology and Traditions; A Study of Indo-European and Indo-Aryan Languages and Archaeology".

The Government have, on 6th September 2004, appointed Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, Executive Chairperson, Council for Social Development and former Secretary to the Government of India to review the work of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and to hold inquiry into the affairs thereof. The terms of reference of the Review are as follows:—

- (i) review the administrative and financial functioning of the Council in relation to aims and objectives as laid down in its Memorandum of Association (MOA)/Rules;
- (ii) probe into non-publication/stoppage of volumes of Towards the Freedom Project;
- (iii) probe into non-submission of research work by scholars, who were given fellowship by the Council during 1995-96—2000-2001, as highlighted in the Report of the C and AG 2002-03;
- (iv) probe into complaints/issues which are pending or could be received or referred by the Ministry about the functioning of the Council;

- (v) consult eminent historians/academicians on any matter under review, if need be; and
- (vi) make such recommendations and suggest remedial measures as are necessary to improve the functioning of the Council and ensure its autonomy.

Statement

List of Special Research Projects

- (1) Atlas of the Indus Saraswati Civilization
- (2) Archaeological Research Methodology
- (3) Greek sources in Ancient India
- (4) Archaeology and Traditions: A Study of Indo-European and Indo-Aryan Languages and Archaeology
- (5) Growth of Cities during the Second Urbanization in India 1000 BC-100 AD
- (6) The Documentation of British Census Policy 1871-1941
- (7) Potteries in Ancient and Medieval India
- (8) Historical and Archaeological work of Parsis/Zoroastrian Religious Places of Importance in Western India (with special reference to Barat Cave)
- (9) Salvaging and conserving the damaged source material of History and Archaeology in Gujarat
- (10) Indian Petroglyphs scientific Investigations and Dating by International Commission

- (11) History and Archaeology of Indian Ocean Trade: Roman Arab and Chinese (200 BC-1200 AD).

Autonomous Colleges

2116. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of autonomous colleges in the country as on date, State-wise; university-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert Government institutes into autonomous institutes by cutting off their aid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of autonomous colleges in the country as on date is 165. A statement indicating State-wise and University-wise break up of these colleges is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Conferment of autonomous status on Government colleges/institutions does not reduce their grants. It rather enhances their funding as the UGC provides financial assistance upto Rs. 12.00 lakh per annum to an autonomous college for orientation and re-orientation of teachers; re-designation of courses and development of teaching/learning material; examination reforms; and purchase of equipments, furniture, books and journals, etc.

Statement

State-wise/University-wise Break up of Autonomous Colleges

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Number autonomous colleges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Andhra University	8
		(ii) Nagarjuna University	4
		(iii) Osmania University	9

1	2	3	4
2.	Chhattisgarh	(i) Guru Ghasidas University	4
		(ii) Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University	7
3.	Gujarat	(i) Gujarat University	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	(i) Himachal Pradesh University	5
5.	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore University	5
		(ii) Gulbarga University	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Awadhesh Pratap Singh University	4
		(ii) Barkatullah University	2
		(iii) Devi-Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	6
		(iv) Dr. Harisingh Gaur University	4
		(v) Jiwaji University	3
		(vi) Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	5
		(vii) Vikram University	1
7.	Maharashtra	(i) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	1
		(ii) University of Pune	1
		(iii) Shivaji University	1
		(iv) S.N.D.T. Women's University	1
8.	Orissa	(i) Berhampur University	4
		(ii) Sambalpur University	5
		(iii) Utkal University	9
		(iv) North Orissa University	1
9.	Pondicherry	(1) Pondicherry University	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Bharathiar University	16
		(ii) Bharathidasan University	16
		(iii) University of Madras	18
		(iv) Madurai Kamaraj University	10
		(v) Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	2
		(vi) Periyar University	2
		(vii) Mother Teresa Women's University	2
11.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) University of Allahabad	1
		(ii) Kanpur University	1
		(iii) Purvanchal University	2

*[English]***Mid-day-meal Scheme**

2117. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) the number of States that have implemented mid-day-meal scheme with proper calories protein and fat;

(b) the number of schools running in habitable conditions and having proper kitchen facilities for cooking meal; and

(c) the reasons as to why the Government is not planning for pre-cooked food/ready to eat meal instead of cooked food?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) On the whole, cooked mid-day meal, when prepared with due regard to hygiene, wholesomeness and variety, has distinct advantages over pre-cooked/ready-to-eat meal.

*[Translation]***Houses for Government Employees in NCR**

2118. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating a scheme to build houses for Government employees in National Capital Region;

(b) if so, he details thereof;

(c) the name of the districts where these houses are proposed to be built; and

(d) the time by which construction of these houses is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Some Government housing stock has already been made available to Central Government Officials in the National Capital Region (NCR). A number of projects in this regard are at various stages of processing. Appropriate action to augment the housing stock in NCT Delhi and in other parts of NCR is under way.

*[English]***Condition of Cities**

2119. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently expressed concern over the condition of cities in the country;

(b) if so, whether due to over population, low urban productivity, unchecked migration, proliferation of slums and environmental pollution, the condition of cities is on the verge of collapse; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save the cities from such mess?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government is seized of the problems of infrastructure facing the cities.

(b) Increase in population has led to overburdening of infrastructure/facilities like power, water supply, sanitation, traffic and transportation and

housing. Infrastructure facilities are augmented through Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) To tackle the problems of inadequate infrastructure of urban areas, this Ministry operates centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Infrastructure Development, Mega City and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme. Further, strengthening of infrastructure is proposed to be done through the following measures:—

- Launch of new schemes for urban infrastructure development and water supply and sanitation which would be applicable to all towns and cities.
- Accounting Reforms in Urban Local Bodies.
- Improving credit worthiness of Urban Local Bodies in order to help them access capital market for financing infrastructural projects.
- E-governance in municipalities.

[Translation]

Shifting of Sale Centre/Depot of SAIL

2120. SHRI RAMSEVAK SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale centre and depot of Steel Authority of India has been shifted from Gwalior to Indore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to let this centre operate from Gwalior in view of the facts that this centre has been awarded prizes by the department for good functioning since its inception to 1998.

(d) whether the entrepreneurs of the region are facing great hardship due to transfer of this sales centre and depot; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) SAIL continue to operate its stockyard (depot) at Gwalior to serve the customers of the area. However, with a view to economise the cost of operations, the Branch Sales Office (BSO), Gwalior was converted to Customer Contact Office (CCO), Gwalior in December'02 and the branch functions of Gwalior were merged with BSO, Indore. Thus the customers of the area are now being serviced by the Gwalior CCO and stockyard.

(c) Presently, SAIL has no plans to discontinue the functioning of Gwalior CCO and stockyard.

(d) and (e) No Sir, in view of (a) to (c) above.

[English]

Loan for Poverty Alleviation Schemes by World Bank

2121. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any loan for the Poverty Alleviation Schemes in the country particularly in Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the said on-going schemes funded with the loan in these States, State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons benefited therefrom in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In so far the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is concerned, the World Bank has not provided any loan for the Poverty Alleviation Schemes in the country including Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Calamities

2122. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise a national emergency response force to tackle calamities arising regular atomic biological or chemical disasters;

(b) if so, whether trainers of the State Police will be trained at training institutes of para military forces and the States have also been authorized to utilize 10% of the annual allocation made in the calamity relief funds for purchase of equipment;

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

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) A proposal has been initiated to set apart battalions from the existing strength of Central Para Military Forces to be trained and equipped for specialist response to natural and man-made disasters including 4 battalions for responding to nuclear, biological and chemical emergencies.

(b) There is no proposal at present to train the trainers of the State Police for responding to nuclear, biological and chemical emergencies.

However, 10% of the annual calamity relief fund allocation may be utilized for the procurement of search and rescue and communication equipment for natural disasters.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Power Reforms

2123. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance in Rupees received by the Government from the World Bank for power reforms in the country during the last three years;

(b) the terms and conditions of such assistance;

(c) the quantum of power added in electric units with the help of this assistance; and

(d) the assistance package proposed to be submitted by the Government to the World Bank to further accelerate the power addition in the country?

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

(a) Year-wise disbursement made by the World Bank for power reforms in the country during the last three years is as under:—

Rs. in crores		
2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
503.75	707.62	566.86

(b) The assistance has been passed on by the Central Government to the States as additional central assistance consisting of 70% loan and 30% grant.

(c) These loans are for reforms and restructuring of power sector in the States wherein funds are provided for investment in transmission and distribution network aimed at reducing technical losses and improving quality of supply and disbursement of assistance is linked to predetermined reform milestones such as unbundling of state power utilities and achieving better financial performance.

(d) Hydro electric projects have been posed to the World Bank for capacity addition in the country. In addition certain transmission projects of Power Grid Corporation of India have also been posed to the Bank.

Domestic Violence Against Women and Children

2124. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing schemes for the destitute and widows and victims of atrocities and domestic violence against women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount disbursed to the States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) the number of destitute and widows benefited through these plans during the said period;

(e) whether any action has been taken to legislate against domestic violence and crime against women as demanded by the National Women's Organisations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is implementing the schemes of Swadhar, Short Stay Home, Women Helplines and Family Counselling Centres.

Statement-I giving the details of the schemes is annexed.

(c) and (d) Statement-II and III showing the details of grants released for the last three years and number of beneficiaries is annexed.

(e) The Protection from Domestic Violence Bill 2002 has been drafted and is being processed in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice for introduction in the Parliament.

There is no proposal to enact any separate law on crime against women.

(f) After re-examining the provisions of the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill 2002 (which was pending before the 13th Lok Sabha and subsequently lapsed on dissolution of the House) and taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 124th

Report on the said Bill, the Department has drafted a Bill on the subject in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments.

Statment-I

Department of Women and Child Development

Swadhar

The Swadhar Scheme purports to address the specific vulnerability of each of group of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach with the following objectives:

- To provide Primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support;
- To provide emotional support and counseling to such women;
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc.;
- To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those intervention by linking and networking with other organizations in both Govt. and Non-Govt. sector on case to case basis;
- To provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress; and
- To provide such other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress.

Short Stay Homes

Short Stay Homes provide a protective respite to women who are without shelter for a variety of reasons as illustrated below:—

- Those who are being forced into prostitution.
- Those who, as a result of family tension or discord, are made to leave their homes and

have no means of subsistence and social protection or are facing litigation on account of marital disputes.

- Those who have been sexually assaulted and are facing the problems of readjustment in the family or society.
- Victims of mental mal-adjustment, emotional disturbances and social ostracism.

*Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
General Grant-Aid Programme for financial assistance in the field of Social Defence*

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, under General Grant-in-Aid Programme for financial assistance in the field of social Defence, extended financial assistance for rehabilitation of widows at Vrindavan, Mathura, widows, orphans, handicapped and older persons of victims of militancy in J and K.

Amount in lakhs

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*
Guild of Service, New Delhi [Project at Vrindavan, Mathura, UP]	15.60	12.69	13.63	7.11
Council for Rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, Handicapped and Older Persons of Militancy Hit Victims, Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of J and K, Kashmir.	100.00	100.00	100.00	125.00

Upto 30.11.2004

Statement-II

Details of grants released to States under the scheme of Swadhar during the last three years and Grants released during the current year till date

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount released			
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	32.83	—	5.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	95.50	16.69	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	—	7.90	12.88	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—		—	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	7.65	—	
11.	Jharkhand	—		—	
12.	Karnataka	—	19.70	15.09	49.73
13.	Kerala	—		—	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—		—	
15.	Maharashtra	—	50.00	—	
16.	Manipur	—		5.10	
17.	Meghalaya	—		—	
18.	Mizoram	—		5.10	
19.	Nagaland	—		—	
20.	Orissa	—		4.35	19.35
21.	Punjab	—		—	
22.	Rajasthan	—	3.99	4.58	
23.	Sikkim	—		—	
24.	Tamilnadu	—	29.35	—	4.60
25.	Tripura	—		—	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.13	82.87	—	10.68
27.	Uttaranchal	—		1.21	
28.	West Bengal	—	4.23	11.66	0.56
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	—		—	
30.	Chandigarh	—		—	
31.	NCT of Delhi	—	6.70	3.25	16.79
32.	D and N Haveli	—		—	
33.	Daman and Diu	—		—	
34.	Lakshadweep	—		—	
35.	Pondicherry	—		—	
36.	CSWB, New Delhi	—	63.52	30.56	
Total		8.13	404.24	110.47	106.81
Total number of beneficiaries		150	2863	475	575

This includes 120 children

Statement-III

Details of grants released to States under the scheme of Short Stay Home during the last three years and Grants released during the current year 2004-05 till date

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount released			
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Till Date 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82.39	176.22	128.31	72.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.91	7.00	10.60	6.47
3.	Assam	30.05	37.72	44.29	20.68
4.	Bihar	67.35	124.25	76.55	47.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4.91	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	19.29	20.06	15.57	13.77
8.	Haryana	9.16	7.20	9.28	7.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.32	2.33	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.47	6.94	7.52	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	23.54	9.05
12.	Karnataka	72.35	65.00	82.88	55.28
13.	Kerala	17.82	23.00	17.40	16.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47.74	75.43	95.01	50.02
15.	Maharashtra	79.75	126.60	146.87	81.07
16.	Manipur	0	20.25	39.29	21.65
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	1.87	4.42	2.59
19.	Nagaland	2.54	2.33	4.42	2.59
20.	Orissa	120.24	153.84	149.98	73.66
21.	Punjab	12.88	9.33	8.91	6.80
22.	Rajasthan	26.18	45.57	36.39	22.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	1.84	2.33	0	0
24.	Tamilnadu	62.91	90.12	179.84	131.75
25.	Tripura	13.33	18.54	25.52	7.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	88.43	161.57	138.41	92.10
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	24.99	14.22
28.	West Bengal	113.13	115.29	135.51	72.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	3.77	3.88	4.08
31.	NCT of Delhi	8.38	12.76	15.33	12.85
32.	D and N Haveli	4.62	4.56	4.75	3.88
33.	Daman and Diu, Goa	3.33	3.50	2.45	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	12.17	8.42	8.49	7.76
Total		909.58	1325.8	1445.21	857.32

TRIFED

2125. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works proposed to be undertaken by the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. During the current financial year State-wise particularly in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the TRIFED has provided any assistance for the sale of products manufactured by the tribal people during the last three years till date;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide remunerative prices to the tribal people for their products?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. TRIFED has sold the manufactured products of the tribal artisans through TRIBES Shop. The year-wise sales figures are given below:—

Financial Year	Sales made (Rs. in lakhs)
2001-02	24.21
2002-03	27.59
2003-04	39.75

However, the State-wise figures are not maintained.

(d) As already stated above, TRIFED has shifted its focus from direct trading to market development

as per its new Bye-Laws. However, procurement activities are continued to be looked after by TRIFED's State level Member Organisations namely Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations and Forest Development Corporations as per their mandate who are supposed to ensure remunerative prices to the tribal people for their products.

Statement

As per the bye-laws of TRIFED, the main objective 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.

The State Government organisation(s) involved in the upliftment of the tribals of Jammu and Kashmir have neither approached TRIFED to become a member of TRIFED nor have they submitted any project related to upliftment of the tribals of Jammu and Kashmir. However, TRIFED has taken an initiative for sourcing handicrafts from the tribal artisans of Ladakh. Accordingly, 4 artisans have been empanelled as suppliers for handicrafts from the region.

The details of developmental activities being undertaken by TRIFED for tribals, in various States during the current financial year, which are at various stages of implementation, are as under:—

- (i) Babasaheb Ambedkar Hasthshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal.

A handicraft development project in the tribal areas of 13 States was prepared and submitted to the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). The idea was to create self-sustaining handicraft clusters of tribals in those States so that the craft items

made by them through the training and other inputs given by TRIFED and its associated organisations find their way to the market and thus the tribals get additional employment through the pursuit of art craft activity. Out of the above 13 States, 4 States namely, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal were approved for TRIFED's intervention by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). TRIFED has completed the baseline survey for selection of handicraft artisans, mobilised them into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and opened the Bank Account of those SHGs. As a result 225 SHGs have been formed comprising 2756 tribal artisans in the aforesaid 4 States. The SHGs are doing thrift and credit practices and are being oriented with handicraft activity so that they can take it as their occupation. Now a proposal to undertake the second phase of intervention through the skill upgradation and design development of the crafts practised and pursued by the SHG members, has been submitted to the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) for approval.

- (ii) A demonstration project on development of Medicinal Herbs by way of Cultivation and Marketing of Safed Musli and Amla (as mixed cropping) at Jagdalpur has been put on ground under the financial assistance from National Medicinal Plant Board. A quantity of 20 Qtls. of Safed Musli was procured and sown in an area of 4 acres. An Approximate yield of 100 Qtl. is expected from this cultivation. There has been regular activity of upkeep and growth monitoring of the cultivated crop through the TRIFED's staff members posted at the site. The crop of Safed Musli has come up well and it would be ready for harvesting in February, 05. Some sample of this crop was displayed and demonstrated in

Arogya Mela, New Delhi in 2004 during which it was accorded good response. This project will go a long way in imparting training to the tribals on cultivation, pre and post harvest management of the crop, processing and marketing and thus disseminating the same agricultural practices in adjoining tribal areas as also in other States with similar agro climatic conditions.

- (iii) Two tribal women SHGs of Narainpur District of Chhattisgarh were imparted training on making of Hill Broom from raw Hill Grass so that marketable quality of Hill Grass could be produced through attainment of required skill and competency by the tribal women. For this purpose a trainer from Delhi was deputed to Narainpur who imparted the training. As raw material, around 240 quintals Hill Grass was purchased from a tribal society of Abhujmarh area of Chhattisgarh. So far about 21000 brooms have been produced by the tribal women and the marketing of the same is being done by TRIFED.
- (iv) TRIFED started a project in collaboration with IIT, Kharagpur for income and employment generation of the tribals dwelling in forest and forest fringe areas through application of rural technology. Towards this end a non-electrical machine was developed by IIT, Kharagpur to make moulded plates and bowls (Dona-Pattal) from Sal, Siali and other such forest based leaves. These machines being run by Bio Mass fuel such as dried parts of plants twigs, leaves, fibres, etc. can be used by the tribals by staying at their own places of habitat where there is no electricity or irregular supply of electricity. TRIFED has got 213 tribals trained directly for operating these machines through the resource person of IIT and TRIFED in the State of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Further in the State of Jharkhand the operation of this machine has been demonstrated through Paryavaran Melas, exhibitions, etc. As many as 44 machines have been purchased by TRIFED and distributed to the tribals in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Deployment of such machines in the North Eastern States, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is under active consideration.
- (v) A Vocational Training Center in the TRIFED's Industrial Complex at Jagdalpur is under establishment wherein tribals of the country will be imparted training on scientific collection, pre and post harvest management, storage, packaging, value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce.
- (vi) A Duty Free Handicraft Shop in collaboration with ITDC and Office of Development Commissioner (Handicraft) has been established at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for promoting tribal art and craft to the upmarkets through domestic and international tourists.
- (vii) TRIBES shop an exclusive outlet for tribal products is being run by TRIFED at 9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi for showcasing and market development of various art, crafts and natural/organic products made by the tribals of the country.
- (viii) TRIFED Research and Development Centre and Testing Laboratory is also being run from 9 and 10, Sikka Complex, Preet Vihar, Delhi which is engaged in testing of tribal products, development of their quality standardisation, storage norms, etc. Further R and D activities for exploring new uses of tribal products through laboratory experiments, applied/adaptive research and their applications are also being undertaken through this initiative.

In order to meet the increasing need for improved testing methods and applications, the upgradation of R and D Centre is underway.

- (ix) TRIFED is in the process of publishing a Trade Directory of tribal products, their users, buyers, sellers, traders, processors, associated developmental agencies and related stakeholders in an effort to facilitate marketing development of tribal products. Towards this initiative, as many as 16000 addresses (approx.) have been collected from the States which are under the stage of compilation.
- (x) A website of TRIFED is under preparation for which financial assistance has been received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for getting the same done through NICSI, Govt. of India.
- (xi) To supplement the efforts of the State level and primary level Tribal Development Cooperatives in successfully marketing their products such as Honey, Shikakai, Soapnuts, Treemoss, Rampatra and other MFPs TRIFED has facilitated the pooling of the Stakeholders, such as representative of LAMPS Federation, Government Departments, buyers, users and industry professionals under a buyer seller meet. One such activity has been undertaken recently at Bangalore on 19.11.2004.
- (xii) To look after the health and nutritional aspect of tribals especially ladies and children, a project on production and distribution of energy/health food have been submitted for approval to the Ministry of Food Processing so that the issue of starvation death and malnutrition prevailing in tribal areas is addressed. Such projects are contemplated to be undertaken in the States of Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka in the first phase.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

2126. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has written to those States which are lagging behind the targets for speedy implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the names of such States alongwith their reaction;

(c) whether these States have not fully utilized the funds received for the purpose;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to monitor the progress of implementation of this scheme by these States; and

(e) if so, the extent to which States have improved the position after the communication till date?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Attention of Chief Ministers of Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa was drawn to the slow pace of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in these States, particularly to the low expenditure levels and the number of out-of-school children in these States.

The State Governments of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Punjab have replied that they would improve their performance. Government of India officials are regularly reviewing and monitoring the progress in these States.

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

2127. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the posts of member technical and member cost in the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has been abolished;

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

(c) whether in absence of the above posts, notified norms have implemented by NPPA thus resulting into declaration of higher maximum retail prices of medicines;

(d) if so, the steps taken to review the working of NPPA; and

(e) the time by which the revamping is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is an independent body of experts consisting of a Chairman in the status of the Secretary to the Government of India, Members having expertise in the field of pharmaceuticals, economics and cost accountancy and Member Secretary in the status of Joint Secretary/ Additional Secretary to the Government of India. The expertise in the field of costing, pharmaceuticals and economics are obtained by the NPPA through the following three ex-officio members appointed by the Government:—

1. Additional Chief Adviser (Cost), Department of Expenditure.
2. Drug Controller General of India, Ministry of Health.
3. Economic Adviser, Department of Economics Affairs.

Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 the NPPA has notified norms for Conversion Cost, Packing Charges and Process Loss on 11th August, 2004 and for Packing Material norms on 19th August, 2004.

Upliftment of Tribals

2128. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to unveil programmes for the upliftment of tribal people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several NGOs working with tribal people had appealed to the Government to provide the guaranteed constitutional rights to all the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas in many parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

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 already implements several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ programmes for the socio-economic development of tribals in all the States/UTs. These schemes of the Ministry relate to income and employment generation, infrastructure development, educational development and improvement in literacy of all the tribals. Some Schemes pertain to ensuring fair prices for minor forest produce and food security for the tribals, besides the promotion of voluntary efforts in the area of tribal welfare. The list of Schemes/programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being implemented is given in the enclosed statement. The funds are released to the departments in charge of tribal welfare, who are required to ensure that these reach the beneficiaries.

(c) No such requests have been received by the Ministry from the NGOs working for the welfare of tribals.

(d) Does not arise.

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 and 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 Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
6. Village Grain Bank Scheme
7. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
8. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and 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 and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others
13. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan SCA to TSP)
14. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Production/Profit/Loss of Steel Plants

2129. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of manpower, production, profit and loss of all steel plants in public and private sectors during 2002-03 and 2003-04, plant-wise;

(b) the contribution of raw materials, energy, depreciation, interest and wage as the percentage of cost of production for the same period with plant-wise break-up;

(c) the details of energy consumption, productivity, coke rate in each plant during the same period;

(d) the effect of ash percentage in the coke rate in each plant during the same period;

(e) the comparative figures in other countries like U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Russia, Japan and China regarding production, consumption, productivity, as percentage in coke, coke rate and energy consumed; and

(f) the steps taken to improve the steel production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) While the Government does not monitor functioning of private sector steel plants, the plant-wise details of manpower, production, profit and loss of all the public sector steel plants during 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The cost of production and its components is classified information and its disclosure is not in the commercial interest of the organisations concerned.

(c) Plant-wise details of energy consumption, productivity, coke rate during the said period are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Variation in ash percent by 1% generally changes the coke rate by 2%. However, coke rate is also influenced by several other factors like technological level of blast furnaces, quality of iron ore, percent of sinter in burden, consistent operations etc. Therefore, it is difficult to attribute only ash percentage to coke rate in each plant.

(e) As per information available from World Steel Dynamics, the production, consumption etc. in U.K. U.S.A., Germany, Russia, Japan and China are as below:—

Production and Consumption (in million tonnes)

Country	2002		2003	
	Production (Crude Steel)	Consumption (Finished Steel)	Production (Crude Steel)	Consumption (Finished Steel)
UK	11.7	12.8	13.3	12.9
USA	91.6	103	90.4	100.5
Germany	45	34.3	44.8	33.7
Russia	59.8	23.3	62.7	23.9
Japan	107.7	71.7	110.5	73.8
China	187.2	185.6	220.1	232.4

(f) Government has taken various steps to improve the steel production in the country which inter-alia include:—

- (i) De-licensing of the steel industry and its removal from the list of industries reserved for the public sector.
- (ii) Development of new raw material blocks/mines, increased production from existing mines.

(iii) Improving the quality of iron ore by suitable beneficiation.

(iv) Achieving operating efficiencies by economies of scale of operations and improving skill levels of manpower.

(v) Modernisation and adoption of latest technology.

(vi) Improving levels of automation.

Statement-I

Plant	2002-03			2003-2004		
	Manpower (as on 31.3.2003)	Production (000't)	Profit (+) Loss(-) (Rs. in crore)	Manpower (as on 31.3.2003)	Production (000't)	Profit (+) Loss(-) (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	39070	3616	735	37585	4091	1932
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	17928	1585	(-)247	16857	1612	81
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	24674	1527	(-)593	23849	1575	(-)109
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	37678	3358	311	36098	3450	1120
Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)	2855	99	(-)180	2773	113	(-)172

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	1357	83	(-)119	1351	85	2
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP)	3020	84	(-)136	2854	100	(-)82
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	19471	288	(-)182	16990	257	27
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)	16894	3056	521	16755	3169	1547

Statement-II**Blast Furnace (BF) productivity (t/Cum/Day)**

Plant	2002-2003	2003-2004
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	1.72	1.74
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	1.36	1.45
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	1.11	1.09
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	1.60	1.60
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	0.75	0.74
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)	1.72	1.76

Energy Consumption (Gcal/tcs)

Plant	2002-2003	2003-2004
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	6.84	6.86
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	7.36	7.36
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	8.88	8.72
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	7.77	7.75
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	9.23	9.56
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)	6.13	6.07

Coke Rate (Kg./thm)

Plant	2002-2003	2003-2004
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	498	503
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	573	560
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	611	633
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	536	541
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	797	816
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)	517	522

CIPET

2130. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated that despite 12 centres, Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) has failed to achieve its goal to popularize plastic engineering and technology among youths;

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

(c) the annual budget details of CIPET;

(d) the funds spent by CIPET on upgradation of education in plastic engineering and technology during the last three years, Centre-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the Government is likely to use CIPET to solve unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 2004-05, a Plan budget of Rs. 34.92 crore including externally aided project of Rs. 30.27 crores and Rs. 3.38 crore as Non-Plan grant-in-aid

has been provided to CIPET.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) The Government is ensuring that the training imparted by the institute is practical oriented to cater to needs of the industry. It helps the students secure gainful employment in technical and managerial capacity or set up their own enterprises.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Centre	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Ahmedabad	55.00	20.00	28.00
2.	Amritsar	15.00	12.00	29.00
3.	Bhopal	30.00	23.00	—
4.	Bhubaneswar	60.00	35.00	18.00
5.	Chennai	60.00	38.00	97.50
6.	Guwahati	—	28.70	49.08
7.	Haldia	100.00	40.00	80.50
8.	Hajipur	—	—	0.60
9.	Hyderabad	45.00	36.00	—
10.	Imphal	—	—	—
11.	Lucknow	20.00	50.00	17.00
12.	Mysore	45.00	34.00	—
Total		430.00	588.00	761.43

[Translation]

ISI Nexus with Private Security Agencies

2131. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private security agencies of the country are having nexus with I.S.I. and other terrorist organizations of the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, whether the Government Security agencies have failed to break the nexus between

private security agencies and the terrorist groups;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of the private security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) There have been instances where some persons working with private security agencies were found to be conducting espionage for Pakistan based agencies. Appropriate action has been taken against

them. Our security agencies maintain due vigil against such anti-national elements.

(d) In order to provide for the regulation of private security guards and private security agencies, a law regulating their activities is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Integrated Transport System in NCR

2132. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board had called a meeting of representatives of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi for adopting an integrated transport system in N.C.R. Territory in the last week of October, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas of agreement reached at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that in the 27th meeting of the NCR Planning Board which was held on 28.10.2004, the Integrated Rail-cum-Bus Transit (IRBT) System Project was discussed as one of the agenda items, and views expressed in favour of implementation of the Project.

Production/Export of Agro Chemicals

2133. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Agro chemicals during the last five years;

(b) whether there is any increase in the production of Agro-chemicals during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the export of agro-chemicals is likely to be increased;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken to increase the production and export of agro-chemicals of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Details of production of agrochemicals during the last 5 years are at given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir as detailed in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The export of agrochemicals has gone up from Rs. 1215 crores in 2000-01, to Rs. 1356 crores in 2001-02 and further to Rs. 1487 crores in 2002-03. Bulk of the production as well as exports is in the private sector. However, from the trends indicated exports are expected to increase.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Production of Agrochemicals

(Figures in 000 MT)

Sl. No.	Pesticides	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	April-Sept, 03	April-Sept, 04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Insecticides	70.10	69.60	59.50	53.70	54.00	31.60	29.87
2.	Fungicides	12.54	12.14	13.58	12.60	19.30	8.48	10.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Herbicides		2.00	1.50	0.60	0.20	0.50	0.28	0.27
4. Weedicides		8.00	5.87	5.50	3.30	5.00	2.34	2.85
5. Rodenticides		2.30	3.10	2.50	2.20	1.40	0.88	0.97
6. Fumigants		0.20	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.10	0.04	0.04
Total		95.14	92.37	81.82	72.20	80.30	43.62	44.40

**Utilization of Funds by Karnataka
under IDSMT**

2134. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount utilized by the Government of Karnataka out of the allocated amount for the implementation of the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and Shelter and Sanitation for Footpath Dwellers during each of the last three years;

(b) the status of each of the projects during the said period, scheme-wise;

(c) whether in spite of sanctioning the requisite amount, the Government of Karnataka has failed to utilize the funds in time;

(d) if so, the main reasons for not utilizing the funds in time;

(e) whether any guidelines/instructions have been issued to the Government of Karnataka to ensure timely utilization of funds; and

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

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

Penalty on Residential Properties

2135. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Penalty levied by the Delhi Development Authority on its residential properties exceeds central property value;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are norms on the basis of which penalty is charged;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had reported that it levies penalty/misuse charges on its residential properties in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government. The quantum of misuse charges varies depending upon the location of the plots, the area under misuse, the period of continuance of misuse, the rate of land at the time of allotment and the current rates in the concerned area.

Gun Manufacturing Units

2136. SHRI RAJARAM PAL:

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of guns manufacturing units in the public sector State-wise;

(b) the number of Guns manufactured annually in each factory;

(c) whether the proportionate number of guns manufactured in Mungher unit is less despite efficient workers and largest number of units in Mungher;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the manufacturing capacity of the Mungher gun factory; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Gun manufacturing units in public sector exist only under the Ministry of Defence. The number of arms manufactured by each of these public sector units State-wise during 2003-2004 is as under:—

Name of Unit	State	No. of Arms Manufactured
Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	9000
Rifle Factory, Ichapur	West Bengal	105057
Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore	West Bengal	5250
Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	34600
Ordnance Factory, Trichy	Tamil Nadu	42570
Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1875

(c) There is no licensed gun manufacturing unit named Mungher Unit.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no licensed gun manufacturing unit named Mungher gun factory.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Constuction of Swimming Pools in KVS

2137. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Swimming Pools" have been built in the premises of Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to promote the art of swimming;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the "Swimming Pools" built on Government land is used by the outsiders by paying huge amount as utility charges to the contractors and the students of the schools also have to pay the charges;

(c) whether the Swimming Pools on the Government land was built by the Government in the Premises of Kendriya Vidyalayas for commercial purposes;

(d) if not, the reasons for the swimming pools to be used by the outsiders and also the reasons for the charges being taken from the students; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto in regard to this entire episode?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, these Swimming Pools have been built on the premises of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on "Build, Operate and Transfer" basis by private parties. They provide their facilities to students during school hours free of charge, however, after school hours, the students are provided the facilities at a concessional rate. These swimming pools have been built by private parties, from their own resources, hence, they are permitted to allow general public to use them outside school hours, at commercial rates.

(e) Chief Controller of Accounts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Director General of Audit Central Revenue has been directed to carry out the audit in the issue.

Construction of Hostels for ST Students

2138. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 145 hostels bearing construction costs of Rs. 1024 lakhs have been sanctioned under 50:50 contribution by the Union and the State Government for the construction of hostels for the students of scheduled tribes in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amounts, released so far;

(c) whether the approval for Rs. 687.72 lakhs in pending under grain bank scheme under Rajiv Gandhi Foodgrains Mission; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving approval to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 1624 lakhs as central share for construction of 145 hostels was sanctioned to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. So far during 2002-03 Rs. 600 lakhs as first instalment and Rs. 300 lakhs as second instalment in 2004-05 have been released to the State Government. The remaining amount will be released in the coming years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Proposal was incomplete because utilization certificate for the previous year was not received with the proposal. The State Government have been advised to send the utilization certificate.

[English]

Claims of Families Dislocated from PoK

2139. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble High Court of J and K has given directions to the Government of India to expedite the finalisation of long pending claim of families from Pak occupied Kashmir (PoK);

(b) if so, the number of claims settled/pending as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a total of 6,051 applications registered with Government of J and K, 4588 applications have been verified till date. As reported by Government of J and K, 1570 such families who were found to be eligible have been granted assistance so far.

(c) Government of J and K has to incur expenditure on the relief/rehabilitation assistance to the displaced persons from PoK and then claim reimbursement from the Government of India. The implementation of the relief measures is being monitored by a Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu. The Committee has two members from MHA. Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 617 crore to Government of J and K upto March, 2004 for disbursement to the verified and eligible families.

Talks with ULFA Chief

2140. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Jnanpith award winner, Ms. Gosvyeny for talks with ULFA Chief;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Government has received an appeal from Prof. Indira Goswami for "Peace Talks" with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA).

(b) The appeal indicated the willingness of ULFA to hold talks with the Government of India without pre-conditions, and also specifically referred to their 'core demand' of sovereignty.

(c) In reply to the appeal it was reiterated that the Government of India had consistently expressed its willingness to talk to all groups which were prepared to abjure the path of violence.

*[Translation]***Removal of Jhuggies in Delhi**

2141. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to remove jhuggies from Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to rehabilitate the residents of Jhuggies;

(c) if so, the time by which these jhuggies are likely to be removed area-wise with the place of their resettlement; and

(d) the details regarding possible programme, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Government of NCT of Delhi has adopted the following strategy in regard to jhuggi dwellers:—

(i) Where jhuggi dwellers are residing before 31.12.98 on land urgently required by the land owning agency for the execution of a public purpose project, these jhuggi dwellers are relocated elsewhere.

(ii) In-situ upgradation of jhuggi clusters is resorted to where the land owning agency does not need land in foreseeable future and gives No Objection Certificate to the effect at such clusters may be upgraded.

(iii) Civic amenities like water supply, street lighting, roads, storm water drains, etc. are provided in JJ clusters, which do not fall in categories (i) and (ii) above.

Relocation of jhuggi dwellers is primarily done by slum and JJ Department (MCD). DDA also relocates squatters from its land. Relocation of those jhuggi clusters is undertaken by Slum and JJ Department for which requests are made by the land owning agencies and payment of relocation charges are made. Relocation of jhuggi dwellers is also dependent on the availability of relocation plots etc.

*[English]***Export of Flyash**

2142. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from Private Organizations for export of fly-ash from NTPC-FSTPS, Farakka to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has received a number of proposals from Private Organizations including Projects Affected Persons (PAPs) for collection and export of fly ash from NTPC's Farakka Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) to Bangladesh. The list of such organizations is enclosed as statement. Dry fly ash is being issued free of cost to all parties from Farakka STPS, who in turn either transport to Cement or other ash project manufacturing companies in India or export it to Bangladesh for use by Cement Manufacturing Companies there.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Organization	End User
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Leonard Exports, 171A, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata-700 026.	— M/s. Holeim, Bangladesh — M/s. Seven Circle — M/s. Cemex Cement Industries, Bangladesh

1	2	3
2.	M/s. Lotus Enterprise, Kaliachak, Malda	— M/s. Olympic Cement, Bangladesh — M/s. Unique Cement Industries, Bangladesh
3.	M/s. Eureka Export	— M/s. Olympic Cement, Bangladesh — M/s. North and South Cement Mills, Bangladesh
4.	M/s. Alfa International, Kalicharak, Malda	— M/s. Seven Circle (Bangladesh) Ltd., Bangladesh
5.	M/s. Imperial Construction, Dhulian, Murshidabad	— M/s. Metropolitan Cement Co. Ltd., Bangladesh
6.	M/s. M.R. Export, 171A, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkatta-700 026.	— M/s. Holcim, Bangladesh
7.	M/s. Neha Enterprise	— M/s. Seven Circle (Bangladesh) Ltd., Bangladesh
8.	Md. Azad Ali Biswas, Amlitala, Malda	— M/s. Padma Cement, Bangladesh
9.	M/s. S.P. Enterprise, Kaliachak, Malda	— M/s. Nahar Cement Mills, Bangladesh — M/s. Unique Cement Industries, Bangladesh — M/s. Gazi Cement Mills, Bangladesh
10.	M/s. Nur Enterprise, Jafarganj, Murshidabad	— M/s. Uttara Cement and Clinker Ltd., Rajshahi, Bangladesh
11.	M/s. A.M. Enterprise, Kaliachak, Malda	— M/s. Unique Cement, Bangladesh
12.	M/s. Haque Traders, 8/2B, Abdul Halim Lane, Kolkatta-700 016.	— M/s. Eastern Cement Industries, Bangladesh
13.	M/s. Biswas Enterprise, Kaliachak, Malda	— M/s. Olympic Cement, Bangladesh
14.	M/s. Premier Traders, 70 A, Narkeldanga Main Road, Kolkatta-700 054.	— M/s. Imex Services Ltd., Bangladesh
15.	M/s. A.F. Enterprise, Beniagram, Farakka	— M/s. Unique Cement, Bangladesh
16.	M/s. Joy Makali Construction Co. Old Gajuwaka, Visakhapattanam	— M/s. Jakir Traders, Bangladesh
17.	M/s. G.J.P. Enterprise, Sujapur, Malda	— M/s. Nabar Cement Mills, Bangladesh

SSS Pension to Goa Satyagrahis

2143. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the demand for the grant of "Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension by Goa Satyagrahis"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The freedom fighters of Goa Liberation Movement who fulfilled the eligibility criteria as laid

down under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman (SSS) Pension Scheme 1980, have already been sanctioned pension under the Scheme. As regards the freedom fighters of Goa Liberation Movement Phase II, (1954-55), who had not undergone 6 months imprisonment and were not eligible under the Scheme, a decision was taken on 4th February 2003 to grant them SSS Pension if they are recipients of State Pension for the same Movement from the State Governments of Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh as on 1st August, 2002.

Violation of Human Rights

2144. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHRC has called a meeting of States Chief Secretary and Police Heads for violation of Human Rights in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the directions issued time to time by NHRC are not complied properly by the various States;

(d) the details of such incidents noticed by the NHRC during each of the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for strict compliance of NHRC directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has called a meeting of the State Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police on 14.12.2004 at New Delhi to review the progress of implementation of the recommendations/directions

issued by the NHRC on important human rights issues such as bonded labour, child labour, disability and trafficking etc. All States/Union Territories are generally complying with the direction issued by the Commission from time to time although there have been instances of delay.

Shortage of Ammonium Nitrate

2145. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production/Consumption of Ammonium Nitrate during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a shortage of Ammonium Nitrate which is main raw material of explosive industry as mentioned in 'Economic Times' dated November 30, 2004.

(c) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether this shortage will in turn lead to unemployment and fall in production and rise in prices and reduced exports;

(e) whether the Government has any plans to meet the situation apart from the easy way of imports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) the information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Price of Medicines

2146. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medicines producing companies are selling the medicine with same contents, costly as compared to other companies.

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

(c) whether any legal action has been taken against such companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) In accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, (DPCO'1995) the Government fixes/revises prices of the drugs listed in its First Schedule and formulations based thereon. In case, there is any violation of the approved/notified price of a Scheduled formulation, action is taken under the provisions of the DPCO'1995.

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 and 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.

All medicines with same contents need not cost the same as the economics of production differs from one manufacturer to another.

[English]

Study Report of NPPA on Drugs

2147. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a list of 254 medicines has been referred by the Department of Chemicals to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to study the Ex-factory clearance price of the drugs and with reference to printed MRP of these drugs;

(b) if so, the details of the study; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) A list of 254 medicines received from the Haryana State Chemists and Druggists Association was forwarded by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for a comparative study of ex-factory price with printed retail price. The list has been sent to Central Board of Excise and Customs in Ministry of Finance by NPPA to furnish the details of ex-factory prices.

[Translation]

Sale of Land of Bokaro Steel Plant

2148. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that management of Bokaro Steel Plant has sold a land of more than five hundred acres and building to the Private Educational Institutes and Housing Co-operative Societies on free of cost;

(b) whether the Management of the plant do not have the right to sell land or give it on lease without compensation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to vacate the land of Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(e) the action taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Allotment of Land to NGOs

2149. SHRI SUDAM MARNDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land and Development Office allots land to Non-Governmental Organizations;

(b) if so, the number of NGOs got land during the last three years till date in which numbers of NGSs operated by and belonging to SC/ST and Physically handicapped separately;

(c) the details of action taken on the representation dated 19.10.2004 received from "All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped People Upliftment" to allot land for Girls/Women Hostel and Association; and

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

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

(b) During the last three years, 64 numbers of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were allotted land by the Land and Development Office. No separate records are being maintained in respect of land allotted to NGOs representing SC/ST and Physically Handicapped.

(c) and (d) A letter dated 19.10.2004 from General Secretary, "All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped Peoples Upliftment" was received for allotment of land for Hostel for Girls/Women/Widows and Office of Association in Delhi. The Association has been advised to submit application in the prescribed format.

Tenements on Hire-Purchase Basis in Chandigarh

2150. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were provided tenements under the licensing of tenements and transit sites in Chandigarh Scheme of 1975 and under the Licensing of Tenement and Sites and Services 1979 respectively, on rental basis;

(b) whether such licenses were eligible for grant of these low cost tenements on hire-purchases basis;

(c) if so, the number of persons who were allotted such tenements on hire-purchases basis;

(d) whether such allottees have since paid the entire amount of premium;

(e) if so, whether the tenements were then transferred to them on lease hold basis for a period of 99 years;

(f) whether the lease hold tenure has been converted into free hold as per the conversion scheme; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) A total number of 4464 tenements and 6815 sites which includes Transit sites, Bare sites and Plinth sites were allowed under the said scheme.

(b) The applications for conversion of tenements into hire purchase basis were invited upto 31.12.1986 and those found in order in all respects were allowed conversion on hire purchase basis.

(c) 1862 tenements were converted into hire purchase basis.

(d) Most of those who have been allowed conversion into hire purchase basis have paid the premium of the sites.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) There is no provision in the scheme to convert the fully paid tenements into free hold.

Collection of Ground Rent by Designated Banks

2151. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided to outsource collection of ground rent through some designated banks to facilitate allottees that hold its lease hold properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the Banks which has been designated by the DDA and the total collection done by Banks so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work regarding collection of Ground Rent in respect of Institutional Industrial and Commercial properties has been assigned to the Indus Ind Bank and is in progress.

(c) This is a continuous work since Ground Rent is to be recovered on an annual basis.

Reforms in Power Sector

2152. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power sector reforms have made significant achievements;

(b) if so, the extent of power saved as a result thereof;

(c) whether any road map for future reforms in power sector has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the transmission and distribution losses of power are likely to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The focus of power sector reforms is on metering of all consumers, energy audit, improvement of billing and collection efficiency, reduction of technical and commercial losses, reduction and elimination of theft of power, constitution and operationalisation of State Electricity Regulatory Commission, achievement of commercial viability in a time bound manner. The Ministry of Power has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with States on power sector reform crivisaging support of Central

Government subject to States progressing satisfactorily on agreed reform agenda.

State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have been constituted in 24 States. Eighteen SERCs have issued tariff orders.

Feeder metering and consumer metering have been achieved to the extent of 95% and 87% in the country.

The Electricity Act, 2003 has been enacted to provide liberal framework for development of the power sector. It reduces the entry barrier in different segments of power supply industry. This is expected to encourage competition and in turn efficiency improvements. It also provides for stringent measures for dealing with theft of electricity.

Funds are provided to States under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for investment in identified distribution areas for, inter alia, reducing technical losses and improving the quality of supply and also for incentivising, through grants, reduction of cash losses.

Five State have been provided incentive for actual reduction in losses. State-wise and year-wise details are as under:—

Sl. No.	States	Incentive released (Rs. Crores)		
		2002-03	2003-04	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh		265.11	275.11
2.	Gujarat	236.38		236.38
3.	Haryana	5.01	100.48	105.49
4.	Maharashtra	137.89		137.89
5.	Rajasthan		137.71	137.71
Total		379.28	503.30	882.58

Past debts of SEBs due to Central Public Sector Undertakings have been securitised under tripartite agreements.

Financial conditions of States utilities have started showing improvement. According to a study done by PFC for 16 States operating losses of State power utilities has reduced to Rs. 17593 crore in 2002-03 from Rs. 25207 crore from 2001-02. Payment of dues to Central Public Sector Utilities of power sector has improved from 76% in 2000-01 almost 100% in 2003-04.

By reducing the technical losses, controlling theft of electricity, adopting energy accounting and energy conservation measures, losses are required to be brought down to normative levels.

[Translation]

Assistance for Educational Development

2153. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from State Governments particularly from Rajasthan to provide them additional resources for the educational development in the State;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the demands made by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Steel Plants

2154. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, be pleased to refer to para 3.1.4 on page 67 of C and AG report No. 4 of 2003 (PSU) under the heading "lack of initiative of Ministry" and state:

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) examined and reviewed Business Restructuring Plan

of Steel Plants and submitted progress report to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs;

(b) if so, the number of times giving the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether any of the loss making plants were either sold or closed or do they continue to incur heavy losses;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the losses suffered by each plant during each of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee of Secretaries (COS) reviewed the progress made in the implementation of financial and business restructuring package of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) on five occasions i.e. 19.4.2000, 15.11.2000, 08.1.2002, 7.10.2003 and 03.8.2004. Subsequently, the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) has carried out reviews on three occasion i.e. 12.3.2001, 25.11.2002 and 02.12.2003. On one occasion, Group of Ministers (GOM) has reviewed the same as directed by CCEA in its meeting held on 25.11.02. The Government has been taking regular follow up action on the directions/decisions of the COS and CCEA and keeping them apprised of the developments in this regard.

(c) and (d) Under the financial and business restructuring package that was approved for SAIL in February 2000, no plant of SAIL has been closed. However, un-viable units and some units in the non-core sector i.e. Power Plants of Rourkela Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant have been divested and formed Joint Venture (JV) companies with NTPC. The Power Plant of Bokaro Steel Plant has also been divested and formed another JV company with Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).

All the Power Plant JV companies are operating successfully.

(e) The details of Profit/Loss of SAIL plants and IISCO for the last five years are given below:—

(Rupees in crores)

Steel Plants	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Bhilai	92	342	477	735	1932
Durgapur	-651	-236	-262	-247	81
Rourkela	-704	445	-1036	-593	-109
Sokaro	120	49	-459	311	1120
Alloy Steel Plant	-260	-184	-149	-180	-172
Salem	-142	-155	-153	-119	2
VISL	-91	-68	-103	-136	-82
Others*	-84	-32	-22	-87	-144
SAIL (Profit before tax)	-1720	-7279	-1707	-316	2628
SAIL (Profit after tax)	-1720	-729	-1707	-304	2512
IISCO	-210	-187	-180	-182	27

*Others include Raw Material Division and Central Units of SAIL.

Licence to Property Dealers in Delhi

2155. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to licence the property dealers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits that will accrue out of the above to the people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Flyovers under Construction in Delhi

2156. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flyovers that are still under construction in Delhi, location-wise;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the completion of those flyovers;

(c) whether there is a proposal to plan and construct more flyovers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The flyovers under construction by PWD, MCD and DDA and reasons for the delay in their completion is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) A list of flyovers at the planning stage is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I**List of Flyovers under Construction****Public Works Department (PWD):**

Sl. No.	Name of Flyover	Reasons for delay
1	2	3
1.	B-Avenue Ring Road.	Initially due to shifting of services.
2.	Road Overbridge on Marginal Bund road from Noida More to ITO Chungi.	Due of shifting of services and jhuggies.
3.	Britania Chowk on Ring Road—Lawrance Road Intersection.	Delay in shifting of 220 KV line of BBMB and 33 KV of HPVN Ltd. Delay in shifting of 900 mm, 1108 mm and 1500 mm dia water supply lines by DJB. Delay in permission for inter-connection of DJB lines, non availability of land on Modern Food Factory side and for coverage of drain, non acquisition of availability of land for slip roads.
4.	Flyover at Panchasheel Park (Khel Gaon and Outer Ring Road Junction).	Due to delay in traffic dispersal schemes, clearance from traffic personnel and shifting of services (target date of completion 28.12.2004).
5.	Flyover at Ring Road Moti Nagar Intersection.	Delay due to late permission for falling of trees.

1	2	3
6.	Flyover at Ring Road Punjabi Bagh Club Road Junction	Delay due to late permission for falling to trees.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD):—

Sl. No.	Name of Flyover	Reasons for delay
1.	Grand Trunk Road Shahdara near Shyamlal College	The construction of flyover is delayed due to acquisition of private properties coming in the alignment of slip roads.
2.	Moti Nagar Flyover at intersection of Shivaji Marg and Patel Road.	Target date of Completion of Moti Nagar Flyover is 22.7.2005.

Delhi Development Authority (DDA):

Sl. No.	Name of Flyover	Reasons for delay
1	2	3
1.	Road Over Bridge on Delhi Rewari Line level crossing at Pankha Road and half flyover at intersaction of Station Road—Pankha Road.	The reasons for delay are :— (i) shifting of services i.e. sewer, water drains, MTNL lines, electric poles which come in the alignment of flyovers.
2.	Half flyover at the inter-section of GT Road—Road No. 66 inter-crossing subway.	(ii) Presence of jhuggies which comes in the alignment of flyovers.

1	2	3
3. Grade separator at NH-24 bypass near Gazipur Freight Complex.	(iii) Permission for cutting of trees coming in the alignment of flyovers.	
4. Construction of flyover/grade separator at intersection of Josip Broz Tito Marg—Lala Lajpat Rai Marg.		

Statement-II*List of Flyovers under Planning***Public Works Department (PWD):**

Sl. No.	Name of Flyover
1	2
1.	Three Flyovers on Outer Ring Road between IIT Delhi and NH-8 in R.K. Puram area and one flyover at Naraina on Ring Road
2.	Road Overbridge on railway line at level crossing 3 Mandawali on Road No. 63.
3.	ITO Chungi Underpass
4.	Road Underbridge 58/64
5.	Shastri Park Underpass
6.	Flyover at Anand Vihar ISBT crossing
7.	Flyover on Ring Road at Azadpur
8.	Flyover at Outer Road and Mukarba Chowk
9.	Flyover at Malviya Nagar T. Junction
10.	Flyover at Nehru Place Bus Terminal
11.	Flyover at Bhairon Road—Ring Road crossing

1	2
12.	Flyover at Ring Road—Shantivan Inercrossing
13.	Flyover at Ring Road—Rajghat intersection
14.	Flyover at Marginal Bund Road at DC office intersection

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD):

Sl. No.	Name of Flyover
1.	Rani Jhansi Road from Filimistan to Boulevard Road
2.	Dadri More Pankha Road intersection
3.	Road over Bridge on level crossing at Samaypur Badli
4.	Level crossing on Narela Lam-pur Road in Narela

*[Translation]***Closure of Power Projects**

2157. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects lying closed as on 30th September, 2004 and the cost involved therein, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to revive these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):
(a) and (b) The details of power projects lying closed due to long outages as on 30th September, 2004 is enclosed statement. Government of India has identified 106 old thermal units for Life Extension (LE) works during the 10th Plan, with a total capacity of about 10413 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 9200 Crores.

Statement*The number of Power Projects lying closed as on 30th Sept. 04*

Sl. No.	State	Station	Unit No.	Date of outage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	1	20.06.91
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	2	15.12.2000
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	8	27.7.98
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Panki	2	18.4.97
5.	Uttar Pradesh	H Ganj B	1	20.10.99
6.	Uttar Pradesh	H Ganj B	2	28.9.89
7.	Uttar Pradesh	H Ganj B	5	21.5.99
8.	Uttar Pradesh	H Ganj B	6	21.11.94
9.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore	2	24.11.2002
10.	Jharkhand	Patratu	1	9.1.2002
11.	Jharkhand	Patratu	4	16.10.95
12.	Bihar	Barauni	4	24.4.96
13.	Bihar	Barauni	5	16.3.95
14.	DVC	Bokaro A	1	30.3.2000
15.	DVC	Bokaro A	2	17.3.2000
16.	DVC	Bokaro A	3	13.7.2001
17.	DVC	Bokaro A	4	1.2.89
18.	Assam	Chandrapur	1	7.5.99
19.	Assam	Chandrapur	2	16.6.99
20.	Assam	Bongaigaon	1	23.6.91
21.	Assam	Bongaigaon	2	9.2.2002
22.	Assam	Bongaigaon	3	10.11.2001
23.	Assam	Bongaigaon	4	12.4.98
24.	U.P.	Rihand	4	1.10.99
25.	A.P.	N. Sagar RBC-2	1	8.7.2002
26.	A.P.	N. Sagar RBC-3	3	8.7.2002

1	2	3	4	5
27.	A.P.	N. Sagar LBC-1	4	26.12.2000
28.	Orissa	Hirakund	3	16.10.2002
29.	Orissa	Hirakund	4	19.8.2002
30.	Orissa	Hirakund	9	27.11.2000

Closure of Independent Power Projects in AP

2158. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to take up the matter with Finance Ministry and Finance Institutions for early financial crunch and early closure of independent power projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereon;

(c) whether IDBI insists on three tier security mechanism at the time of such closure;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether IDBI's stand is against the concept of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to put this efforts at risk; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh had sought early financial closure of projects in Andhra Pradesh for the 10th Plan period in his letters to Union Finance Minister. In response, Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) was requested to arrange for early fulfillment of the terms and conditions to enable Financial Institutions to disburse the loans. The following four gas based power projects in Andhra Pradesh have since achieved financial closure and are expected to be implemented in the 10th Plan period:—

- 370 MW Vemagiri Power Project by M/s. Vemagiri Power Generation Limited.

- 445 MW Konaseema Power Project by M/s. Konaseema EPS Oakwell Power Limited.

- 220 MW Jegurupadu Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) Extension by M/s. GVK Industries Ltd.

- 464 MW Peddapuram Power Project by M/s. Gautami Power Limited.

The above four projects have tied up the requisite financing for the projects from the institutional lenders i.e. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Power Finance Corporation, Infrastructure Development Finance Company, ICICI Bank etc.

(c) and (d) IDBI have informed that they insist on a three-tier security mechanism consisting of:—

- (i) Letter of Credit
- (ii) Escrow and
- (iii) State Government guarantee

at the time of Financial closure of power projects, where State Electricity Boards buy the power produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

(e) and (f) IDBI have informed that the success of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in Andhra Pradesh (AP) was contingent upon AP Transco implementing reform based milestones and also submitting a credible Business Plan to the Financial Institutions. In a meeting convened by Secretary (Power) with Ministry of Finance, GOAP, AP Transco and IDBI on 13.05.2003, it was decided that GOAP together with AP Transco, IDBI and State Bank of Hyderabad should try to expand the relevant paras of the MOA to make it mutually acceptable to them.

Construction of Toilets in Andhra Pradesh

2159. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes cleared by the Union Government for the construction of toilets in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years till date;

(b) the names of cities covered there under so far; and

(c) the names of cities covered during the Ninth Plan period in the State under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme, during the last three years three schemes were sanctioned for construction of toilets.

(b) The names of 115 towns covered there under so far is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The names of the 42 towns covered during the Ninth Plan period in the State is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Towns Covered under ILCS Schemes in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.11.2004

Sl. No.	Town Name	No. of Town
---------	-----------	-------------

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

State:**Andhra Pradesh**

1.	Adilabad	1
2.	Adoni	1
3.	Alwal	1
4.	Amalapuram	1
5.	Amudalavalasa	1

1	2	3
6.	Anakapalle	1
7.	Anantapur	1
8.	Bapatla	1
9.	Bellampalli	1
10.	Bhainsa	1
11.	Bhimavaram	1
12.	Bhimunipatnal	1
13.	Bhongir	1
14.	Bobbili	1
15.	Bodhan	1
16.	Chilakaluripeta	1
17.	Chirala	1
18.	Chittoor	1
19.	Cuddapah	1
20.	Dharamvaram	1
21.	Eluru	1
22.	Gadwal	1
23.	Gajuwaka	1
24.	Gudivada	1
25.	Gudur	1
26.	Guntakal	1
27.	Guntur	1
28.	Hindupur	1
29.	Hyderabad	1
30.	Ichapuram	1
31.	Jaggayyapet	1
32.	Jagitial	1
33.	Janagaon	1
34.	Kadiri	1
35.	Kagaznagar	1

1	2	3
36.	Kakinada	1
37.	Kamareddy	1
38.	Kandukur	1
39.	Kapra	1
40.	Karimnagar	1
41.	Kavali	1
42.	Khammam	1
43.	Korutla	1
44.	Kothagudem	1
45.	Kovvur	1
46.	Kukatpally	1
47.	Kurnool	1
48.	L.B. Nagar	1
49.	Macherial	1
50.	Macherla	1
51.	Machilipatnam	1
52.	Madanapalle	1
53.	Mahboobnagar	1
54.	Malkazgiri	1
55.	Manapet	1
56.	Mandamarri	1
57.	Mangalagiri	1
58.	Markapuram'	1
59.	Medak	1
60.	Miryalaguda'	1
61.	Nalgonda	1
62.	Nandyal	1
63.	Narasarao Pet	1
64.	Narayanpet	1
65.	Narsapuram	1

1	2	3
66.	Nellore	1
67.	Nidadavole	1
68.	Nirmal	1
69.	Nizamabad	1
70.	Nuzved	1
71.	Ongole	1
72.	Palakol	1
73.	Palasa Kassi Bugga	1
74.	Palwancha	1
75.	Parvathiapuram	1
76.	Pedana	1
77.	Peddapuram	1
78.	Pithapuram	1
79.	Ponnur	1
80.	Proddatur	1
81.	Punganur	1
82.	Qutubullapur	1
83.	Rajahmundry	1
84.	Rajendranagar	1
85.	Ramachandrapuram	1
86.	Ramgundam (NAC)	1
87.	Rayadurg	1
88.	Repalle	1
89.	Sadasivpet	1
90.	Salur	1
91.	Samalkot	1
92.	Sangareddy	1
93.	Sattenapally	1
94.	Serlingampally	1
95.	Siddipet	1

1	2	3
96.	Sirsilla	1
97.	Srikakulam	1
98.	Srikalahasti	1
99.	Suryapet	1
100.	Tadipatri	1
101.	Tandur	1
102.	Tanuku	1
103.	Teddapallygudem	1
104.	Tenali	1
105.	Tirupati	1
106.	Tuni	1
107.	Uppal Kalan	1
108.	Vijjayawada	1
109.	Vikrabad	1
110.	Vishakhapatnam	1
111.	Vizianagaram	1
112.	Wanaparthy	1
113.	Warangal	1
114.	Yemmiganur	1
115.	Zahirabad	1
Total		115

Statment-II

• *Details of Towns Covered under ILCS Schemes in Andhra Pradesh from 1.4.1997 to 31.3.2002*

Sl. No.	Town Name	No. of Town
1	2	3
State: Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Adoni	1
2.	Alwal	1

1	2	3
3.	Bhongir	1
4.	Bobbili	1
5.	Cuddapah	1
6.	Eluru	1
7.	Guntur	1
8.	Jagitial	1
9.	Janagaon	1
10.	Kadiri	1
11.	Kagaznagar	1
12.	Kapra	1
13.	Karimnagar	1
14.	Kukatpalli	1
15.	Kurnool	1
16.	L.B. Nagar	1
17.	Macherla	1
18.	Malkazgiri	1
19.	Manapet	1
20.	Mandamarri	1
21.	Mangalagiri	1
22.	Medak	1
23.	Nalgonda	1
24.	Nellore	1
25.	Nirmal	1
26.	Nizamabad	1
27.	Nuzved	1
28.	Palasa Kassi Bugga	1
29.	Pithapuram	1
30.	Qutubullapur	1
31.	Rajahmundry	1
32.	Rajendranagar	1

1	2	3
33.	Salur	1
34.	Sangareddy	1
35.	Serlingampally	1
36.	Siddipet	1
37.	Uppal Kalan	1
38.	Vikrabad	1
39.	Wanaparthy	1
40.	Warangal	1
41.	Yemmiganur	1
42.	Zahirabad	1
Total		42

Cancellation of Land Allotted to Escorts Hospital

2160. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether show-cause notices have been issued to Escorts Hospital for cancellation of the land allotted to it at concessional rates on the ground that it is no longer a charitable trust;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Hospital authorities and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has issued show cause Notices to the Escorts Hospital authorities on the following grounds:—

- (i) Show cause Notice dated 31.10.2003 for not providing 25% of the beds for free treatment of the poor sections of the society and free services in O.P.D. to the patients falling in the indigent category.
- (ii) Show cause Notice dated 21.4.2004 for merger of M/s. Escorts Heart Institute and

Research Centre (EHIRC) with another society with an identical name i.e. Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre established in Chandigarh which is not a charitable society, and it's subsequent conversion into a company.

(c) In response to the first show cause notice, the Escorts Hospital Management has offered to pay the market price of the land to become free from the obligation of free treatment.

With respect to the second show cause notice, EHIRC has indicated that it's amalgamation with the Chandigarh based EHIRC is legally valid. Decision on the issues is dependent on further examination and approvals.

Special Status to States under APDRP

2161. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given special status to some of the backward States to provide grant and credit under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP);

(b) if so, the number of States included in this category;

(c) the norms fixed to give special status to States under the said scheme;

(d) whether the government is considering to give special status to Rajasthan in view of it being a border State and drought stricken State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Eleven States viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttaranchal have been included under Special Category States for getting assistance under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP).

(c) National Development Council (NDC) accords special status to the States as per the following guidelines:—

- Strategic location on the border with neighbouring countries;
- Hilly terrains;
- Inadequate economic and social infrastructure;
- Predominantly large tribal population; and
- Limited and weak resource base compared to development needs.

(d) There is no proposal in Ministry of Power to accord special status to Rajasthan.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The funding pattern for release of funds to the Special Category States under APDRP has been adopted as per the criteria laid down by NDC.

Legal Awareness Programmes Organised by NCW

2162. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the legal awareness programmes sanctioned by the National Commission for Women during the last five years; and

(b) the number of the programmes out of them organised and average expenditure incurred on each programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) As per the information furnished by the National Commission for Women (NCW), the number of Legal Awareness Programmes sanctioned by it during the last five years i.e. from 1998-99 to 2002-03 is 406.

(b) The NCW has informed that State-wise statistics in respect of Legal Awareness Programmes are not maintained by it. Out of the 406 number of Legal Awareness Programmes sanctioned, 223

programmes were organized during the years 1998-99 to 2002-03. The average expenditure in one Legal Awareness Programme is around Rs. 20,000/-.

[English]

Export of Drugs

2163. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs exported during each of the last three years and onwards;

(b) the total amount worth drugs exported, country-wise during the said period;

(c) whether the Government is taking steps to increase the export of drugs, pharmaceuticals etc., especially from Gujarat State's company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the future plan for increase of export of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Exports of large number of Indian drugs are destined to more than 200 countries around the globe including highly regulated markets of US, Europe, Japan and Australia. The value of export of drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals during the last three years has been as follows:—

Year	Value of Exports (Rs./crore)
2001-02	9834.70
2002-03	12826
2003-04	14321 (provisional)

(Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce.)

(c) and (d) Facilitation of India exports is done through Export-Import Policies announced from time to time.

Government of India is extending financial assistance through Export promotion Councils by way of Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives Scheme (MAIS) to all India exporters (including exporters of drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals) for increasing Indian Exports.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Power Project by NTPC in Maharashtra

2164 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NTPC proposed to set up a 1000 MW coal based power project in Nagpur, Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the estimated cost thereof and the timeframe for the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) NTPC has identified a site for development of a 1000 MW power plant at Mauda in Nagpur District of Maharashtra. Works for various site specific studies such as Topographical Survey, Geo-Technical Investigation, Seismic Study, Environmental Impact Assessment Study and Make-up Water Study etc., for the project have been taken up by NTPC to examine the Techno-Economic viability of the project. So far, approximately Rs. 21 lakhs have been spent on various site specific studies mentioned above.

Government of Maharashtra (GOM) conveyed its in-principle clearance for availability of 50 Million Cubic Meters of Water for the project from Gosikhurd Irrigation Project and which is expected to be completed within three years, once their fund requirement is tied-up. The confirmation of funding tie-up and time frame for assured water supply is still awaited from Maharashtra Government.

Coal availability from the nearby coalmines is required to be confirmed.

Setting up of the project will be taken up depending upon the establishment of Techno-Economic viability of the project.

Violation of Rules by Private Schools

2165. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private Schools in Delhi, using land allotted by the Government for other purposes like residential complex, the land has been transferred to other societies too, violating the rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As and when cases of unauthorized transfer/misuse/violation of conditions of allotment are reported or detected action is taken by land owning agencies in accordance with terms and conditions of allotment.

Review of Curriculum

2166. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had set up National Steering Committee to review the National Curriculum Framework;
- (b) if so, the recommendations made by the National Steering Committee during the recently concluded meeting of the said committee;
- (c) whether the States have also nominated their experts in the said committee;
- (d) if so, whether experts nominated by the States have given some recommendations;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the present status and the time by when the final document is likely to be prepared by the National Steering Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The National Steering Committee has been recently set up on 24.11.2004 to undertake the review of the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE). The Committee has been requested to ensure completion of review process by May, 2005 after deliberating on all aspects of School Curriculum, taking into account the existing framework and also the review process with the members of the NCERT faculty (including RIEs) and also the faculty of other leading Educational Research and Teacher Training Institutions in the country.

[English]

Court Order against NDMC on Sticking of Bills on Walls

2167. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of corruption and flaying court orders have been received against the New Delhi Municipal Council in regard to sticking of advertisement bills on the wall's of toilets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ordered any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a number of contracts have been awarded to a company owned by an N.R.I. without inviting tenders;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government proposes to get it investigated; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (h) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received. The matter is under investigation.

CBI Investigation in Kerala

2168. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has asked CBI to investigate a criminal incident occurred in Wynad district between police and tribal people;

(b) if so, the terms and references of the investigation; and

(c) the present status of the investigation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Through a notification dated 17th May, 2003, the Government of Kerala handed over to CBI the investigation of seven criminal cases registered in Sulthan Bathery police station. Wayanad district, in connection with incidents that occurred in the Muthanga forest area from 17.02.2003 onwards. One of these cases related to death of one person in police action on 19.02.2003 and six cases related to incidents of alleged abduction, detention, assault and attacks on forest and police officials, while trying to evict the encroachers on Muthanga forest region. In addition, the State Government entrusted an enquiry into police firing, circumstances leading to the same and related incidents including various allegations of torture, which took place in Muthanga forest region on 19.2.2003. This was done in pursuance of the National Human Rights Commission's recommendation that an independent enquiry be conducted into these incidents, preferably by CBI.

(c) The investigation in all the cases that were handed over to CBI, have been completed and charge-sheets filed. In so far as the incident of police firing is concerned, enquiry by the CBI did not reveal any lapses on the part of the police while dealing with the situation at Muthanga.

[*Translation*]

Declaration of Villages as MADA Areas in Maharashtra

2169. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria prescribed for an area to be declared as a tribal area;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for declaring some villages as an MADA area to the Union Government which has been returned by the Union Government for clarification;

(c) if so, whether the State Government has again sent the proposal to the Union Government;

(d) if so, whether the proposal has been reviewed; 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) The criteria prescribed for an area to be declared as Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Cluster is given as under:—

(i) ITDPs are contiguous areas of the size of a tehsil or block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population.

(ii) MADA Pockets are the identified pockets having 50% of more ST population of a total population of 10,000 or more Clusters are the identified pockets having 50% or more ST population of a total population of 5,000 or more.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has submitted the revised proposal for reorganization of MADA pockets and declaring some villages as MADA area to this Ministry. The proposal has been examined in consultation with the State Govt. Officers. The State Govt. has been requested to furnish some additional information.

Allotment of Government Accommodations

2170. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons other than Government officials, who have been allotted Government accommodations during the last three years;

(b) the names of such persons;

(c) whether any rent is being charged from them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A statement showing the details is enclosed.

(e) Not applicable in view of the above.

Statement

The Details of Persons other than Government Officials who have been allotted Government accommodation during the last three years (from 01.12.2001 to 1.12.2004)

Sl. No.	Name and Address S/Shri	Monthly Rent
1	2	3
1.	Diksha Rajput, Publication Officer 1329/S-XII, R.K. Puram	Normal Licence Fee
2.	Sandepan Chatterjee, Staff Photographer, 540-A/S-3, R.K. Puram	HRA + Normal Licence Fee
3.	Parveen Singh Rana, Correspondent 756/S-3, R.K. Puram	—do—
4.	K.C. Dewevidi, 21/73, Lodi Colony	—do—

1	2	3
5.	Surender Singh Rawat, Cameraman, N-532/S-6, R.K. Puram	HRA + Normal Licence Fee
6.	Pradeep Kumar, N-240/ S-8, R.K. Puram	—do—
7.	C.L. Manoj, Sr. Res. 182/ S-3, R.K. Puram	—do—
8.	A. Thangewal, Spl. Correspondent	—do—
9.	G.P. Pandey, 561/S-3, R.K. Puram	—do—
10.	Arvind Kumar Singh, Sp. Correspondent 126/ S-8, R.K. Puram	—do—
11.	Preshnath Pradhan, Cartoonist, 148/S-3, R.K. Puram	—do—
12.	Deepak Kumar Arora	—do—
13.	Amant Bagitar	—do—
14.	John Birtites	—do—
15.	Sumeet Mishra	—do—
16.	Roshan Lal	—do—
17.	Harswaroop Singh	—do—
18.	Mohd. Ilyas	—do—
19.	Jitender Rana	—do—
20.	Amlan	—do—
21.	K.P. Malik	—do—
22.	Harnam Singh	—do—
23.	Kumari Mayawati, C-1/11, Humayun Road	Special Licence Fee
24.	K.N. Sahni, D-1/S, 12/Sec. X, R.K. Puram	F.R. 45 B with Departmental Charges

1	2	3
25.	Ms. S. Kanaka, DII/17/1, And. Ganj	F.R. 45B with Departmental Charges
26.	Dr. Sunil Kothari, 94, A.G.V.C.	—do—
27.	Prof. Mohan Maharishi 135, A.G.V.C.	—do—
28.	G.R. Iranna, 790, A.G.V.C.	—do—
29.	Ms. Rani Shinghal, DII/D-87, Gulmohar Park	—do—
30.	K.R. Subhanna, 774, A.G.V.C.	—do—
31.	Ms. Kamalini Asthana, DII/211, Kid. Ngr. (W)	—do—
32.	Sh. Girish Nikam, J-11, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Market Rent
33.	Sh. Y.S. Mathur, B-15, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Prov. Rent Fixed @ Rs. 1000/- p.m.
34.	Ms. Neelima Mathur, E-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	HRA + Normal Licence Fee
35.	Sh. V.V. Binu, K-5, And. Ganj, Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
36.	Sh. K. Sunil Thomas, Q-4, And. Ganj, Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
37.	Sh. Subhav Shukla, H-4, And. Ganj, Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
38.	Sh. Sanjay Bhatnagar, B-4, And. Ganj, Ext.	—do—
39.	Sh. A.K. Bhatnagar, 201/7, M.B. Road (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—

1	2	3
40.	Sh. P.S. Sengupta, 205/7, M.B. Road (Type-4 Spl.)	HRA + Normal Licence Fee
41.	Sh. Ramesh Bhan, W-13, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
42.	Sh. S.C. Joshi, X-27, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
43.	Sh. M.K. Sinha, W-1, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
44.	Sh. D.S. Bisht, Z-1, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
45.	Sh. Ramesh Chand, Z-9, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
46.	Sh. Manjeet Singh, T-3, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
47.	Sh. R.K. Yadav, Y-8, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
48.	Sh. Jitendra Rana, S-58, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
49.	Sh. Sanjeev Acharya, U-39, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
50.	Sh. U. Anand Kumar, U-8, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
51.	Sh. Ajay Tiwari, U-35, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—

1	2	3
52.	Sh. Akshay Kumar Joshi, S-32, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	HRA + Normal Licence Fee
53.	Sh. V.K. Dixit, U-23, Hudco Place (Type-4 Spl.)	—do—
54.	Sh. B.S. Reddy, D-II/73, Pandara Road	Normal Licence Fee
55.	Mahila Dakashita Samiti, D-II/45, Kidwai Nagar (W)	Special Licence Fee
56.	Ms. Santosh Yadav, D-II/319, Chankya Puri	Market Rent
57.	Prof. Vishwa Nath Mishra, D-II/70, North Avenue	Market Rent
58.	Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Vivekananda Kendra, D-II/101, Kidwai Nagar, (W)	Special Licence Fee

Setting up of National Institutes of Sciences

2171. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up four National Institutes of Sciences (NISc);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. While the UGC's proposal for setting up of the four National Institutes of Sciences has not been found feasible by the Government in view of the fact that the UGC is not mandated to set up such institutions under the existing provisions of the UGC Act, a group of experts has been invited to firm up the feasibility of setting up Centers of excellence in teaching and research in the basic sciences at different locations.

Government Accommodations

2172. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government officials have got Government accommodations allotted in their own names despite having a house in the name of their family members;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to cancel the allotment of the said Government officials and to allot the same to needy persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government as a Government official who owns a house either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family at the place of his duty or in an adjoining municipality is eligible for allotment of Government accommodations.

[English]

Vacancies in CISF

2173. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many vacancies in the Central Industrial Security Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise/rank-wise; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) There are 234 vacancies in Gazetted

ranks and 3071 Non-Gazetted ranks in the Central Industrial Security force.

Gazetted Officers

Sl. No.	Category	Rank	Vacancy
01.	GD	Senior Commandant	13
02.	GD	Commandant	01
03.	GD	Deputy Commandant	03
04.	GD	Asstt. Commandant	197
05.	Min.	Asstt. Commandant/JAO	04
06.	Fire	Deputy Inspector General	01
07.	Fire	Senior Commandant	01
08.	Fire	Commandant	02
09.	Fire	Deputy Commandant	02
10.	Fire	Asstt. Commandant	04
11.	Combatised M.O.		06
			234

Non-Gazetted Officer**(a) Executive Cadre**

Rank	Total Vacancies
1	2
Sub Inspector/GD	167
Asstt. Sub Inspector/GD	48
Head Constable/GD	222
Constable/GD	1078
(b) Ministerial Cadre	
Asstt. Sub Inspector/Clerk	247
Head Constable	253

1	2
(c) Stenographer Cadre	
Sub Inspector/Steno	45
Asstt. Sub Inspector/Steno	46
(d) Driver Cadre	
Head Constable/Driver	420
Constable/Driver	429
(e) Fire Cadre	
Head Constable/DCPO	21
(f) Para-medical Cadre	
Asstt. Sub Inspector/Pharm	24
Nursing Assistant	8
(g) Follower's Cadre	
	63
	3071

(c) These vacancies are likely to be filled by 2005-06.

Review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2174. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken a review of Centrally Sponsored Developmental Schemes being implemented by the Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the State Government is implementing these schemes properly;

(c) if so, the details of benefits accruing to the people from the said schemes and the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years, scheme-wise;

(d) if not, the main reasons given by the Government of Gujarat for not implementing the schemes properly; and

(e) the total number of persons who are living below poverty line in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation reviews the Centrally Sponsored Schemes periodically. The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been implemented in the state of Gujarat:—

- (i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)—to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The details of expenditure incurred and persons benefited under this scheme during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.
- (ii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)—to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below the poverty line in urban slums in a march toward the goal of slum-less cities with a healthy and enabling urban environment. The details of amount released and total number of dwelling units and toilet seats covered under this scheme during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement-II.
- (iii) Night Shelter Scheme—is being implemented in the urban areas of the country. The Scheme is demand driven scheme and depends on the proposals for construction of Night Shelter received by HUDCO from the State Government/UTs. No funds have been released during the last three years to the State of Gujarat under this scheme.

(e) As per the Planning Commission estimates in 1999-2000, the persons living below the poverty line in Gujarat are 28.09 lakh.

Statement-I*Details of Expenditure Incurred and Persons Benefited and Trained
During the Last Three Years under SJSRY*

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons assisted to set up Micro enterprises under:—			No. of persons trained
		USEP (Sub.)	DWCUA (Sub)	Total	
2001-2002	4897.19	3935	00	3935	23760
2002-2003	5097.45	7574	10	7584	6679
2003-2004	5522.03	1981	33	2014	4547

Statement-II*Details of Amount Released and Total Number of Dwelling Units and Toilet Seats
Constructed During the Last Three Years under VAMBAY*

Year	Released/expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Dwelling Units covered	Toilet seats covered
2001-2002	384.00	1536	000
2002-2003	3089.000	18776	1460
2003-2004	000	000	000

*[Translation]***Dakar Action Plan**

2175. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed the Dakar Action Plan and committed to equalise the percentage of entry rates of boys and girls in the school of the country by the year 2005; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Dakar Framework for Action for education for All (EFA) was adopted at a meeting of the World Education Forum held at Dakar, Senegal, in April, 2000. India is a signatory to the Dakar Framework.

Section 7 of the Dakar Framework collectively commits the signatories to the attainment of six goals, one of which is :—

"Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality."

[English]

Masthi Community in Kerala

2176. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN. Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Masthi Community in Kerala in Kasargod District has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribe Community since 1951 and without any valid reasons they were rejected all benefits of ST since 2001;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representation in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes; 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) The Masthi Community has not been included in the list of STs of Kerala.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Activities of Terrorists

2177. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI K.S. RAO:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several anti-national elements are trying to pose off threat to the internal security of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to evolve a long term policy to tackle terrorism;

(c) if so, the details thereof:

(d) the names and number of terrorist outfits active in the country, at present. State-wise;

(e) whether the Government have also consulted neighbouring countries in this regard;

(f) if so, the details and the response received thereon; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of such terrorist outfits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The major concern of the current internal security scenario in the country centre around terrorism in J and K, subversive activities of militant groups in the North-East and violence perpetrated by the naxalite groups in some States.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has adopted a strategy to counter terrorism which gives primacy to dialogue, democratic processes and the rule of law. The approach is to deal with the menace of terrorism in a holistic manner on political, development and security fronts. Action is taken against the banned terrorist organizations wherever called for as per law.

(d) The names of banned terrorist outfits are enclosed.

(e) and (f) Joint Working Groups have been set up to discuss security related matters of mutual concern with neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar for combating trans border crimes and terrorism. Besides, bilateral mechanisms such as Home Secretary level talks on counter terrorism and drug trafficking are also in place with neighbouring countries.

(g) The Central Government has taken various steps such as strengthening of border management to check infiltration, gearing up of intelligence

machinery, providing improved technology, weaponry and equipment for security forces, action as per law against terrorist outfits and bilateral and multilateral cooperation to counter the activities of such terrorist outfits.

Statement

List Containing Name of Organisations Declared as Terrorist Organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as Amended by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 2004

1. Babbar Khalsa International.
2. Khalistan Commando Force.
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force.
4. International Sikh Youth Federation.
5. Lashker-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis.
6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan.
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-E-Islami.
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment.
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen.
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF).
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kanleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanlei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL).
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF).
19. All Tripura Tiger Force.
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura.
21. Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).
22. Students Islamic Movement of India.
23. Deendar Anjuman.
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-People's War, All its Formations and Front Organisations.
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its Formations and Front Organisations.
26. Al Badr.
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen.
28. Al-Quaida.
29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM).
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA).
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT).
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES).

(English)

Stake in Overseas Mines of SAIL

2178. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is likely to sign an agreement to buy stake in coal mines abroad within an overseas coal mining company;

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

(c) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) SAIL has plans to acquire equity stakes in overseas mines and is currently exploring the possibilities of forging strategic alliances with overseas coal mining companies. No equity stake has been taken in any overseas mine as yet.

(c) Availability of good quality coal is an important requirement for both quality of hot metal and

productivity of Blast Furnaces. Due to inadequate availability of high grade low ash coking coal from domestic sources, SAIL is largely dependent on meeting its requirements of coking coal through imports. Acquiring equity stakes in overseas coking coal mines would help in ensuring security of supplies for SAIL for this critical raw material.

[Translation]

Establishment of Food Banks

2179. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no provision has been made in the budget for the establishment of food banks in starvation prone areas in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a provision in the minimum food programme to establish such food banks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to provide financial assistance in order to open such food banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) There is a provision of Rs. 32.50 crores for Central Sector Scheme of Establishment of Village Grain Banks in tribal areas for the year 2004-05. There is no provision of minimum food programme in the Ministry. However, the Ministry has been implementing the Village Gamin Bank scheme in 13 States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra since 1996-97 with the objectives to take preventive measures against death of children in selected remote and backward tribal areas as identified by the Central Planning Committee (CPC). These areas are generally food scarce/starvation

prone areas. Besides, implementing the scheme in identified areas, the States are free to implement the scheme wherever there is any threat to food scarcity. So far an amount of Rs. 20.50 crores has been released to the States to establish 4858 Village Grain Banks.

Professional Courses under Central Universities

2180. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring institutions imparting professional courses under Central Universities;

(b) if so, whether institutes run by minorities would also be included under this;

(c) the States of which the institutes would be included under this scheme;

(d) whether the Government are likely to provide financial aid to these institutes; and

(e) if so, the criteria fixed for giving the funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) Out of the seventeen central universities presently functioning in the country, six universities, namely the University of Delhi, North Eastern Hill University, Pondicherry University, Assam University, Nagaland University and Mizoram University, have powers to admit the colleges and institutions located within their respective territorial jurisdictions to their privileges. However, under the provisions of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Ordinance, 2004 recently promulgated by the President, a Minority Educational Institution may seek recognition as an affiliated college of any of these universities.

(d) and (e) Admittance of colleges and institutions to the privileges of a central university is only for the academic purposes and has no direct bearing on their funding pattern.

Funds for PMF

2181. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided for the welfare of the personnel of para military forces fighting with the terrorists and the percentage it constitutes of the total budget allocation for the last three years, force-wise;

(b) whether a large chunk of the budget allocated for these forces is being spent on the top brass of these forces instead of the welfare of the jawans;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of the jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Funds allocated and sanctioned for welfare of the Para Military Forces personnel including for payment of ex-gratia compensation during last 03 years (forcewise) is in the enclosed statement.

Ex-gratia compensations are paid to the next of kin the Central Paramilitary Forces personnel killed during duty, while welfare grants are utilized for purchase of entertainment gadgets, sports equipments and other essentials like generator sets etc. for use of jawans at units and Border Out Posts.

Forces have also their own welfare schemes and funds which are raised at force level to look after the needs of jawans and their families.

Statement*Details of Grant-in-aid to Para Military Forces for the last three years*

Total Budget Grant allocated for 2001-2002	3400 Lacs
Total Budget Grant allocated for 2002-2003	3800 Lacs
Total Budget Grant allocated for 2003-2004	3800 Lacs

Rupees in lakhs

Name of Organisation	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Grants sanctioned	Percentage of total	Grants sanctioned	Percentage of total	Grants sanctioned	Percentage of total
Assam Rifles	305.75	8.99	295.32	7.77	259.71	6.83
Border Security Force	1609.74	47.35	1650.09	43.42	1419.40	37.35
Central Reserve Police Force	1137.50	33.46	1044.59	27.49	1225.55	32.25
Central Industrial Security Force	156.35	4.60	321.65	6.10	229.50	6.04
Indo-Tibetan Border Police	88.40	2.60	183.30	4.82	322.12	8.48
Sashasatra Seema Bal	49.10	1.44	131.48	3.46	59.00	1.55
National Security Guard	7.10	0.21	22.25	0.59	52.05	1.37
Total	3353.94		3558.68		3567.33	

[English]

**Legislation to Affix the Energy Label on
Electric Equipments**

2182. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any legislation asking the companies to affix the energy label, mentioning annual energy consumption on household gadgets, agriculture pumpsets and lighting equipments etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to introduce the system of affixing energy labels mentioning maximum permissible energy consumption etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the new norms are likely come into effect?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has enacted the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001) to provide for efficient use of energy and its conservation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Clause (D) of Section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, inter-alia, provides that the Central Government may, by notification, in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, direct display of such particulars on label on an equipment or appliance specified under clause (b) of Section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) It is proposed to introduce the system of affixing energy label based on comparative grading (1 star, 2 star, 3 star, etc.) denoting the level of efficiency of an equipment or appliance. This is in

accordance with the provisions contained in Clause (d) of Section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

Outstanding Dues against SEBs

2183. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central PSUs under the Ministry are to recover huge outstanding dues from the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details of outstanding dues of each PSU as on date payable by each State Electricity Board, State-wise;

(c) reasons put forward by State Electricity Boards for non-payment of outstanding dues; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues from the States?

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

(a) and (b) The total outstanding dues as on 31.10.2004 in Rs. 9862.53 crores. State-wise and Public Sector Undertakings-wise details are in the enclosed statement.

(c) The reasons for non-payment of dues put forward by the State Electricity Boards are:—

Except for the following five State Electricity Boards (SEBs), no SEB/Electricity Departments has put forward reasons for non-payment of dues. Four new SEBs of Bihar (BSEB), Jharkhand (JSEB), Madhya Pradesh (MPSEB) and Chhattisgarh (CSEB) after contesting the interim order on the division of assets and liabilities between BSEB and JSEB and MPSEB and CSEB have not securitized part of their old outstanding dues. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has not securitized the dues pertaining to Delhi Electric Supply

Undertaking (DESU) period on the ground that GNCTD were not managing DESU.

(d) Out of the total outstanding dues of Rs. 9862.53 crore, Rs. 3588.12 crore relates to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), which are not covered by the scheme for one time settlement.

Out of this amount of Rs. 3588.12 crore, bulk of the amount (Rs. 3141.91 crore) pertains to REC. REC has informed that it has entered into a separate settlement with MPSEB and JSEB. Matter has been taken up by REC with all other State Governments also for settlement.

The remaining dues of Rs. 6274.41 crore are payable to the five Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) namely National Thermal Power Corporation

Ltd., National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd., Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. and Damodar Valley Corporation. An amount of Rs. 2211.25 crore of dues to the above mentioned five CPSUs, pertains to dues up to 30.09.2001 that is required to be securitized by the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh on the basis of division of assets and liabilities. GNCTD has to securitize an amount of Rs. 1880.60 crore for DESU and DVB period. The remaining dues of Rs. 2182.56 crore pertaining to period after 01-10-2001 is recoverable under Clause 17 of the TPA from central devolution to the states as and when proposals are received from the CPSUs concerned after discussions with the concerned States and SEBs.

Statement

State-wise Details of Outstanding Dues of Each PSU Payable by State Electricity Boards as on 31.10.2004

States	NHPC Total	NTPC Total	PGCIL Total	DVC Total	NEEPCO Total	REC Total	PFC Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0.39	0	0	0	0.39
Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	0	8.94	0	15.61	0	0	25.46
Assam	3.31	0	0	0.21	129.23	374.48	0	507.23
Bihar	111.99	1260.19	159.61	643.5	0	0	7.01	2182.3
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.77	20.77
Himachal Pradesh	46.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.52
Jammu and Kashmir	42.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.87
Jharkhand	0.31	256.46	105.39	982.89	0	240.35	1.07	1586.47
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.45	54.45
Madhya Pradesh	0	309.55	0	0	0	2,479.98	54.58	2844.11
Manipur	48.32	0	17.32	0	81.78	26.89	0	174.31
Meghalaya	0.65	0	2.11	0	28.19	0	0	30.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	4.67	0	8.76	0	52.76	20.21	7.47	93.87
Nagaland	3.32	0	1.87	0	7.94	0	0	13.13
Orissa	2.48	0	3.96	1.18	0	0	300.86	308.48
Rajasthan	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Sikkim	3.2	0	0.46	0	0	0	0	3.66
Tripura	6.23	0	11.08	0	64.98	0	0	82.29
Uttar Pradesh	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
West Bengal	0	0	0.27	0	0	0	0	0.27
Total: States	275.89	1,826.20	319.77	1,628.17	380.49	3,141.91	446.21	8,018.64
Delhi	357.62	1,310.83	175.44	0	0	0	0	1843.89
Grand Total	633.51	3,137.03	495.21	1,628.17	380.49	3,141.91	446.21	9,862.53

**Manufacturing Units of Chemicals by MNCs/
Foreign Companies**

2184. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MNCs or foreign companies having manufacturing units of chemicals in the country;

(b) the number of foreign companies are manufacturing chemicals in the country with their Indian partners;

(c) whether the Government has ensured that these companies are not manufacturing any internationally banned chemicals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) There are foreign/multinational companies such as BASF India Limited,

Bayer Cropscience India Limited, E.I. Du Pont India Limited, M/s. Aventis Pharm Limited, Glaxo Smithkline Pharmaceuticals Limited, M/s. Astra-Zeneca Limited, etc. who have established manufacturing units in the country. Some units such as Colour Chem Limited, Clariant (India) Limited, Schenectady Herdillia Limited, etc. are manufacturing chemicals in the country as Joint Ventures.

(c) and (d) Prevention of manufacture of banned chemicals in the country is ensured through various Acts of Parliament such as 'The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986', 'The Insecticides Act, 1968', 'The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1986' and 'The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940' etc.

Smuggling of Weapons and Narcotics

2185. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the US report India is in the list of major drug transit from illicit drug producing countries;

(b) if so, whether smuggling of narcotics/drugs has increased during 2003 and 2004;

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

(d) the details of the narcotics/drugs seized and the number of persons found involved therein during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether some of the money derived from narcotics smuggling has been channeled into arms procurement by various militant groups in the country; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government to check the smuggling of narcotics/drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) India is among the countries listed by the US Government which are considered as drug producing or drug transit countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) No such specific instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(f) The Government of India has taken a number of steps to combat drug trafficking in the country. These include:—

- (i) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, land borders, airports, foreign post offices etc.;
- (ii) Intensive preventive and inter-diction efforts along known drug routes;
- (iii) Improved coordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to inter-diction;
- (iv) Identification of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the wild growth of cannabis and eradication of these sources of supply;
- (v) Strengthening of international liaison to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence;
- (vi) Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of precursor chemicals;
- (vii) Building of an electronic data base of offenders; and
- (viii) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.

State	Statement												
	2003						2004 (upto October, 2004)						
	Ganja	Hashish	Heroin	Methaqualone (Mandrax)	Morphine	Opium	Ganja	Hashish	Heroin	Methaqualone (Mandrax)	Morphine	Opium	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Andaman and Nicobar	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Andhara Pradesh	Quantity	5670.08	0	0	0	0	3151.44	0	0	1586.08	0	0	
	Arrests	401	0	0	0	0	279	0	0	6	0	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	Quantity	21	0	1.03	0	1.15	53.00	0	0.10	0	0	0.17	
	Arrests	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	
Assam	Quantity	13507.99	0	0.52	0	0.33	14110.900	0	2.50	0	0	0.30	
	Arrests	90	0	14	0	2	57	0	14	0	0	1	
Bihar	Quantity	1495.05	17.50	35.82	0	0	400.00	759.50	0	0	0	0	
	Arrests	58	6	50	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	
Chandigarh	Quantity	3.58	44.88	1.04	0	0	9.03	0.95	0.56	0	0	0	
	Arrests	6	7	33	0	0	7	1	49	0	0	1	
Chhattisgarh	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	577.61	0	0	0	0	0	
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goa	Quantity	3.14	25.71	0.12	0	0	7.700	43.82	0.01	0	0	0	
	Arrests	2	17	1	0	0	6	17	1	0	0	0	
Gujarat	Quantity	2582.59	190.30	80.97	38	0	36.88	240.17	19.05	21.46	0	3.87	
	Arrests	114	34	69	0	0	21	25	20	8	0	4	

Haryana	Quantity	112.24	124.31	2.76	0	0	122	18363.74	75.09	1.47	0	0	62.01
	Arrests	42	219	34	0	0	109	117	105	20	0	0	63
Himachal Pradesh	Quantity	2.55	371.40	8.03	0	0	30.28	0.340	297.92	27.52	0	0	2.71
	Arrests	2	249	13	0	0	31	1	159	11	0	0	8
Jammu and Kashmir	Quantity	74.55	174.54	23.25	0	0	0	0	105.87	14.59	0	0	0
	Arrests	3	73	21	0	0	0	0	60	9	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Quantity	229.80	0	2.63	0	0	0	58.62	0	0.06	0	0	0
	Arrests	42	0	37	0	0	0	21	0	8	0	0	0
Karnataka	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	502.62	0	4.54	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	12	0	0	0
Kerala	Quantity	95.87	0	0	0	0	0	33.20	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	61	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Quantity	3332.95	26.92	155.76	0	15.30	381.48	5454.18	18.56	138.58	0	11.70	515.25
	Arrests	298	15	293	0	14	95	191	6	152	0	4	60
Maharashtra	Quantity	9888.35	66.58	170.85	496	0	211.98	10609.75	113.79	167.42	0	0	551.19
	Arrests	411	65	177	8	0	10	291	46	120	0	0	7
Manipur	Quantity	2488.20	1	19.24	0	0	36.19	3319.00	0	7.23	0	0	13.20
	Arrests	26	1	89	0	0	11	32	0	36	0	0	4
Meghalaya	Quantity	1915.90	0	0.15	0	0	0	1139.50	0	0.54	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	19	0	0	0
Mizoram	Quantity	155.67	0	3.82	0	0	0	19.76	0	3.26	0	0	0
	Arrests	160	0	280	0	0	0	47	0	216	0	0	0
Nagaland	Quantity	8558	0	17.57	0	0	6.10	23554.90	0	1.91	0	0	4.02
	Arrests	44	0	29	0	0	3	91	0	24	0	0	6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
New Delhi	Quantity	4173.62	1138.67	180.01	59.28	4	65.46	15772.96	371.52	235.01	27.73	0	156.45
	Arrests	105	105	1154	1	2	14	43	52	652	1	0	16
Orissa	Quantity	1982.66	0	2.28	0	0	18.80	446.65	0	0.33	0	0	2.20
	Arrests	92	0	10	0	0	0	26	0	8	0	0	1
Pondicherry	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.47	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Quantity	90.51	190.53	23.62	0	0	326.23	41.04	45.91	28.30	0	0	210.03
	Arrests	11	77	487	0	0	337	7	51	251	0	0	208
Rajasthan	Quantity	327.66	4.54	23.94	0	0	284.19	0	0	32.39	0	0	34.01
	Arrests	29	15	164	0	0	81	0	0	10	0	0	5
Tamil Nadu	Quantity	6106.98	2.47	150.37	0	23.85	7.74	0	0	115.93	0	0	0.46
	Arrests	4551	7	138	0	3	6	0	0	49	0	0	0
Tripura	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1595.10	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Quantity	8152.32	584.27	76.80	0	64.37	143.52	4338.49	2145.13	39.99	0	37.38	54.03
	Arrests	2372	797	3426	0	252	218	820	393	879	0	134	101
Uttaranchal	Quantity	80	67.15	0.48	0	0	0.38	24	14.71	0.13	0	0	0
	Arrests	4	157	33	0	0	2	3	31	4	0	0	0
West Bengal	Quantity	3416.44	0	9.24	0	0	0.11	747.29	0	11.51	0	0	6
	Arrests	16	0	13	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0

Note: All quantities in Kilograms.

Constitution of Committees*[English]*

2186. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) the number of Committees reconstituted by the Ministry recently;

(b) the reasons for their reconstitution; and

(c) the composition and the terms of reference of each Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Protected Area Permit**

2187. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Tourism has requested for the protected areas permit mandatory for every tourist visiting Manipur to boost tourism into the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has also requested for the same; and

(d) if so, the details and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) No specific proposal on the matter has been received from the Ministry of Tourism or Government of Manipur.

(d) Does not arise.

Dabhol Power Project

2188. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been asked to acquire the equity holdings of General Electric and Bechtel in the defunct Dabhol Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the NTPC thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Integration Council

2189. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the National Integration Council has not been held for more than a decade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the position and reconstitute the Council;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) The last meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) was held in 1992. The proposal for reconstitution of the NIC has been under consideration of the Government for some time and a notification will be issued shortly in this regard. A meeting of the reconstituted NIC is likely to be convened in the near future.

Grants to Kurukshetra University

2190. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has withdrawn the grants to the IAS Coaching Centre of the Kurukshetra University;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to restore the Grant?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Kurukshetra University was provided a grant of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for implementing the scheme of Remedial Coaching Classes for SC/ST students for the three years period w.e.f. 1998. The assistance was used by the university for M.G.A.L.S. Coaching Institute which is a part of the university, as per record available.

After implementing the scheme for 3 years, its performance was reviewed by an Expert Committee which recommended stopping further assistance for the scheme.

Irregularities in Delhi University

2191. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Delhi University is regularly committing financial irregularities for the past several years and not following the directions of the Union Government for its financial management;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to take any action against the Delhi University management for not following directives of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has not issued any general directions for financial management of the University of Delhi. According to the Statutes of the University, the management and administration of the revenue and property of the University are vested in the Executive Council subject to the control of the Court, which is the Supreme authority of the University. The accounts of the University are periodically audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the irregularities, if any, found during audit are rectified by the concerned authorities of the University.

Assistance for Setting up of Creches and Nursery Schools

2192. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) the assistance provided by the Government both financial and organizational to set up Nursery Schools and creches for children of working women during each of the last three years and onwards, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to set up Nursery Schools or Creches in every Primary School in Rural India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Under the schemes of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Creches for Working and Ailing Women and National Creche Fund Scheme

financial assistance of Rs. 4000 is provided towards organizational cost and an assistance of Rs. 1540/- per month per creche is provided for meeting recurring expenditure. Detail of grant released during

last three years and onwards is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released from National Creche Fund and the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Creches for Working and Ailing Women, during last three years and till date

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.52	83.91	88.19	119.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	0.74	42.90	20.97	3418
4.	Bihar	4.69	11.24	—	—
5.	Delhi	—	—	24.02	—
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	6.18	2.80	3.69	1.91
8.	Haryana	7.46	35.97	5.72	20.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.77	—	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	1.51	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	5.81	11.30	2.77	6.46
13.	Kerala	—	—	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12.69	9.86	1.84	0.55
15.	Maharashtra	14.15	21.17	13.08	11.83
16.	Manipur	1.01	—	6.80	—
17.	Meghalaya	0.49	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
20.	Orissa	14.84	5.82	1.84	—
21.	Punjab	4.16	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	2.20	0.74	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.24	22.81	17.72	5.91
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16.99	21.22	9.98	3.69
27.	Uttaranchal	3.97	33.72	9.24	14.78
28.	West Bengal	3.14	103.68	47.12	14.78
29.	A and N Islands	—	—	—	
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	
31.	D and N Haveli	—	—	—	
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	
33.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	
34.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	
Total :		185.56	407.14	252.98	236.32

Under Plan and Non-Plan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agencies	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	CSWB	16.85	17.99	15.37	8.99
2.	ICCW	2.55	2.67	1.66	0.82
3.	BAJSS	2.03	2.03	2.20	1.03
Total		21.43	22.69	19.23	10.84

Clearance to Power Projects

2193. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
 SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
 SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
 SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
 PATIL:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
 SHRI ILYAS AZMI:
 SHRI RAGHUBVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2895 dated August 17, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
 (d) the time by which it is likely to be collected?

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

(a) to (d) Implementation Report with regarding to Assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2895 dated 17th August, 2004 has already been laid on the Table of the House on 03.12.2004.

[Translation]

New Technology for Promotion of Bio-Gas

2194. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government gives grant to State Governments for promoting consumption and use of bio-gas in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the use and research of new Technology for promotion of operation of bio-gas is continuing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effect of new technology on the operation of bio-gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy sources provides central financial assistance to States through their implementing organizations to promote and install family type biogas plants in the country. The allocated targets and the corresponding sanctioned amount State-wise for the year 2004-05 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, the Ministry has been supporting Research and Development projects in

various institutions in the area of biogas for process improvement and enhanced methane production through microbiological, bio-chemical and engineering techniques. Efforts are also continued for diversified utilization of biogas and slurry.

(e) New designs using prefabrication techniques and alternate materials like ferro-cement have been developed that have resulted in reduction of cost for construction of biogas plants. Use of alternate feed-stocks for production of biogas has also been established which would further expand the scope of the technology.

Statement

Allocation of Targets and Central Financial Assistance for Family Type Bio-Gas Plants during 2004-05

Sl. No.	State	Target for 2004-05	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11500	483.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	25.00
3.	Assam	100	12.50
4.	Bihar	1000	42.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1500	63.00
6.	Goa	90	3.78
7.	Gujarat	4000	168.00
8.	Haryana	1000	42.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	200	8.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	0.42
11.	Jharkhand	100	4.20

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	11500	483.00
13.	Kerala	2500	105.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	294.00
15.	Maharashtra	8000	336.00
16.	Manipur	200	25.00
17.	Meghalaya	200	25.00
18.	Mizoram	400	50.00
19.	Nagaland	300	37.50
20.	Orissa	8000	336.00
21.	Punjab	1500	63.00
22.	Rajasthan	100	4.20
23.	Sikkim	200	25.00
24.	Tamilnadu	1500	63.00
25.	Tripura	200	25.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7000	294.00
27.	Uttaranchal	400	16.80
28.	West Bengal	11500	483.00
29.	KVIC and others	16000	796.50

Awaz Vikas Yojana for Scheduled Tribes

2195. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating any Awaz Vikas Yojana for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to provide houses to all persons of such communities within a time period of five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestion/request from the Ministry for Social Justice and Empowerment regarding recommendations of drafting Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Master Plan of Delhi, 2001

2196. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the places in the area of National Capital Territory of Delhi wherein the farm houses, accommodations and commercial complexes/shops have been set up as per the Master Plan of Delhi, 2001;

(b) the number of the areas and places in National Capital Region, Delhi wherein the residential accommodations, farm houses and shops etc. are not constructed as per Master Plan, 2001 resulting into violation of the Master Plan;

(c) whether the Government has started any survey in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As per the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2001, Farm Houses are permitted in the rural use zones only. Commercial Complexes/Shops are permitted in various other use zones, subject to permissibility norms.

Plans for Farm Houses are sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) according to the norms laid down in the Master Plan for Delhi-

2001. As and when any contravention is detected action is taken under law by the MCD.

MCD has reported that it has not conducted any survey to ascertain area where Farm Houses. Shops have been constructed in violation of MPD-2001. However, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it had conducted a survey of the Farm Houses located in the Development Areas and the findings as on 29.11.2002 are as under:—

(i) Total No. of Farm Houses	406
(ii) Plots with Farm Houses as per sanction and vacant land	217
(iii) Farm Houses in violation of sanction plan and building bye-laws against which action has been taken under provisions of law	189

As regards Commercial Complexes/Shops, DDA has reported that no specific survey has been carried out, and action for violation is taken under law as and when they come to notice.

[English]

Decline in Population of ST Communities

2197. SHR PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has identified the Scheduled Tribe Communities in the country whose population has been declining every year;

(b) whether any step is being taken to save these communities from extinction and also for their economic upliftment;

(c) if so, the proposals made by the State Government's in the matter; and

(d) the action taken on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The population figures of Primitive Tribal Groups as per 2001 Census have not yet been published. According to the 1981 and 1991 Census, the population of the following Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) has declined slightly:—

State/UTs	Name of PTG	Population as per	
		1981 Census	1991 Census
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Great Andemanese	42	32
—do—	Shom Pen	223	131
Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba	34747	29371

(b) 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 scheduled tribes including 75 Primitive Tribal Groups in 18 States/UTs under the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy since Fifth Five Year Plan. The Ministry has been implementing a Special Central 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 and health-care of the Primitive Tribal Groups.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Karnataka has sent the proposal for development of Primitive Tribal Groups including 'Jenu Kuruba'. The proposal

has been considered in the meeting of the Review-cum-Selection Committee held on 16.11.2004. The Committee has recommended for sanction of projects for 'Land Development' and Mobile Education and Mobile Health Care of 'Jenu Kuruba'. The UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has not sent any proposal in this regard.

T and D Losses

2198. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRI T.K. HAMZA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have demanded more fund to reduce power transmission and distribution losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the government in this regard;

(d) whether any State Government has submitted fund utilization certificate provided to them under APDRP to improve the financial health of SEBs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. States submit projects for upgradation and strengthening of their distribution network for transmission and distribution losses. Ministry of Power sanctions such projects under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP). The Ministry has sanctioned projects amounting to Rs. 17,619.07 crores under the Programme including the projects amounting Rs. 1008.88 crores sanctioned in 2004-05.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. States are submitting utilisation certificates towards utilisation of funds released under APDRP. States have utilised Rs. 4762.18 crores till 31.10.2004.

Strike in Bokaro Steel Plant

2199. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the judgement of Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi, dated December 22, 2003 restraining strike in Bokaro Steel Plant till conciliation proceedings are concluded;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the management to conclude the conciliation proceedings;

(c) whether the conciliation is stalled due to refusal of the management to conciliate with the unions together serving the strike notice and its insistence on separate discussion with each union;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether previous joint discussion took place with all the unions together serving the strike notice and the labour Commissioner, Jharkhand also asked the management of BSP to sit jointly in the conciliation; and

(f) if so, justification of the management's refusal and steps taken on early conciliation?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) After pronouncement of the judgement by the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court in case No. 5263 of 2003, the Management of Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) requested the Deputy Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer to start the conciliation proceedings with the unions separately as the strike-cum-Charter of Demands were served by the union separately. It is the prerogative of the Conciliation Officer to decide the mode of conciliation. Deputy Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer held conciliation with the unions separately. The Management representative participated in all the

conciliation meetings and thus at no stage stalled the proceedings.

On the same issue. Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi also called for meeting/conciliation jointly with the unions and BSL representatives were present on all the dates fixed for the meeting.

(e) and (f) As regards attending conciliation proceedings jointly as per advice of the Labour Commissioner at Bokaro Steel City on 24th and 25th December, 2002 and on the subsequent date as fixed by the Labour Commissioner at Ranchi, the Management representatives attended the meeting without any reservation. The Management did not refuse to participate in the conciliation proceedings convened by the Labour Commissioner and the matter will be settled through the process of conciliation.

Banned Organisations

2000. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the organizations banned by the Government under various security Acts e.g. POTA, MOCCA; and

(b) the details of security measures taken by the Government to eliminate the activities of these organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The names of 32 banned organizations are given in the enclosed statement. Following the repeal of POTA, 2002, these 32 terrorist organizations continue to be banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended by the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 2004. MCOCA does not provide for banning of organizations.

(b) The Central Government has adopted a strategy to counter terrorism which gives primacy to dialogue, democratic processes and the rule of law. The approach is to deal with the menace of terrorism in a holistic manner on political, development and security fronts. Action is taken against the banned terrorist organizations wherever called for as per law.

Statement

List of Banned Organisations

1. Babbar Khalsa International.
2. Khalistan Commando Force.
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force.
4. International Sikh Youth Federation.
5. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis.
6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan.
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-E-Islami.
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment.
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen.
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF).
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kanleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanlei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL).
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF).

19. All Tripura Tiger Force.
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura.
21. Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).
22. Students Islamic Movement of India.
23. Deendar Anjuman.
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-People's War, all its Formations and Front Organisations.
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), all its Formations and Front Organisations.
26. Al Badr.
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen.
28. Al-Quaida.
29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM).
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA).
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT).
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES).

Construction of Auditorium

2201. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the construction of an Auditorium at Bathu Basti Senior Secondary School at Garacharma-I village; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Houses under VAMBAY

2202. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

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

(a) the States where Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana has been launched;

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to construct houses in every State under the Scheme;

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon in Orissa; and

(d) the District-wise details of the present position of implementation of VAMBAY in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, in December, 2001, as a centrally sponsored scheme, on all India basis. VAMBAY is a demand-driven scheme and the States/ Union Territories submit their project proposals, complete in all respects, in accordance with the scheme guidelines to become eligible for release of the central subsidy. So far, Central subsidy has been released to 22 States/UTs.

(c) As on 31.10.2004, Central subsidy of Rs. 107.6 lakh has been released to the State of Orissa for construction of 538 dwelling units.

(d) The details are given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Cumulative Scheme-wise Details of VAMBAY Schemes in which GOI Subsidy has been Released in the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 31.10.2004

Sl. No.	State No.	Scheme No.	Location	Agency	Subsidy Released by GOI in 2001-2002	Subsidy Released by GOI in 2002-2003	Subsidy Released by GOI in 2003-2004	Subsidy Released by GOI in 2004-2005	Subsidy Released by GOI Till Date		DU's Covered Under The Released GOI Subsidy	Toilet Units Covered Under the Released GOI Subsidy	Physical Progress Attained (As on 30.9.2004)				
									Housing	Toilet			Total	Housing Units	Toilet Units	Completed	In Prog.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	MP*	17583	Bhopal	NPHB	200.750				200.750	0.000	200.750	803	0	523	100	0	0
2.	MP	17744	Raghogarh	Raghogarh Vijaypur Mun. Coun.		10.000			10.000	0.000	10.000	50	0	0	0	50	
3.	MP	17745	Chhindwara	Chhindwara Mun. Coun.		20.000			20.000	0.000	20.000	100	0	0	0	15	
4.	MP	17746	Singrauli	Singrauli Mun. Corp.		20.000			20.000	0.000	20.000	100	0	18	22		
5.	MP	17747	Indore	Indore Dev. Auth.		33.080	116.920		150.000	0.000	150.000	604	0	304	300		
6.	MP	17768	Katni	Katni Mun. Corp.		46.000			40.000	6.000	46.000	200	30				
7.	MP	17788	Bhopal	Bhopal Mun. Corp.		331.500			331.500	0.000	331.500	1326	0	280	296		
8.	MP	17791	Sagar	Sagar Mun. Corp.		60.600			38.600	22.000	60.600	193	110				
9.	MP	17864	Rewa	Rewa Mun. Corp.		20.800			20.800	0.000	20.800	104	0	0	104		
10.	MP	17865	Shivpuri	Shivpuri Mun. Coun.		34.600			34.600	0.000	34.600	173	0	90	0		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11. MP 17866	Indore	Indore			Indore Mun. Corp.		86,000			86,000	0,000	86,000	344	0	0	100		
12. MP 17867	Guna	Guna			Guna Mun. Coun.		20,000			20,000	0,000	20,000	100	0	0	50		
13. MP 17868	Ujjain	Ujjain			Ujjain Mun. Corp.		60,000			60,000	0,000	60,000	300	0				
14. MP 17869	Dewas	Dewas			Dewas Mun. Corp.		76,000			70,000	6,000	76,000	350	30				
15. MP 17870	Sehore	Sehore			Sehore Mun. Coun.		12,400			12,400	0,000	12,400	62	0	2	18		
16. MP 17871	Dewas	Dewas			Dewas Dev. Auth.		21,000			21,000	0,000	21,000	105	0	105	0		
17. MP 17950	Ratlam	Ratlam			Ratlam Mun. Corp.		82,800			82,800	0,000	82,800	414	0				
18. MP 18081	Bhopal	Bhopal			Bhopal Mun. Corp.			138,300		138,300	0,000	0,000	553	0	222	117		
Total for MP						200,750	934,780	255,220	0,000	1,356,750	34,000	1,390,750	5,881	170	1,544	1,172	0	0

**Inclusion of HIV/AIDS subject in
School Curriculum**

2203. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

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

(a) whether as a part of the national action plan on HIV/AIDS Prevention, the Government has decided to integrate hard facts about the spread, control and prevention of HIV/AIDS in the school curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Health has also been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the views expressed by the Ministry; and

(e) the time by which the course is likely to be designed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not taken a decision in the matter.

(b) Under the National Population Education Project (NPEP) supported by Government of India during the X Five Year Plan, HIV/AIDS has been a major component of adolescence education, which is the most important thrust area of the Project. All the basic facts, including the routes of transmission, prevention and control, individual and social responsibility towards HIV positive persons and AIDS patients, are incorporated in adolescence education. Both curricular and co-curricular approaches are being adopted. The curricular approach is aimed at ensuring integration of HIV/AIDS elements in the National Curriculum Framework, syllabi, textbooks and teaching-learning processes. Through co-curricular approach, specially designed co-curricular activities are being organized in schools in a phased manner.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is an integral part of Inter-Ministerial initiative and is in agreement with HIV/AIDS being made as an integral part of adolescence education.

Steps are being taken to ensure that the various elements are effectively integrated.

[Translation]

Commonwealth Games Village

2204. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still a dilemma regarding proposed Commonwealth Games village on the bank of Yamuna in Delhi as reported in the Navbharat Times, dated 28 September, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government for allotment of land for commonwealth Games Village well in time?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that there is no change in the decision regarding the site of the Commonwealth Games Village.

(d) The site for the Commonwealth Games Village is already available with the DDA except for a small portion, which belongs to Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Durga Duani Tidal Energy Plant

2205. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

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

(a) whether Durga Duani Tidal Energy Project is being implemented in Sundarbans, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time limit fixed for the completion of this project;

(c) whether completion work of this project has been delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the completion of this project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No tidal energy project is under implementation at Durga Duani, Sundarbans, West Bengal. However, a Detailed Project Report has been prepared for a tidal energy project at Durga Duani.

(c) No, Sir

(d) and (e) Does not arise

Urban Development in Uttar Pradesh

2206 SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals relating to Urban Development sent to Central Government for approval between 2001 to June, 2004 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Scheme-wise;

(b) the details of proposals cleared by the Union Government scheme-wise;

(c) the financial allocation made for this purpose during the said period;

(d) the details of on-going projects and the progress of its implementation;

(e) the details of the proposals pending as on date alongwith the reasons therefor;

(f) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(g) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for more help for some projects;

(h) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(i) whether the World Bank is providing any financial assistance for the development of cities; and

(j) if so, the project-wise success achieved by the Union Government after provision of the said financial assistance?

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

[Translation]

Quota for Disabled in Educational Institutions

2207. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that physically challenged students are not getting admission to top Universities and Colleges of the country despite provision for admission of such students;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new steps taken by the Government to encourage physically challenged students for higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) UGC has issued a circular to all the Universities for implementing the provisions regarding 3% reservation in admissions in all Govt. educational institutions and other educational institutions receiving aid from the Govt. as contained in Section 39 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995.

Apart from the above, the UGC is also implementing the scheme of Teacher Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE) and Higher education for

Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN) with the following objectives:—

- To encourage universities/colleges of education in the country to promote teacher preparation programmes in the field of special Education.
- To provide equal education opportunities to disabled persons in higher education institutions.
- To create awareness among the functionaries of higher education about the specific educational needs of persons with disabilities.
- To equip higher education institutions with the facilities to provide access to disabled persons.
- To provide appropriate assistance to disabled individual to increase their sustainability in higher education.
- To explore suitable placement opportunities for educated disabled graduates in public as well private sector enterprises.
- To monitor the implementation of the Disabilities Act and policies pertaining to higher education of persons with disabilities.

[English]

Scheme for Urban Footpath Dwellers

2208. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any scheme for the urban footpath dwellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of footpath dwellers identified in each State; and

(d) the steps taken to provide them suitable rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The scheme of "Raen Baseras or community Night Shelter Scheme" was introduced in 1988-89 to provide Night Shelter and Pay and Use toilets facilities to all urban shelterless. The Scheme was further modified in August 1992 to cover all urban centres having concentration of footpath dwellers/homeless and renamed as "Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for footpath Dwellers in Urban Area". In October, 2002 the scheme has been revised and has been renamed as "Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless." The scheme is now limited to construction of composite Night Shelters with community toilets and baths for urban shelterless. This is a demand driven scheme and its implementation is undertaken by the State Government or local municipal bodies or State sponsored agencies and proposals are mooted by them under the scheme. Government provides subsidy of 50% of the cost of construction subject to cost ceiling of Rs. 20,000 per bed.

Upto October 2004, 99 Night Shelter/Pay and use toilets schemes have been sanctioned providing for 17599 beds, 17165 WCs, 2637 baths and 2372 urinals. Government subsidy of Rs. 1580.21 lakh has been released for these schemes apart from loan release of Rs. 1159.05 lakh from HUDCO.

[Translation]

People Living Below Poverty Line

2209. SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the problems of the poor labourers who have migrated from other places of the country to the developed and under developed metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has carried out any study of the people, living below poverty line in these metro cities:

(c) if so, the conclusion drawn by the Government on the basis of the study done, metro-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the problems of the people of specially Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh are likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has not carried out any specific study of the people living below the poverty line in the metro cities who have migrated from the other places of the country. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented in the entire country, including the metro cities, to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor living below poverty line. The scheme is being implemented in the country, including the cities of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Construction of Low Cost Houses

2210. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions about the construction of low cost houses by using the right material;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for some of the materials/Technologies are as under:—

- Cellular Light Weight Concrete
- Hollow/Solid Cement Concrete Blocks using Fly Ash
- Filter Slab for Roofing
- Micro Concrete Roofing Tiles
- Precast Roofing Components such as RCC Plank and Joists

- Ferrocement Elements for Walling and roofing
- Building Panel System using Phosphogypsum (an industrial waste from fertiliser industry Australian technology)

(c) Several initiatives have been taken to promote low cost housing in the country. Some of the major initiatives to popularise and promote low cost housing are given below:—

- In the financial year 2004-05, construction of model demonstration houses using low cost housing techniques has been initiated in 11 States of the country through Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC).
- Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council has already constructed 252 such houses under the scheme at Bangalore using cost-effective material/technologies like solid concrete blocks for walling, filler slab for roofing, RCC doors and window frames, coir composite doors, etc.
- Incorporation of low Cost building materials/technologies into the specifications of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and State housing and building agencies and preparation of standards by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to cover cost effective materials and construction technologies.
- Strengthening arrangements for large scale field applications of cost effective technologies and commercialising production of innovative low cost materials and components through Building Centres at grass-root level and the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council at national and regional level.
- Providing fiscal incentive (excise and custom duty concessions) for production of cost-effective building materials and import of critical machinery and equipments particularly based on industrial wastes like flyash, phospho-gypsum and red-mud, cellular light weight concrete.

- Development and promotion of a number of technologies for low cost housing. A number of machines for production of cost effective prefab building components for low cost housing have been developed. So far more than 1000 of these machines are operating in different parts of the country.
- For promoting use of Fly Ash bricks, tiles and blocks, among the builders and construction agencies, advertisements have also been given in national dailies.

Services of NGOs

2211. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made plans to use Non-Governmental Organisations for extending various services and housing in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations which are registered with the Government for such purposes;

(c) whether there is any rule which says only Delhi based NGOs would get land, patronage and money from the Government for urban based social work; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Government of India (GOI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) signed an agreement in October 2003 to collaborate on the project entitled "National Strategy for Urban Poor". The development objective of the project is to support adoption of a new national strategy for urban poverty reduction at the Centre and the States, based on informed debate, local/international experience and research findings on the causes and potential

responses to urban poverty. The project would support a combination of initiatives like research and network building for dialogue on policies and regulations and a facility to support community associations and NGOs for actual ground level work through two distinct but mutually reinforcing components, viz., National Component and NCR component. At the current juncture, NGOs have been identified for the NCR component only.

(c) and (d) The GOI-UNDP project provides for pilot initiatives involving NGOs under the NCR component of the project. In the selection of NGOs for the NCR component, preference has been given to NGOs which have prior experience in Delhi.

Cancellation of Lease of Prime Properties

2212. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1975-85, the Government had cancelled the lease of several prime properties both commercial and residential in Connaught Place, Khan Market, Bengali Market etc. built on lease hold/nazul land and allotted by the then Chief Commissioner prior to 1947 and directly managed by the Land and Development Officer;

(b) if so, whether the actual occupant of the properties are on rental/hire charges basis and are paying to the erstwhile lessees.

(c) If so, the details thereof stating the estimated outstanding dues and the dues recovered so far;

(d) the action taken for the clandestine and illegal transfer of re-entered properties without payment of any revenue/ground rent; and

(e) the details of the proceedings initiated under the Public Premises Act, 1971 against the lessees whose lease was cancelled and the properties transferred to third party on power of attorney stating the present position of the proceedings and reasons for delay in the settlement of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The information is being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Universalisation of Secondary Education

2213. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken various steps for universalisation of secondary education providing compulsory 10 years schooling to all the children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any meeting with State Governments and NGOs held in this regard;

(d) if so, the suggestions given by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) A Committee on the subject of 'Universalisation of Secondary Education' of the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) is preparing a blue-print on the subject.

(c) to (e) A meeting was held with the Education Secretaries of States/Union Territories on 21.09.2004. The representatives of the State/UT Governments were appraised, at the meeting, of the terms of reference of the said Committee of the CABE.

[Translation]

Minority Cell

2214. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minority Commission has submitted its draft to the Union Government for formulating a new law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Minority Commission has stated in its report that people of minority have been affected at the most in the communal riots occurred in the country till date; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to formulate and implement the new law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) to (d) The National Commission for Minorities have not submitted any Draft Legislation from their side for formulating a new law to contain communal violence in the country. It is not correct that the Commission is of the view that it is the minorities which have mostly suffered in the communal riots that have taken place so far in the country.

A draft bill to enact a comprehensive law to deal with communal violence is under preparation. The bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament during the forthcoming Budget Session after wider consultations.

[English]

Autonomy to Central and Deemed Universities

2215. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has written letters to Central Universities asking for their suggestions regarding autonomy;

(b) if so, the details of the areas in which autonomy has been granted to Central Universities and deemed universities;

(c) whether the suggestions asked for have been received from Central Universities;

(d) if so, the details of suggestions received from each university; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Central Universities/Deemed Universities enjoy autonomy within the framework of their individual Acts and the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations etc. made thereunder/Memorandums of Association subject, however, to the powers vested in the regulatory authorities like the University Grants Commission, the All India Council for Technical Education, the National Council for Teacher Education.

The suggestions received from the Central Universities Broadly aim at providing academic and financial autonomy to them. These would be examined in the light of the report of a Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education on the subject "Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions".

Allocation of Funds to Maharashtra

2216. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released by Power Finance Corporation to Maharashtra State under various projects/programmes/schemes, separately during the last three years; and

(b) the time by which the remaining amount will be released?

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

(a) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has so far sanctioned Rs. 4187.42 crores to various projects/programmes/schemes during last three financial years and current year in Maharashtra and an amount of Rs. 1263.03 crores has been disbursed during this period as per details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) PFC disburses loans based on the progress of project implementation and claims received from the borrowers.

Statement

Borrower	Name of Project	Discipline	Sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5
IRR Dept. Gomah	Ghatghar HEP (2x125 MW) Pump Storage	Hydel Generation	400.00	117.58
MSEB	Buyer Line of Credit to MSEB	Buyer Line of Credit	100.00	87.71
MSEB	Loan for Redemption of Bonds	Loan for Redemption of Bonds	494.60	494.60
MSEB	Installation of Static T.O.D. Meters	Metering	3.00	2.78
MSEB	RM and U of Koyna HEP (600 MW) STG I and II	R and M Hydel	44.10	17.69
MSEB	RM and U of Vaitarna HEP (1x60 MW)	R and M Hydel	5.60	0.00
MSEB	R and M of Koyna Hydro Power Station Stage-I and II (600 MW)	R and M Hydel	10.00	0.00
MSEB	R and M of Koyna HEP STG-III (4x80 MW)	R and M Hydel	13.30	0.00
MSEB	Special Repairs of Unit-III IPT-120 MW Casing of Koradi TPS	R and M Thermal	2.29	2.29

1	2	3	4	5
MSEB	R and M and LE of Uran G.T. Power Station Unit 6 (108 MW)	R and M Thermal	53.30	53.30
MSEB	Aug. of Ash water Recycling System at Nasik TPS	R and M Thermal	1.71	0.91
MSEB	R and M of Chandrapur TPS Unit-3 and 4 (2x210 MW)	R and M Thermal	5.45	5.45
MSEB	ESP Aug./UPGRAD. of Air Pollution Control for 10 Units	R and M Thermal	5.60	3.92
MSEB	R and M of Koradi TPS	R and M Thermal	22.50	8.17
MSEB	R and M of Bhusawal TPS	R and M Thermal	19.40	4.52
MSEB	R and M of Chandrapur TPS	R and M Thermal	50.00	9.10
MSEB	Flue Gas Duct Modification of Chandrapur TPS Unit 5 and 6	R and M Thermal	11.00	11.00
MSEB	R and M of Nasik TPS	R and M Thermal	34.10	33.35
MSEB	R and M of Chandrapur TPS	R and M Thermal	28.50	0.00
MSEB	R and M of Uran GT	R and M Thermal	176.80	0.00
MSEB	R and M Scheme for Augmentation of Water Supply for Parli TPS	R and M Thermal	31.30	0.00
MSEB	R and M for Rehabilitation of Parli TPS Unit 1 and 2 (2x30 MW)	R and M Thermal	10.00	0.00
MSEB	R and M and LE of Koradi TPS U-4 (120 MW)	R and M Thermal	105.80	0.00
MSEB	R and M for Modi of Coal Mills	R and M Thermal	1.90	0.00
MSEB	R and M and LE of Paras TPS U-II	R and M Thermal	44.80	0.00
MSEB	R and M and LE of Bhusawal TPS U-I	R and M Thermal	48.00	0.00
MSEB	R and M of Khaparkheda TPS	R and M Thermal	3.60	1.43
MSEB	R and M of Parli TPS	R and M Thermal	11.20	1.03
MSEB	Instrumentation and Control System at Nasik Unit 4	R and M Thermal	4.20	4.20
MSEB	Heat Rate Optimisation Instruments	R and M Thermal	1.60	1.00
MSEB	STL to MSEB	Short Term Loan	40.00	40.00
MSEB	RLA and LE Study of Paras TPS Unit-II (62.5 MW)	Studies	0.32	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
MSEB	RLA/LES of Bhusawal TPS Unit-I (62.5 MW)	Studies	0.27	0.14
MSEB	RLA/LE Study of Koradi TPS Unit 1 to 4	Studies	1.26	0.38
MSEB	Consultancy for D and I of INT RFM	Studies	0.32	0.00
MSEB	RMU and LE Study of Koyna Dam Foot Power House (2x18 MW)	Studies	0.25	0.25
MSEB	Consultancy for D and I of INT RFM	Studies	0.32	0.00
MSEB	Grant for Consultancy Services to Assist MSEB	Studies	0.50	0.19
MSEB	RLA and LE Study of Nasik TPS Unit I and II	Studies	0.67	0.23
MSEB	Consultancy Services for Dev. of Integrated MIS	Studies	0.08	0.05
MSEB	Grant for Pre. of Reform Bill	Studies	0.24	0.21
MSEB	RM and U and LE Study of Vaitarna HEP (60 MW)	Studies	0.14	0.14
MSEB	R and M and LE Studies of Parli, Bhusawal, Nasik, Koradi TPS	Studies	1.41	0.00
MSEB	RLA and LE Study of Parli TPS Unit 1 and 2 (2x30 MW)	Studies	0.47	0.00
MSEB	Parli TPS Extension (1x250 MW)	Thermal Generation	886.00	118.59
MSEB	Paras TPS Extn. (1x250 MW)	Thermal Generation	820.00	46.91
MSEB	220/100/22 KV S/S at Taloja-II and Asso. Lines	Transmission	29.10	16.39
MSEB	220/132 KV S/S at Manakpur and Asso. Works	Transmission	13.00	2.85
MSEB	132 KV S/S at Swami Vivekanand Ind. Estate and Asso. Work	Transmission	5.70	0.00
MSEB	220/132 KV S/S at Sangavi and 132/33 KV S/S at Deolai	Transmission	33.05	8.34
MSEB	110 KV S/S at Chambukhadi and Asso. Works	Transmission	9.20	0.44
MSEB	132/33 KV S/S at Khapri and Asso. Works	Transmission	3.90	1.71
MSEB	400/220/33 KV Transfer at 400 KV Khargar S/S	Transmission	5.80	5.80

1	2	3	4	5
MSEB	132 kV S/S at Bibvewadi and Asso. Works	Transmission	4.10	0.00
MSEB	132 kV S/S at Rahtane (Pimpri) and Asso. Works.	Transmission	7.20	1.25
MSEB	R and M of EHV S/S Scheme-III	Transmission	41.00	4.42
MSEB	Replacement of EHV S/Ss in Amravati Zone	Transmission	11.00	1.90
MSEB	220 KV S/S at Hinganghat and Asso. Work	Transmission	11.40	2.35
MSEB	R and M of 220 KV S/S at Koradi	Transmission	1.85	0.96
MSEB	220 KV S/S at Mulund	Transmission	2.20	0.66
MSEB	400 KV S/C Dabhol-Nagthine Line	Transmission	20.00	0.00
MSEB	R and M of 400 KV S/S at Chandrapur	Transmission	7.25	0.00
MSEB	Evacuation of Power from Paras TPS	Transmission	9.00	0.00
MSEB	Renovation of 100 KV Ganeshkhind-Khopli Line	Transmission	11.30	2.77
MSEB	Modular Emergency Restoration System for EHV Trans Lines	Transmission	10.30	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Equip at EHV SS	Transmission	9.50	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Equip at EHV SS	Transmission	8.80	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Old Equip at EHV	Transmission	10.40	0.00
MSEB	R and M of EHV S/S and Lines in Karad Circle	Transmission	20.60	0.00
MSEB	220 KV S/S at URSE, Disct. Pune and Associated Transmission	Transmission	10.00	0.00
MSEB	R and U of 100 KV Ganeshkhind S/S in Maharashtra	Transmission	8.65	0.00
MSEB	R and M of EHV S/S and Lines in Beed	Transmission	3.20	0.00
MSEB	R and M of 220 KV S/S at Chindwad, Distt. Pune	Transmission	31.50	0.00
MSEB	S/S Monitoring System and Equip. for Time Synch. with GPS	Urban Distribution	20.30	0.00
MSEB	Nasik City	Urban Distribution	5.00	0.12
MSEB	Pune Circle	Urban Distribution	50.25	0.00
MSEB	Bhivandi Circle	Urban Distribution	22.75	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
MSEB	Sangli Circle	Urban Distribution	2.22	0.00
MSEB	Pimpri Circle	Urban Distribution	14.14	0.00
MSEB	Nanded Circle	Urban Distribution	1.99	0.00
MSEB	Malegaon Circle	Urban Distribution	13.75	0.00
MSEB	Kolhapur Circle	Urban Distribution	16.69	0.00
MSEB	Amrawati Circle	Urban Distribution	3.83	0.00
MSEB	Improvement of Distribution System in Thane-Belapur Area	Urban Distribution	17.00	2.55
MSEB	Improvement of Distribution System Aurangabad City	Urban Distribution	5.80	2.32
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Parbhani Distt.	Urban Distribution	4.00	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Nanded Distt.	Urban Distribution	4.25	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Jalgaon Distt.	Urban Distribution	5.15	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Amravati Distt.	Urban Distribution	1.50	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Pune Circle.	Urban Distribution	1.50	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Akola Circle.	Urban Distribution	2.50	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Beed Circle.	Urban Distribution	5.10	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Yavatma Circle.	Urban Distribution	2.90	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears at various S/Ss in Ahmednagar Circle.	Urban Distribution	3.70	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears	Urban Distribution	2.60	0.00
MSEB	Replacement of Switchgears	Urban Distribution	4.60	0.00
MSEB	WCL to MSEB	Working Capital	141.00	141.00
Total			4187.42	1263.03

Shamianas on Public Roads

2217. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to lack of vigilance by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi/Delhi Development Authority all over South Delhi residents are putting up Shamianas on public Roads blocking traffic, parking and even use by pedestrians without making any payments of seeking permission from the concerned authorities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Cells in MCD/DDA/Traffic Police where one can complain on the Phone without disclosing ones identity as this exposes decent citizens to danger from the anti-social elements;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to advise the police who are regularly patrolling the colonies in the South everyday to bring these matters

to the notice of their respective seniors and bring about some semblance of authority discipline and income to the MCD/DDA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has reported that a Complaint Cell and Traffic Help line with Telephone No. 23378888 where such complaints can be lodged already exists. Legal action is taken by police authorities against persons found blocking the traffic. During the year 2003 action was taken under the Indian Penal Code in one case and under Delhi Police Act in three cases. During the year 2004 action was taken under Delhi Police Act in 4 cases. For improper parking on the roads also prosecutions were made by Delhi Police as per statement.

Statement*Details of Prosecution Made against the Vehicles for Improper Parking in South Delhi Area*

Sl. No.	Year	Challan Issued	Towed Away by Crane	Notice Pasted
1.	2003	82735	53778	24780
2.	2004 (upto 30.11.2004)	77344	48838	34264

Employment to Dependants of Deceased Employees in Chandigarh

2218. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration follows the services conditions applicable to the employees of Punjab for the employees of UT as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Punjab has waived the earlier limit of five per cent of new jobs for the

dependants of the employees dying in harness and has now decided to offer such employment to at least one dependant of the deceased employees;

(d) if so, the reasons for not adopting the same by the Chandigarh Administration; and

(e) the number of jobs given on compassionate grounds during each of the last three years, category-wise and the number of such applications pending with the Chandigarh Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Conditions of Service of Union Territory of Chandigarh Employees Rules, 1992, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, vide Notification bearing No. 14012/2/88-CHD dated 13.1.1992, the Conditions of Service of persons appointed to the Central Civil Services and posts in Groups A, B, C and D under the administrative control of the Administrator of Union Territory of Chandigarh, shall subject to any other provision made by the President in this behalf, be the same as the conditions of service of persons appointed to corresponding posts in Punjab Civil Services and shall be governed by the same rules and orders as are for the time being applicable to the latter category of persons.

(c) The Government of Punjab vide their letter No. 11/94/2002 dated 12.1.2004 have waived the earlier limit of 5% on compassionate appointment. The information whether Government of Punjab has decided to offer such employment to at least one dependent member is being obtained.

(d) In the matter of compassionate appointments, the Chandigarh Administration follows the instructions of the Government of India issued by DOP and T vide their O.M. No. 14014/6/94-Estt(D) dated 9.10.1998.

(e) During the preceding 3 year the Chandigarh Administration have made the following appointments to Group 'C' and 'D' posts on compassionate grounds:—

Year	Group "C"	Group "D"
2002	21	30
2003	17	05
2004	09	05

At present 328 applications are pending.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Rural Areas

2219. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by the Government to make rural areas self-reliant in the matter of energy through the non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the amount allocated to each State for the purpose during the last three years still date and the details of the work done during the previous year;

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for identification and development of renewable energy;

(d) the percentage of population of the country depends on renewable energy, State-wise;

(e) whether any assistance is being sought by the Government from voluntary organization for the development and harnessing the renewable energy in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Ministry is implementing various programmes/schemes aimed to provide cooking, lighting and motive power needs through renewable energy means in rural areas. A remote Village Electrification programme with the aim of electrifying over 25000 remote unelectrified census villages and hamlets through non-conventional energy means is being implemented for which central financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is being provided. In addition, a District Advisory Committee on Renewable Energy is being constituted in every district by respected State to oversee the implementation of renewable energy programmes in the district apart from creating awareness regarding the benefits of using renewable energy.

(b) Details of state-wise central financial assistance provided under various non-conventional energy programmes during 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 31.10.2004), are given in the enclosed statement. During 2003-04, around 1.49 lakh biogas plants, 20,000 solar cookers, 12490 solar photovoltaic lighting systems, 841 solar pumps, 80 water pumping windmills and 123 kW small aero-generators have been deployed apart from 613 remote unelectrified villages have been electrified through non-conventional energy means.

(c) Various programmes/schemes for harnessing the grid interactive renewable power potential are in operation. The potential from these sources is estimated at around 80,000 MW against which over 5000 MW of grid interactive renewable power generation capacity has been installed in the country as on 30.9.2004. The broad aim at the national level is to deploy around 3075 MW of grid interactive renewable power systems during the 10th Plan period. In the first half of the 10th Plan period, around 1670 MW of renewable power systems have already been installed.

(d) Over 5 lakh households are using solar photovoltaic systems as a predominant source for lighting and around 8.50 lakh households are using biogas as a predominant source for meeting cooking needs in the country. In addition, electricity from over 5000 MW of installed grid interactive renewable power is being fed into respective state grids for usual applications.

(e) and (f) Various non-conventional energy programmes are being implemented in the states through state government departments/state nodal agencies. The states can involve local voluntary organizations and NGOs for the implementation of various non-conventional energy programmes/schemes depending upon the nature and need of the project.

Statement

State-wise, central financial assistance provided under various non-conventional energy programmes during 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 31.10.2004)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.11
3.	Assam	4.86
4.	Bihar	0.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.92
6.	Goa	0.78
7.	Gujarat	17.50
8.	Haryana	16.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.89
11.	Jharkhand	13.38
12.	Karnataka	47.78
13.	Kerala	14.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12.10
15.	Maharashtra	25.69
16.	Manipur	12.38
17.	Meghalaya	10.33
18.	Mizoram	8.80
19.	Nagaland	7.09
20.	Orissa	16.46
21.	Punjab	43.48
22.	Rajasthan	24.86
23.	Sikkim	21.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	19.66

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	29.18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	62.09
27.	Uttaranchal	23.07
28.	West Bengal	70.52
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	8.93
30.	Chandigarh	0.52
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Delhi	5.20
34.	Lakshadweep	15.09
35.	Pondicherry	0.85
Total		697.43

**Proceedings Dropped by Courts of
Revenue Assistant**

2220. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases wherein proceedings under section 81 of the DLR Act, 1954 were dropped by the Court of Revenue Assistant, Najafgarh during the year 2004;

(b) the reasons for not filing appeals in all such cases wherein proceedings under section 81 of the DLR Act, 1954 were dropped by the Court of Najafgarh by the Gram Sabha; and

(c) the details of appeals lying pending in the court of collectors (South/West and South) and since when?

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 Sabha.

[Translation]

Enrollment in Under Graduate Courses

2221. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual number of candidates getting enrolled against under graduate courses at present;

(b) the percentage of such students to the total population of the country;

(c) whether the Government has set any target to increase this number; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) An average of about 78.50 lakhs students were enrolled annually through formal system of education for undergraduate courses in universities/colleges during the last four years, apart from enrollment in distance education. This is about 6-7% of the population in the relevant age group of 17-23 years.

(c) and (d) The aim of the Government is to increase the enrollment against under-graduate courses to 10% by the end of Xth Plan period (2002-2007). This includes both formal and distance education.

[English]

Drinking Water to Cities of Coastal-Areas

2222. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has chalked out a scheme to provide drinking water to the cities of the coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an equity support of Rs. 220 crore has been sought for an ambitious 1,750 crore desalination plant project of the Government of Tamil Nadu to end drinking water scarcity;

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

(e) the reasons for delay in releasing central equity support;

(f) the details of the desalination plants proposed to be set up along the Corromandal cost, indicating the cities identified for this purpose and the funds earmarked for each plant;

(g) whether any public or private sector unit has been formed to set up desalination plants; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. "Water Supply" being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the state governments to design, set up and operate water supply projects. However, guidelines for a new Scheme for setting up of Desalination Plants for Drinking Water Supply in Urban Areas of Coromandal Coast will be finalized in consultation with Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This Ministry has informed Govt. of Tamil Nadu in August 2004 that Govt. of India will favourably consider participation in the project and also extend suitable assistance, if required, for preparation of Detailed Project Report through reputed consultancy organization.

(e) The detailed project report for the project has not so far been received by this Ministry.

(f) The details of towns identified by the States/ U.Ts. for installation of desalination plants proposed to be set up along the coromandal coast are as under:—

Tamil Nadu

1. Ramanathapuram
2. Keelakarai

Andhra Pradesh

3. Bheemunipatnam
4. Kakinada
5. Narsapur
6. Machilipatnam
7. Bapata
8. Chirala

Orissa

9. Puri
10. Konark
11. Gopalpur

Pondicherry

12. Muthialpet : No funds have been earmarked for these towns.

(g) and (h) No, public/private sector participation has been formed as yet to set up desalination plants along the towns lying in the Coromandal coastal areas except Chennai. The Govt. of Tamil Nadu had informed that it had incorporated Chennai Desalination Company as a wholly owned Govt. company under the Indian Companies Act for implementation of the Desalination project for Chennai city.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

2223. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether small scale units have major role in bringing down the prices of essential medicines in the country;

(b) whether due to changes in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, these small pharmaceutical units are suffering;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure survival of small scale drug units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 has not been amended in the recent past. It was last amended in 1995. However, Schedule M to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 relating to Good Manufacturing Practices and requirements of premises, plant and equipment for pharmaceutical products was amended vide GSR 894(E) dated 11.12.2001 for maintenance of quality control in production of drugs. The difficulties expressed by the manufacturers especially those belonging to small scale sector in respect of some provisions relating to additional space etc., was further examined and a Gazette notification GSR 738(E) containing Draft Rules providing appropriate relaxation has been published on 8.11.04.

Financial assistance is available for technology upgradation to small scale drug and pharmaceutical units under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Small scale industry units are exempted from implementing prices for some of the formulations for which Government fixes prices under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, as per Gazette Notification S.O. No. 134(E) dated 2nd March 1995.

ISI Activities

2224. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several organizations supported by ISI are involved in spreading violent activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of citizens suspected to be involved in such activities, State-wise;

(c) the number of foreigners involved therein and the route they often use for infiltration in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb their activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Available reports indicate that Pak ISI is providing support to some of the terrorist organizations like Lashkar-E-Toiba (LET), Jaish-E-Mohammad (JEM), Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HM), United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), etc., operating in some parts of the country, in the form of arms training, arms/ammunition, financial assistance etc. Persons suspected to be involved in such activities are probed and prosecuted against as per law.

(c) The number of foreign terrorists keeps changing. The infiltration of foreign terrorists into the country is mostly through some of the border states.

(d) In order to curb Pak ISI supported terrorist activities, the Government has perused a 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.

Misuse of Agricultural Land in Delhi

2225. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3912, dated August 24, 2004 and state the details of the action taken against the farm houses that have been found misusing agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that it initiates proceedings under Section 81 of Delhi Land Reform Act, 1954 against the Farm Houses who are found to be partially misusing agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes in contravention of norms. The Delhi Police has reported that it has been taking regular action against owners of farm house for violation of norms.

APDRP

2226. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has provided any assistance under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) to Gujarat State Electricity Board (GSEB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any progress report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any delay in implementation of the programme in the State; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has approved projects for strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution system amounting to Rs. 761.86 crores under the investment component of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) to Gujarat State Electricity Board (GSEB), out of which APDRP component is Rs. 380.93 crores. The Government of India has released Rs. 269.25 crores to GSEB so far. In addition, an amount of Rs. 236.38 crores has also been released as grant under incentive component

of APDRP, for the cash loss reduction achieved by GSEB during the year 2001-02.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Gujarat State Electricity Board has informed that they have utilized Rs. 189.75 crores from APDRP component and balance Rs. 129.35 crores against counter-part fund received from Rural Electrification Corporation of a total expenditure of Rs. 319.10 crores.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Abuse of Pharma Products

2227. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narcotic Control Bureau has sought the help of Pharma firms to check abuse of pharma products and medicines that has acquired alarming level in the country;

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

(c) the name of such companies and their response thereto;

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the pharma companies for their non-cooperation; and

(e) the steps being taken to check smuggling of these products to the neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB) had consulted certain pharmaceutical companies and associations for evolving steps to prevent abuse of certain psychotropic pharmaceuticals such as viz., Proxyvon, Phensydyl/Corex, Buprenorphine, Diazepam, Nitrazepam, lorazepam, Tidigesic, Dentreprophoxyphene.

(c) to (e) The names of companies and associations consulted by NCB are as under:—

(i) Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India.

(ii) Indian Drug Manufacturers Association.

[Translation]

(iii) M/s. Rusan Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) M/s. Neon Laboratories Ltd.

(v) M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd.

(vi) M/s. Nicholas Piramal Ltd.

Most of the companies have been quite responsive and cooperative in the matter. The steps taken by the Government to check smuggling of these products inter alia are as follows:—

- (i) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, land borders, airports, foreign post offices etc.;
- (ii) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes;
- (iii) Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction;
- (iv) Strengthening of international liaison to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence;
- (v) Building of an electronic data base of offenders;
- (vi) Passenger profiling for identification of members of trafficking groups; and
- (vii) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.

Consumption of Fertilizers

2228. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage in the consumption of fertilizers in Bihar during the last three years;

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

(c) whether an amount of Rs. 800 crores of the fertilizer companies are outstanding with the Government of Bihar;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether a number fertilizer companies have stopped the transaction of the sales of fertilizers in the State of Bihar; and

(f) if so, the action being taken by the Government to provide easily fertilizers at reasonable rates to the farmers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The consumption of Fertilizers in Bihar during 2002-03 was a little higher than in 2001-02. The consumption in 2003-04 was marginally lower than the previous year.

(b) Fertilizer-wise details of consumption in the State of Bihar during the years 2001-02 to 2003-04 are as under:—

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Fertilizer	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4
Urea	1201.04	1256.10	1309.29
Ammonium Sulphate	13.30	13.50	10.38
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	0.00	4.00	11.38

1	2	3	4
Di Ammonium Phosphate	189.50	186.60	60.46
Single Super Phosphate	57.50	74.60	25.21
20:20:0	19.00	4.90	0.98
12:32:16	35.60	41.50	37.68
15:15:15	1.40	0.90	1.94
Muriate of Potash	72.60	33.30	31.86
Grand Total	1590.3	1615.4	1489.18

(c) Settlement of an estimated amount of Rs. 59.54 crore in the form of balance payment of concession on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic (P and K) fertilizers to the manufacturers/importers of fertilizers is awaiting sales certification from Bihar Government. However, actual amount payable would depend upon the extent of sales certification. In addition, in respect P and K fertilizers sold during October 2002 to August 2003, full payment of concession is to be made only after receipt of sales certification from the State.

(d) The State Government had discontinued issuance of certification of sales of P and K fertilizers beginning sales made in October/November 1998. This was a fall out of institution of an enquiry by the State Vigilance Department subsequent to observations of C and AG that the then Director (Agriculture), Bihar had issued sales certification for the years 1994-95 to 1997-98 without following the State's instruction in this regard. Subsequently, in February 2002 the State requested for investigation into the matter by Central Bureau of Investigation. As the State failed to resume the process of sales certification despite repeated requests, the Department of Fertilizers discontinued the facility of 'On account' payment of concession on P and K fertilizers sold in Bihar during October 2002 to August 2003.

(e) As far as urea is considered, as the movement is being made under EC Allocations, there are no

stoppages in supplies. However, other decontrolled fertilizers, especially Single Super Phosphate and Di Ammonium Phosphate supplies have been affected as some companies stopped supplies to Bihar due to non-certification of sales by the State.

(f) After taking up the matter with the Government of Bihar, the sales certification beginning sales made in October 1998 has since been resumed. The Department has also restored facility of 'On account' payment of concession beginning sales made in September 2003 onwards. Also, as a long-term policy measure, the Government proposes to make procedural changes in sales certification by the State/UTs under the Concession Scheme.

[English]

Terrorist Attacks on US Establishments

2229. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security agencies have received reports of terrorist attacks on US establishment by Al-Qaida in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) to (c) Such inputs have been received. Whenever

such reports are received, the State Governments are sensitized to remain alert and also to review and strengthen the security arrangements around US interests in their jurisdiction.

Post-Matric and Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

2230. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of scholarships provided to the students of Scheduled Tribes receiving the post matric and pre-matric scholarships in Maharashtra during each of the last three years till date;

(b) the number of students of the Scheduled Tribes benefited from the scholarships during the said period;

(c) the date on which the rates of scholarships for these categories were fixed;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the scholarship amount in view of the increasing price-rise and expenses; 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) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students. The Ministry has released the following grants-in-aid to the State Govt. of Maharashtra during each of the last three years till date:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (till date)
368.61	165.02	391.92	1042.86

(b) The year-wise number of ST students benefited is given below:—

2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
54286	55403	55449	67609 (Anticipated)

(c) to (e) The rates of Post Matric Scholarships have recently been revised vide order of this Ministry dated 19th February, 2004, and the revised rates are effective from 1.4.2003.

Urban Self Employment Programme

2231. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI AJIT JOGI:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) the year of the inception of the Urban Self-Employment Programme.

(b) the allocation of funds made and disbursed to various States under the different components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the Status of employment generation under the different components of scheme during the said period and the number of persons benefited alongwith the total percentage of women, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to enhance the allocation under the programme to the under-developed and backward States; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in that regard for Orissa during 2004-2005 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is implementing w.e.f. 1.12.1997, on All India Basis, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for alleviation of urban poverty. Under SJSRY, Urban Self Employment

Programme (USEP) is one of the major components.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details are given in enclosed Statement-II and III.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise Central Allocation and Release for the year 2001-02 under different component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)		Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)		Community Structure		Total	
		Alloca- cation	Relea- ses	Alloca- cation	Relea- ses	Alloca- cation	Relea- ses	Alloca- cation	Relea- ses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	307.13	250.30	165.87	81.21	50.00	0.00	523.00	331.51
2.	Arunachal Pardesh	0.00	0.00	25.40	0.00	5.00	0.00	30.40	0.00
3.	Assam	97.99	0.00	181.05	0.00	33.00	0.00	312.04	0.00
4.	Bihar	18.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	38.26	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.22	29.68	49.50	37.26	10.00	61.50	97.72	128.44
6.	Goa	2.42	0.00	4.18	0.00	5.00	0.00	11.60	0.00
7.	Gujarat	147.93	119.75	123.06	46.92	25.00	0.00	295.99	166.67
8.	Haryana	25.13	18.93	16.63	7.97	5.00	23.50	46.76	50.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.31	3.48	14.03	0.50	10.05	20.00	30.39	23.98
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.67	12.81	9.77	0.00	5.00	0.00	32.44	12.81
11.	Jharkhand	18.26	13.29	23.65	34.27	15.00	19.08	56.91	66.64
12.	Karnataka	178.06	144.49	200.68	166.27	45.00	84.40	423.74	395.16
13.	Kerala	244.43	198.83	13.59	0.00	29.20	67.40	287.22	266.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	196.21	159.24	187.59	77.28	30.00	67.50	413.80	304.02
15.	Maharashtra	192.40	0.00	229.99	0.00	50.00	0.00	472.39	0.00
16.	Manipur	35.70	0.00	23.38	0.00	7.00	0.00	66.08	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Meghalaya	22.03	0.00	14.43	0.00	5.00	0.00	41.46	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8.91	5.62	39.57	39.90	12.50	25.00	60.98	70.52
19.	Nagaland	15.20	10.78	9.95	0.22	5.00	26.00	30.15	37.00
20.	Orissa	3.51	0.00	300.00	300.00	15.00	0.00	318.51	300.00
21.	Punjab	8.10	0.00	32.42	0.00	5.00	0.00	45.52	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	41.83	32.64	154.75	0.00	25.00	0.00	221.58	32.64
23.	Sikkim	5.50	2.82	4.00	4.04	4.51	22.00	14.01	28.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	138.23	111.64	179.08	87.68	60.00	86.00	377.31	285.32
25.	Tripura	22.04	16.39	30.57	30.98	18.81	37.62	71.42	84.99
26.	Uttaranchal	9.32	5.95	12.05	11.93	5.00	10.00	26.37	27.88
27.	Uttar Pradesh	599.78	490.54	260.70	242.53	60.00	0.00	920.48	733.07
28.	West Bengal	197.55	192.82	104.67	101.04	30.93	0.00	333.15	293.86
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	12.61	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	16.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	21.83	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.39	0.00	6.32	0.00	5.00	0.00	12.71	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	3.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	8.46	0.00
33.	Delhi	24.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	35.65	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	3.94	190.72	10.12	0.00	5.00	0.00	19.06	190.72
Total		2656.00	2010.72	2427.00	1270.00	627.00	550.00	5710.00	3830.72

State-wise Central Allocation and Release for the year 2002-03 under different component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)		Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)		Community Structure		Total	
		Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512.00	631.78	161.37	161.37	111.00	111.00	784.37	904.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.82	0.00	7.72	0.00	11.00	0.00	58.54	0.00
3.	Assam	318.18	0.00	95.00	0.00	64.85	0.00	478.03	0.00
4.	Bihar	309.88	0.00	67.14	0.00	50.00	0.00	427.02	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	184.43	236.41	29.98	0.00	22.00	0.00	236.41	236.41
6.	Goa	4.96	0.00	1.56	0.00	11.00	0.00	17.52	0.00
7.	Gujarat	236.24	1594.50	74.45	74.45	56.00	48.12	366.69	1717.07
8.	Haryana	45.33	144.10	14.29	44.29	11.00	50.00	70.62	238.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.44	52.64	0.77	0.00	11.00	11.00	55.21	63.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.68	59.46	1.30	0.00	11.00	3.52	62.98	62.98
11.	Jharkhand	103.29	0.00	63.08	0.00	47.00	0.00	213.37	0.00
12.	Karnataka	374.16	374.16	117.93	206.52	88.00	88.00	580.09	668.68
13.	Kerala	168.79	261.99	53.19	0.00	40.00	0.00	261.98	261.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	498.63	498.63	185.30	185.30	130.00	40.00	813.93	723.93
15.	Maharashtra	865.14	346.06	272.67	272.67	194.00	0.00	1331.81	618.73
16.	Manipur	88.24	0.00	26.48	0.00	19.00	0.00	133.72	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	45.46	0.00	13.64	0.00	11.00	0.00	70.10	0.00
18.	Mizoram	60.16	60.16	18.06	31.99	13.00	13.00	91.22	105.15
19.	Nagaland	37.43	57.78	11.24	0.00	11.00	11.00	59.67	68.78
20.	Orissa	213.61	381.48	67.33	0.00	50.00	0.00	330.94	381.48
21.	Punjab	36.08	67.38	11.37	0.00	11.00	0.00	58.45	67.38
22.	Rajasthan	225.22	402.53	70.98	0.00	53.00	0.00	349.20	402.53
23.	Sikkim	14.48	13.54	0.11	6.66	11.00	11.00	25.59	31.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	420.25	469.75	132.45	231.97	99.00	49.50	651.70	751.22
25.	Tripura	65.51	80.65	19.66	19.66	14.00	14.00	99.17	114.31
26.	Uttaranchal	49.57	16.33	15.61	0.00	11.00	0.00	76.18	16.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	941.80	982.91	296.84	518.31	211.65	170.54	1450.29	1671.76
28.	West Bengal	280.72	182.47	88.48	319.19	66.00	0.00	435.20	501.66
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.35	0.00	43.95	0.00	11.00	0.00	114.30	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	111.27	269.09	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	122.27	269.09
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.42	23.91	5.49	0.00	11.00	0.00	23.91	23.91
32.	Daman and Diu	12.36	0.00	9.16	0.00	11.00	0.00	32.52	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Delhi	107.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.70	0.00	125.15	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	16.65	191.00	38.20	0.00	11.00	0.00	65.85	191.00
Total		6548.00	7398.71	2014.80	2072.38	1511.20	620.68	10074.00	10091.77

State-wise Central Allocation and Release for the year 2003-04 under different component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)		Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)		Community Structure		Total	
		Alloca- tion	Relea- ses	Alloca- tion	Relea- ses	Alloca- tion	Relea- ses	Alloca- tion	Relea- ses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	510.67	1110.67	159.86	159.86	119.66	119.66	790.19	1390.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.82	0.00	7.84	7.84	5.97	0.00	53.63	7.84
3.	Assam	323.73	0.00	103.70	0.00	79.00	0.00	506.43	0.00
4.	Bihar	309.08	309.08	66.51	66.51	49.79	49.79	425.38	425.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	183.95	177.72	29.70	29.70	22.23	22.23	235.88	229.65
6.	Goa	4.95	0.00	1.55	0.00	1.16	0.00	7.66	0.00
7.	Gujarat	235.62	131.22	73.76	73.76	55.21	55.21	364.59	260.19
8.	Haryana	45.21	345.21	14.15	114.15	10.59	110.59	69.95	569.95
9.	Himachal Pardesh	43.44	32.58	0.76	0.00	0.57	0.00	44.77	32.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.68	30.41	1.29	0.00	0.96	0.00	52.93	30.41
11.	Jharkhand	103.03	0.00	62.50	0.00	46.78	0.00	212.31	0.00
12.	Karnataka	373.19	373.19	116.82	116.82	87.45	87.45	577.46	577.46
13.	Kerala	168.35	518.35	52.70	52.70	39.45	39.45	260.50	610.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	497.33	497.33	183.58	183.58	137.41	137.41	818.32	818.32
15.	Maharashtra	862.88	52.43	270.13	270.13	202.20	0.00	1335.21	322.56
16.	Manipur	89.77	0.00	28.76	0.00	21.90	0.00	140.43	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	46.25	0.00	14.81	0.00	11.30	0.00	72.36	0.00
18.	Mizoram	61.21	211.21	19.60	219.60	14.95	91.98	95.76	522.79
19.	Nagaland	38.09	1.90	12.20	0.00	9.29	0.00	59.58	1.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Orissa	213.06	0.00	66.70	0.00	49.93	0.00	329.69	0.00
21.	Punjab	35.99	0.00	11.27	0.00	8.43	0.00	55.69	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	224.63	0.00	70.32	70.32	52.64	52.64	347.59	122.96
23.	Sikkim	14.48	55.14	1.74	41.74	1.33	66.33	17.55	163.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	419.15	419.15	131.21	131.21	98.22	98.22	648.58	648.58
25.	Tripura	66.65	66.65	21.35	21.35	16.26	266.26	104.26	354.26
26.	Uttaranchal	49.44	30.80	15.47	15.47	11.58	0.00	76.49	46.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	939.35	657.54	294.07	594.07	220.13	320.13	1453.55	1571.74
28.	West Bengal	280.00	730.00	87.65	87.65	65.61	65.61	433.26	883.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.35	0.00	43.95	0.00	13.71	0.00	117.01	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	111.27	278.37	0.00	0.00	25.71	0.00	136.98	278.37
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.42	14.63	5.49	0.00	1.72	0.00	14.63	14.63
32.	Daman and Diu	12.36	0.00	9.16	0.00	2.86	0.00	24.38	0.00
33.	Delhi	107.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.70	0.00	125.15	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	16.65	0.00	38.20	191.00	11.00	0.00	65.85	191.00
Total		6544.50	6043.58	2016.80	2447.46	1512.70	1582.96	10074.00	10074.00

State-wise Central Allocation and Release for the year 2004-05 under different component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) (as on 31.10.2004)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)		Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)		Community Structure		Total	
		Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	499.81	274.90	156.31	156.31	117.23	0.00	773.35	431.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.82	0.00	7.69	0.00	5.75	0.00	53.26	0.00
3.	Assam	318.56	143.35	101.72	0.00	76.04	0.00	496.32	143.35
4.	Bihar	302.52	302.52	94.61	94.61	70.96	70.96	468.09	468.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	180.05	63.01	56.30	56.30	42.23	0.00	278.58	119.31
6.	Goa	4.84	0.00	1.52	0.00	1.14	0.00	7.50	0.00
7.	Gujarat	230.61	0.00	72.12	0.00	54.09	0.00	356.82	0.00
8.	Haryana	44.25	44.25	13.84	13.84	10.38	10.38	68.47	68.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.44	2.17	0.75	0.00	0.56	0.00	44.75	2.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.68	20.27	1.26	0.00	0.94	0.94	52.88	21.21
11.	Jharkhand	100.84	0.00	31.53	0.00	23.65	0.00	156.02	0.00
12.	Karnataka	365.25	365.25	114.23	114.23	85.67	85.67	565.15	565.15
13.	Kerala	164.77	49.43	51.53	51.53	38.65	38.65	254.95	139.61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	486.74	0.00	152.24	0.00	114.17	0.00	753.15	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	844.54	211.13	264.12	264.12	198.09	0.00	1306.75	475.25
16.	Manipur	88.34	0.00	28.21	0.00	21.09	0.00	137.64	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	45.51	0.00	14.53	0.00	10.87	0.00	70.91	0.00
18.	Mizoram	60.23	18.07	19.23	0.00	14.38	0.00	93.84	18.07
19.	Nagaland	37.47	13.11	11.97	11.97	8.94	8.94	58.38	34.02
20.	Orissa	208.53	0.00	65.21	0.00	48.91	48.91	322.65	48.91
21.	Punjab	35.22	0.00	11.01	0.00	8.26	0.00	54.49	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	219.86	0.00	68.76	68.76	51.57	51.57	340.19	120.33
23.	Sikkim	14.48	0.00	1.71	0.00	1.28	0.00	17.47	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	410.24	287.17	128.30	128.30	96.22	96.22	634.76	511.69
25.	Tripura	65.59	0.00	20.94	0.00	15.65	0.00	102.18	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	48.36	0.00	15.12	0.00	11.34	0.00	74.82	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	919.41	275.82	287.54	287.54	215.66	215.66	1422.61	779.02
28.	West Bengal	274.04	13.70	85.70	0.00	64.28	64.28	424.02	77.98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.01	0.00	48.75	0.00	15.27	0.00	131.03	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	125.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.64	0.00	154.29	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.38	0.00	6.09	0.00	1.91	0.00	16.38	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	13.96	0.00	10.16	0.00	3.18	0.00	27.30	0.00
33.	Delhi	108.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.24	0.00	132.47	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	16.77	0.00	38.00	0.00	3.76	0.00	58.53	0.00
Total		6444.00	2084.15	1981.00	1247.51	1485.00	692.18	9910.00	4023.84

Statement-II
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
The Status of Employment Generation under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) Component of SJSRY during 2001-2002 and the Number of Persons Benefitted alongwith the total percentage of Women

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of persons assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—		Number of Women assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—		Number of women trained	%age of women assisted with reference to total persons assisted:—	%age of women trained with reference to total number of persons trained		
		USEP (subsidy) sub-component	DWCUA (subsidy) sub-component	USEP (subsidy) sub-component	DWCUA (subsidy) sub-component					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1536	1006	63	461	1006	18	30.01	100	28.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	1443	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	229	79	78	21	79	0	0.00	100	0.00
6.	Goa	134	20	183	35	20	183	26.12	100	100.00
7.	Gujarat	3935	0	23760	1368	0	10304	34.76	0	43.37
8.	Haryana	2356	410	1555	558	410	1555	23.68	100	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	339	33	353	65	33	197	19.17	100	55.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2168	51	6763	0	52	2738	0.00	100	40.48
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00

12. Karnataka	8450	1120	13398	2535	1120	0	30.00	100	0.00
13. Kerala	4117	4625	1069	3814	4625	1046	92.64	100	97.85
14. Madhya Pradesh	12190	2066	3868	2790	2066	2949	22.89	100	76.24
15. Maharashtra	9877	441	16735	3946	441	5844	40.78	100	34.92
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
18. Mizoram	10	0	258	0	0	80	0.00	0	31.01
19. Nagaland	0	714	285	7	714	0	0.00	100	0.00
20. Orissa	2296	7375	2877	581	7375	1042	24.43	100	36.22
21. Punjab	1251	20	1068	432	20	1068	34.53	100	100.00
22. Rajasthan	5197	106	3300	1099	106	3300	21.15	100	100.00
23. Sikkim	72	0	224	15	0	224	20.83	0	100.00
24. Tamil Nadu	933	160	146	0	160	55	0.00	100	37.67
25. Tripura	2238	540	308	968	540	92	43.25	100	29.87
26. Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
27. Uttar Pradesh	24698	700	3976	8032	700	900	32.52	100	22.64
28. West Bengal	0	10	4948	0	10	3273	0.00	100	66.15
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	0	0	6	0	0	31.58	0	0.00
30. Chandigarh	46	0	190	6	0	170	13.04	0	89.47
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	25	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
32. Daman and Diu	23	0	0	16	0	0	69.57	0	0.00
33. Delhi	277	0	65	67	0	65	24.19	0	100.00
34. Pondicherry	252	41	294	158	41	203	62.70	100	69.05
Total	83886	19517	85789	26960	19517	35306	32.14	100	41.15

Statement-II

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The Status of Employment Generation under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) Component of SJSRY during 2002-2003 and the Number of Persons Benefitted alongwith the total percentage of Women

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of persons assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—	Total number of persons trained	Number of Women assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—		Number of women trained	%age of women assisted with reference to total number of persons assisted:—	%age of women trained with reference to total number of persons trained		
				USEP (subsidy) component	DWCUA (subsidy) component					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10734	6262	8611	5095	6262	2583	47.47	100	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	335	39	62	130	39	0	38.81	100	0.00
3.	Assam	84	0	633	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4934	581	2634	1121	581	0	22.72	100	0.00
6.	Goa	25	10	0	25	10	0	100.00	100	0.00
7.	Gujarat	7574	10	6679	3738	10	3433	49.35	100	51.40
8.	Haryana	1310	470	1827	402	470	1317	30.69	100	72.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	71	168	7	71	12	4.67	100	7.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3015	135	3936	167	135	1257	5.54	100	31.94
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4178	1720	2658	1154	1720	0	27.62	100	0.00

13. Kerala	1153	2631	1789	838	2631	966	72.68	100	54.00
14. Madhya Pradesh	14567	2820	6249	1965	2820	2317	13.49	100	37.08
15. Maharashtra	12461	1447	31737	1830	1447	10248	14.69	100	32.29
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
17. Meghalaya	1296	1	406	0	1	0	0.00	100	0.00
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
19. Nagaland	734	738	510	131	738	0	17.85	100	0.00
20. Orissa	2631	197	2602	890	197	1001	33.83	100	38.47
21. Punjab	940	30	1605	224	30	1207	23.83	100	75.20
22. Rajasthan	7321	258	1408	1558	258	1339	21.28	100	95.10
23. Sikkim	109	0	210	77	0	210	70.64	0	100.00
24. Tamil Nadu	10764	4864	1742	1899	4864	1405	17.64	100	80.65
25. Tripura	549	0	485	57	0	156	10.38	0	32.16
26. Uttaranchal	659	170	202	183	170	202	27.77	100	100.00
27. Uttar Pradesh	7815	4037	3993	1151	4037	1059	14.73	100	26.52
28. West Bengal	6972	28	18606	6972	28	14061	100.00	100	75.57
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Chandigarh	53	0	205	12	0	180	22.64	0	87.80
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	0	86	3	0	16	15.00	0	18.60
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
33. Delhi	324	0	325	0	0	243	0.00	0	74.77
34. Pondicherry	405	247	43	326	247	0	80.49	100	0.00
Total	101114	26766	99411	29955	26766	43212	29.62	100	43.47

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Status of Employment Generation under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) Component of SJSRY during 2003-2004 and the Number of Persons Benefited alongwith the total percentage of Women

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of persons assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—	Total number of persons trained	Number of Women assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—		Number of women trained	%age of women assisted with reference to total number of persons trained	%age of women assisted with reference to total number of persons trained		
				USEP (subsidy) component	DWCUA (subsidy) component					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9181	24538	5635	879	24538	1685	9.57	100	29.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	0	149	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	2872	195	548	1378	195	273	47.98	100	49.82
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	36	0	0	36	1881	0.00	100	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1981	33	4547	209	33	4547	10.55	100	100.00
8.	Haryana	2486	479	3231	749	479	2563	30.13	100	79.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135	40	625	108	40	419	80.00	100	67.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	681	0	838	422	0	838	61.97	0	100.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	6480	1906	19200	2044	1906	0	31.54	100	0.00

13. Kerala	432	1766	5112	432	1766	4599	100.00	100	89.96
14. Madhya Pradesh	3767	1032	8575	2278	1032	8329	60.47	100	97.13
15. Maharashtra	12280	1325	39357	3661	1325	16244	29.81	100	41.27
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
17. Meghalaya	0	0	939	1274	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
19. Nagaland	113	1019	100	113	1019	0	100.00	100	0.00
20. Orissa	6982	1243	3439	2855	1243	1800	40.89	100	52.34
21. Punjab	714	10	1302	214	10	1302	29.97	100	100.00
22. Rajasthan	3709	299	1696	904	299	1516	24.37	100	89.39
23. Sikkim	47	0	0	29	0	0	61.70	0	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu	3145	775	3033	2357	775	1624	74.94	100	53.54
25. Tripura	347	0	765	137	0	263	39.48	0	34.38
26. Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
27. Uttar Pradesh	5586	1282	14452	1219	1282	3234	21.82	100	22.38
28. West Bengal	2588	172	5880	0	172	7494	0.00	100	127.45
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Chandigarh	23	22	242	6	22	215	26.09	100	88.84
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.00	0	0.00
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
33. Delhi	72	0	155	60	0	190	83.33	0	122.58
34. Pondicherry	625	445	1774	473	445	686	75.68	100	38.67
Total	64266	36617	121594	21801	36617	59722	33.91	100	49.12

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Status of Employment Generation under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) Component of SJSRY during 2004-2005 and the Number of Persons Benefitted alongwith the total percentage of Women

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of persons assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—	Total number of persons trained	Number of Women assisted to set up self employment ventures under:—			Number of women trained	%age of women assisted with reference to total number of persons assisted:—	%age of women trained with reference to total number of persons trained	
				USEP (subsidy) component	DWCUA (subsidy) sub-component	DWCUA (subsidy) sub-component				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14304	4800	2609	4291	4800	789	30.00	100	30.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	852	0	3812	256	0	0	30.05	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1016	0	1976	242	0	1348	23.82	0	68.22
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1613	0	1648	709	0	0	43.96	0	0.00
8.	Haryana	864	128	1439	154	128	1074	17.82	100	74.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100	40	442	40	40	250	40.00	100	56.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	474	0	941	123	0	183	25.95	0	19.45
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0	781	0	0	781	0	0.00	100	0.00

13. Kerala	24	122	265	20	122	240	₹3.33	100	90.57
14. Madhya Pradesh	0	121	2700	0	121	1931	0.00	100	71.52
15. Maharashtra	3725	1527	15506	946	1527	2080	25.40	100	13.41
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
20. Orissa	0	0	1399	0	0	965	0.00	0	68.98
21. Punjab	319	0	1378	89	0	1298	27.90	0	94.19
22. Rajasthan	3148	78	0	764	78	0	24.27	100	0.00
23. Sikkim	68	0	201	34	0	50	50.00	0	24.88
24. Tamil Nadu	223	212	1688	51	212	965	22.87	100	57.17
25. Tripura	34	200	3450	7	200	1165	20.59	100	33.77
26. Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
27. Uttar Pradesh	1066	529	11207	201	529	2732	18.86	100	24.38
28. West Bengal	0	95	3524	116	95	2425	0.00	100	68.61
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Chandigarh	16	0	143	5	0	142	31.25	0	99.30
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	98	6	0	61	60.00	0	62.24
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
33. Delhi	58	0	0	36	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
34. Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	27954	8633	54426	8090	8633	17698	28.94	100	32.52

Statement-III*Physical Achievement under UWEP Component of SJSRY during the year 2001-02 to 2004-2005*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.17	1.70	1.94	0.00	6.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.71	3.07	0.00	3.97
3.	Assam	0.43	0.65	1.23	0.00	2.31
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	4.45	0.00	4.45
6.	Goa	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
7.	Gujarat	3.71	1.06	7.94	0.00	12.71
8.	Haryana	0.46	0.10	0.36	0.00	0.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.13
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	20.45	4.67	7.56	1.76	34.44
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.68	1.81	0.74	0.00	5.23
15.	Maharashtra	7.17	5.93	3.19	0.00	16.29
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.49
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.00	1.63
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.45
20.	Orissa	0.19	3.37	0.92	0.00	4.48
21.	Punjab	0.82	0.03	0.34	0.00	1.19
22.	Rajasthan	2.56	3.82	0.80	0.00	7.18
23.	Sikkim	0.44	0.30	0.55	0.00	1.29
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.96	1.19	2.24	0.00	7.39
25.	Tripura	0.97	0.14	0.42	0.00	1.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttaranchal	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5.34	3.12	3.63	0.00	12.09
28.	West Bengal	2.85	0.91	2.42	0.00	6.18
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.47	0.29	1.58	0.00	0.22
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.22
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.02	0.39	0.00	0.41
Total		57.49	31.26	45.30	1.76	135.81

[*Translation*]

Scheduled Tribe Status

2232. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request for awarding status of Scheduled Tribe to the 'Bavaria' community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court decided to award the status of Scheduled Tribe to the 'Bavaria' community in year 1982;

(d) if so, the reasons of delay in awarding the status of Scheduled Tribe to 'Bavaria' community despite recommendation of many Commissions/Committees in this regard; and

(e) the fresh steps taken by the Government for social and educational development of 'Bavaria' community by awarding 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, as per the direction of Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court, the Government of Punjab has submitted a proposal for inclusion of six communities including 'Bauria' in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Punjab. However, there is no community like 'Bavaria' mentioned in the proposal.

(d) and (e) the proposal has been processed as per the approved modalities.

Reconstitution of Council of Technical Education

2233. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to reconstitute the Council of Technical Education;

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

(c) the kind of technical education that will be made possible on account of restructuring of the Council of Technical Education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) As per Section 4 (1) of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987, the term of office of a member other than an *ex-officio* member is for a period of 3 years. On the expiry of the term of non-official members of AICTE on 02.11.2004, action has already been initiated to nominate such members to the Council.

Technical Education under the AICTE Act, 1987 includes programmes of education, research and training in engineering, technology, architecture, town-planning, management, hotel management, pharmacy and applied arts and crafts and such other programmes or areas as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Council, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare.

[English]

Training of CISF Abroad

2234. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for sending Industrial Security Force Personnel to Israel, UK and US etc. to acquire the skill of countering weapons of mass destruction including chemical, nuclear and biological warfare;

(b) if so, broad features thereof;

(c) whether any allocation has been made for the purpose to meet the expenditure on the trainees; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) 34 Officers of Central Para Military Forces, Fire Services and State Police including 12 officers from Central Industrial Security Force were deputed to USA for training in Weapons of Mass Destruction First

Responder Operations Course from 20th May to 14th June, 2002. Another batch of 22 officers including 7 officers from Central Industrial Security Force was deputed for Medical Emergency in Mass Casualties Course in USA from 21st October to 22nd November, 2002. The expenditure on the participation of these officers was borne by the US Department of State. There is no proposal at present to depute Central Industrial Security Force personnel to Israel, UK, USA etc. for training in countering weapons of mass destruction.

Central Assistance under VAMBAY

2235. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the various States, especially from Karnataka for Central assistance under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana during the current year;

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

(c) the present position of these proposals;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has also received proposals regarding sanction of additional houses;

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

(f) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) State-wise details of Central subsidy released during the financial year 2004-2005 are given in enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of the additional proposals received for consideration of the Government in the current year (2004-2005) are given in enclosed Statement-II. These proposals are being processed.

Statement-I**Statewise Details of Central Subsidy Released under VAMBAY during 2004-05**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tentative Central Subsidy Allocation for 2004-05	Total Central Subsidy released during 2004-2005 (as on 30.11.04)	No. of DUs covered	No. of TSs covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2731.00	3360.90	15582	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00			
3.	Assam	264.00			
4.	Bihar	1207.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	343.00			
6.	Goa	52.00			
7.	Gujarat	1561.00			
8.	Haryana	457.00			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73.00			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	353.00			
11.	Jharkhand	402.00	718.800	3504	90
12.	Karnataka	806.00			
13.	Kerala	747.00			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	926.00			
15.	Maharashtra	4873.00	3232.608	10026010	
16.	Manipur	51.00			
17.	Meghalaya	53.00			
18.	Mizoram	52.00			
19.	Nagaland	28.00			
20.	Orissa	509.00	4.400	22	
21.	Punjab	859.00			
22.	Rajasthan	1482.00	600.000	2500	

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	6.00			
24.	Tamil Nadu	1978.00	1291.000	5164	
25.	Tripura	41.00			
26.	Uttaranchal	175.00			
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3324.00			
28.	West Bengal	2986.00			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.00			
30.	Chandigarh	97.00			
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00			
32.	Daman and Diu	6.00			
33.	Delhi	1478.00			
34.	Pondicherry	97.00			
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00			
Total		28058.00	9207.708	36796	6100

Statement-II

State-wise Details of Further Project Proposals received under VAMBAY during the year 2004-05

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Agency	Name of the Project/Cost	Central subsidy requested
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh/APSHC	Housing Scheme in Vishakhapatnam/ Rs. 2500.00 lakh	Rs. 1250.00 lakh
2.	Gujarat/Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Construction of Pay and Use Toilets in Ahmedabad, Gujarat under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Scheme No. 18062)/ Rs. 702.40 lakh	Rs. 351.20 lakh
3.	Jammu and Kashmir/Srinagar Development Authority	VAMBAY Scheme in the State of J and K for the construction of 1032 dwelling units at Bemina, Srinagar/ Rs. 1610.00 lakh	Rs. 232.20 lakh

1	2	3	4
4.	Kerala/Kudumbashree	VAMBAY Scheme in the State of Kerala for the year 2004-05/ Rs. 2768.00 lakh	Rs. 1384.00 lakh
5.	Madhya Pradesh/Dewas Development Authority	VAMBAY Scheme at Dewas, MP (Scheme No. 17871)/Rs. 139.20 lakh	Rs. 11.00 lakh
6.	Madhya Pradesh/SUDA, (Nodal Agency), Bhopal Municipal Corporation (Implementing Agency)	VAMBAY Scheme at Meera Mandhir, Shahpura, Bhopal, MP, Ph-II (Scheme No. 18081)/Rs. 384.50 lakh	Rs. 53.95 lakh
7.	Madhya Pradesh/SUDA, (Nodal Agency), Harda Municipal Corporation (Implementing Agency)	VAMBAY Scheme at Harda, MP/ Rs. 191.25 lakh	Rs. 84.20 lakh
8.	Maharashtra/MHADA	VAMBAY Scheme in Khamgaon and Akola of Amravati region of Maharashtra/ Rs. 673.20 lakh	Rs. 253.80 lakh
9.	Maharashtra/MHADA	VAMBAY Scheme in Ichalkaranji of Pune region of Maharashtra/Rs. 673.20 lakh	Rs. 336.60 lakh
10.	Maharashtra/MHADA	VAMBAY Scheme in Nashik, Malegaon, Manmad, Shrirampur, Nandurbar, Bhusawal, Chopada, Chalisgaon and Ahmed Nagar of Nashik region of Maharashtra/Rs. 960.90 lakh	Rs. 480.45 lakh
11.	Maharashtra/MHADA	VAMBAY Scheme in Amravati of Amravati region of Maharashtra (Scheme No. 18260)/Rs. 960.90 lakh	Rs. 1558.40 lakh
12.	Maharashtra/MHADA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Scheme in Nashik of Nashik region (Scheme No. 18259)/Rs. 949.95 lakh.	Rs. 321.00 lakh
13.	Orissa/SUDA, (Nodal Agency) Bhadrak Municipality (Implementing agency) Pipli NAC, Polasara NAC, Gopalpur NAC	VAMBAY Scheme at Pipli, Polasara, Gopalpur and Bhadrak, Orissa/Rs. 24.00 lakh	Rs. 12.00 lakh

1	2	3	4
14.	Orissa/SUDA, (Nodal Agency) Puri Municipality (Implementing agency)	VAMBAY Scheme at Puri, Orissa/ Rs. 40.00 lakh	Rs. 20.00 lakh
15.	Pondicherry/PSCB	Construction of housing units in various urban slums of Pondicherry and Yanam region/Rs. 167.20 lakh	Rs. 83.60 lakh
16.	Tamil Nadu/TNSCB	Construction of 5000 new houses (Scheme No. 18294)/Rs. 2000 lakh	Rs. 412.00 lakh
17.	Tamil Nadu/TNSCB	Upgradation of TNSCB tenements in 168 locations (Scheme No. 17454)/Rs. 893.06 lakh.	Rs. 46.63 lakh
18.	Tamil Nadu/Commissionerate of Municipal Administration (CMA)	Construction of community sanitary complexes in various local bodies of Tamil Nadu/Rs. 3620.00 lakh	Rs. 1810.00 lakh
19.	Uttar Pradesh/SUDA, UP	Amboy Scheme in Kaptur, Janis and Ghaziabad/Rs. 939.60 lakh	Rs. 469.80 lakh
20.	Uttar Pradesh/SUDA, UP	Uttar Pradesh/SUDA, UP/Rs. 468.50 lakh	Rs. 234.25 lakh
21.	Uttaranchal/SUDA	EWS Housing Scheme for construction of 501 units in urban areas of Chamoli and Udham Singh Nagar (Ph. III, Scheme No. 18410)/Rs. 210.15 lakhs	Rs. 105.075 lakh
22.	West Bengal/SUDA	Housing Scheme in the towns of Burdwan, Old Malda, Krishnagar and Kolkata of West Bengal (Scheme No. 17863)/Rs. 1088.62 lakh	Rs. 159.30 lakh
23.	West Bengal/SUDA	Housing Scheme at Birnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Ranaghat and Mirik towns of West Bengal (Scheme No. 17949)/Rs. 318.40 lakh	Rs. 4.40 lakh
24.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency), Rishra Municipality and Khardah Municipality (Implementing Agency)	Housing Scheme in the towns of Rishra and Khardah, West Bengal (Scheme No. 18087)/Rs. 132.00 lakh	Rs. 40.40 lakh

1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency)	Housing Scheme in the Municipal town of Dinhata, Kalyani, Pujali and Midnapore (III), West Bengal/Rs. 106.00 lakh	Rs. 53.00 lakh
26.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency), Bhadreswar Municipality and (Implementing Agency) Kandi Municipality	Housing Scheme in the Municipal town of Bhadreswar and Kandi, West Bengal/Rs. 175.60 lakh	Rs. 87.80 lakh
27.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency), Dinhata Municipality (Implementing Agency)	Housing Scheme in the Municipal town of Dinhata, West Bengal/Rs. 175.60 lakh	Rs. 29.40 lakh
28.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency), Dinhata Municipality (Implementing Agency) Midnapore Municipality	Housing Scheme in the Municipal town of Dinhata (IV) and Midnapore (III), West Bengal/Rs 89.80 lakh	Rs. 44.90 lakh
29.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency), Egra Municipality and (Implementing Agency)	Housing Scheme in the Municipal town of Egra, West Bengal (Scheme No. 18085)/Rs. 74.80 lakh	Rs. 34.80 lakh
30.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency), Memari Municipality (Implementing Agency) Mathabhanga Municipality	Housing Scheme in the Municipal town of Memari and Mathabhanga, West Bengal/Rs. 310.00 lakh	Rs. 155.00 lakh
31.	West Bengal/SUDA (Nodal Agency), Tarakeswar Municipality (Implementing Agency)	Housing Scheme in the Municipal town of Tarakeswar, West Bengal/Rs. 28.40 lakh	Rs. 14.20 lakh

[Translation]

Conversion of Residences of National Leaders Into Memorials

2236. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of residences of National Leaders located in Delhi which are converted into Memorials as on date;

(b) whether the Union Government is also contemplating to convert the residence of Babu

Jagjivan Ram into a memorial;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The following residences of national leaders in Delhi have been converted into memorials:—

(i) Teen Murti Bhawan;

- (ii) 1, Safdarjung Road and 1, Akbar Road; and
- (iii) 1, Motilal Nehru Place.

(b) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration. Government had in a decision taken in 2000 imposed a total ban on the conversion of Government Bungalows into memorials of the departed leaders.

[English]

Award to Workers of Bokaro Steel Plant

2237. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 59 contractual workers of Bokaro Steel plant who were doing regular nature of work got award in favour of their regularization from the Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi on May 30, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether duty was denied to them despite the award;

(d) whether management of the plant filed a writ in the Jharkhand High Court, at Ranchi against the Award but did not get the stay;

(e) if so, whether Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bokaro in his letter dated February 20, 2004 asked the management to implement the award in absence to stay from the High Court; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) M/s. TTG, an independent contractor, engaged 59 contract workers for the job of erection, commissioning and installation of high pressure water jet at Bokaro Steel Plant against purchase orders. M/s. TTG retrenched the workers on 30.9.1992 after completion of the contract. In Reference Case No. 12/94, the Industrial Tribunal Ranchi, by its order dated 30.05.2003, gave directions for regularisation of these 59 contract workers.

(c) and (d) Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) has challenged the award dated 30.05.2003 passed by the learned Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi and has also filed a writ petition with a prayer to stay the operation of the impugned award. Both have been admitted by the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court. The Hon'ble High Court has issued notice to the concerned respondents for appearance. The Hon'ble High Court was pleased to order that the prayer to stay would be considered after appearance of the respondents.

Subsequently, BSL has filed an Interlocutory Application (I.A.) No. 1811 of 2004 praying for stay of the impugned award dated 30.5.2003 in reference case No. 12/94. After hearing the I.A. on 6/11.10.2004, the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court granted a stay for the operation of the impugned award subject to payment of wages strictly in accordance with Section 17B of the Industrial Dispute Act.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Deputy Labour Commissioner (DLC), Bokaro has been informed that the matter is under judicial review before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi and a stay order has been granted by the Court.

[Translation]

Rain Water Harvesting

2238. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a public notice was issued by the Government of NCT of Delhi on June 3, 2004 for rain water harvesting;

(b) if so, the number of group housing societies, institutions schools/hostels/Industrial establishments and farm houses who have complied with this notice;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any encouragement scheme to promote it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that no such Public Notice had been issued by them on 3rd June, 2004. However, the Central Ground Water Board had issued a Public Notice on 29th July, 2004 on adoption of Roof top Rain Water Harvesting by Group Housing Societies, Institutions/Schools, Hotels, Industrial Establishments in the Municipal Corporation of South and South West Districts of NCT of Delhi by 30th June, 2005. The Central Ground Water Board has provided technical guidance to various Group Housing Societies, Institutions, School etc. as per details given below:—

Group Housing Societies RWAs, DDA Colonies etc.	233
Institutions, Schools, Colleges, Universities	262
Hotels, Guest Houses	17
Industries/Industrial establishments	112
Farm Houses	41

(c) and (d) The Union Government had modified the Unified Building Bye-laws for Delhi on 28.7.2001 to make water harvesting in all building on plots of 100 sqm. and above mandatory.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that it had a plan scheme for grant of assistance to Residents' Welfare Association (RWAs) and Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS) for adopting Rain Water Harvesting,

Under this scheme financial assistance amounting to Rs. 50,000 or 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less is being sanctioned to registered RWAs and CGHS, Private/Government Schools, industrial buildings, hospitals, charitable institutions, NGO buildings etc. for entire Delhi except a few places in North-West and North-East Districts of the city.

Apart from this the Central Ground Water Board organizes mass awareness and training programme on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. The print and electronic media, advertisements posters, etc. are also used to create awareness amongst the public.

[English]

Setting up of Ashram Schools

2239. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ashram Schools set up in scheduled areas of various States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has sanctioned any grant to set up new Ashram schools in that areas in 2004-05; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as second instalment to the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for construction of 130 Ashram Schools in 2004-05.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Ashram School		
		2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	—	38
2.	Gujarat	43	—	—
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	130	—
4.	Karnataka	9	5	—
5.	Chhattishgarh	46	—	—
6.	Tripura	1	—	—

*[Translation]***Free Text Books to Girl Students**

2240. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the various State Government have sought financial assistance particularly by Maharashtra for providing free text books to the students under the scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan';

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

(c) the time by which the requisite assistance is likely to be provided to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme has provision for distribution of free text books to all girls and SC/ST children in classes I-VIII if there is no existing State Government scheme for the same purpose. Funds have been sanctioned to all State/UT SSA programmes who were eligible, including Maharashtra, for the year 2004-05.

*[English]***Violation of Conditions of Land Allotments by Hospitals/Dispensaries**

2241. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

SHRI SITA RAM YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the allotment of land of 50 hospitals and 15 dispensaries in Delhi by Delhi Development Authority with the conditions in the agreement that they would reserve 25% of their total beds for the poor and cases sponsored by the Government would be given priority and the society would provide free service of 40% of its capacity to poor patients;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these institutions are not adhering to the conditions laid down in the agreement;

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

(d) the measures so far taken or proposed to be taken by the Government including cancellation of the allotment of land?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The condition of free beds and free treatment to poor were imposed in case of 23 hospitals allotted land by Delhi Development Authority (DDA). Out of these following 10 hospitals were reported to be violating the terms and conditions of allotment.

1. Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, Karkardooma, Vikas Marg, Delhi.
2. Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute for Renal and Digestive Diseases, New Delhi.
3. Dharamshila Cancer Hospital, Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi.
4. Escort Heart Institute Research Centre, Okhla Road, Delhi.
5. Jaipur Golden Hospital, Delhi.
6. Shanti Mukund Hospital, Vikas Marg, Delhi.
7. National Heart Institute, East of Kailash, New Delhi.
8. Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Society, Rohini, Delhi.
9. Bhagwati Hospital (Sarvodaya Foundation), Delhi.
10. Mai Kamli Wali Jan Kalyan Charitable Trust, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

(d) Show Cause notices for cancellation of lease had been issued to 10 hospitals reported to be violating the condition of free treatment. Out of these, all hospitals except 3 have furnished replies to the effect that they are complying with the freeship condition. Further action is dependent on verification of facts and provisions of Rules and Regulations.

Allocation of Funds for Televisions to Schools

2242. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the quantum of funds provided by the Union Government to the States for providing TVs

to schools during each of the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): No financial assistance has been provided to the States/UTs for providing TVs to schools during the last three years under the Scheme of Educational Technology.

House Tax for DDA Flats

2243. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of DDA flats have demanded a separate category for themselves so far as calculation of house tax is concerned as reported in the Hindustan Times dated September 16, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government to the demand of DDA flat owners; and

(d) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter of calculation of House Tax?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that various representations/letters have been received from the individual DDA flat owners/Associations demanding separate category of DDA flats for calculation of house tax.

(b) to (d) Considering the demand of DDA flat owners, the MCD has categorized all Janata Flats of DDA located in different zones of MCD as under:—

South and Central Zone	"E"
West and Najafgarh Zone	"F"
Civil Lines, Shahdara (S) Shahdara (N), Narela and Rohini Zone	"G"

The concession of 10% which was earlier upto 50 sq.m. has been extended to 100 sq.m. for all DDA flat owners.

Utilization of Funds by Uttar Pradesh

2244. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has not utilized and diverted the funds allocated to it under various urban development schemes particularly during the last three years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the funds remained unutilized due to non-contribution of monetary grants by the State Government.

(d) the utilization status of various funds under the urban development schemes, scheme-wise;

(e) the observations made by the auditors and experts in this regard; and

(f) the corrective action the Union Government is planning to take to stop such practice?

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

Night Shelter Scheme

2245. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the night shelter scheme has run into rough weather;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has not been able to properly implement the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) In the recent past the off take under Night Shelter Scheme has been low. The scheme is demand driven and its

successful implementation depends on the proposals submitted by the State Government's local bodies or State sponsored agencies. The major impediment to implementation of the scheme is non availability of land for the scheme which is to be provided by the State Government/Agencies. Efforts have been made to make this scheme more useful by regular interaction with State Governments. For better implementation, the scheme was first modified in 1992 and subsequently in 2002. Despite this, response from the States has not been encouraging.

Travel Mafia

2246. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is nexus among travel mafia and the Delhi Police as reported in the Pioneer dated October 19, 2004;

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

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the corrupt officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The allegation of nexus between travel mafia and Delhi Police personnel, as contained in the news item captioned "Is this what you call public-private partnership" published in the Pioneer on 19th October, 2004, could not be substantiated during the inquiry conducted by the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police. However, administrative action is being taken against officials who failed to keep a check on illegal travel operators.

[*Translation*]

Production and Reserve of Iron Ore

2247. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether excess production of iron ore in the country has caused a threat of extinction of iron ore reserves;

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct any survey to explore new reserve of iron ore in the country;

(c) the quantum of iron ore exported during each of the last three years and onwards alongwith the foreign exchange earned therein;

(d) whether there is an increasing trend in the iron ore exports;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the export of good ore has adversely affected the competitiveness of Indian Steel Industry; and

(g) if so, the action the Government propose to take on conservation and utilization of iron ore reserves?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Geological Survey of India, various State directorates of Geology and Mining and Mineral Exploration Agencies are carrying out exploration for minerals including iron ore as per the priorities fixed by Central Geological Programming Board and State Geological Programming Boards.

(c) The quantum of iron ore exported by India during each of the last three years alongwith the foreign exchange earned therein is as follows:—

Year	Quantity Exported (million tonnes)	Foreign Exchange Earned (US \$ million)	Equivalent Value (Rupee Crores)
2001-02	41.64	688.60	3321.83
2002-03	48.02	796.85	3655.15
2003-04	62.58	1564.91	7042.08
2004-05 Apr'04-Jul'04	16.12	N.A.	2621.97

Source: MMTC/DGCI and S.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. There is an increase in demand for iron ore from China which has led to surge in iron ore exports. The following table will indicate the quantity of surge.

	(Quantity in million tonnes)		
Country	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
China	19.22	26.27	42.12

Source: Metal and Mineral Trading Corporation (MMTC) Ltd.

(f) No, Sir. There is adequate production of iron ore in the country and domestic demand is being fully meet.

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

[English]

Bhagidhari System

2248. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite the facade and claims made for the Bhagidhari system in almost all the colonies in South Delhi such as Panchsheel Enclave, some of the residents have blocked footpaths with gardens, barbed wires, heavy flower pots so that no body can walk on the footpaths including women, children and senior citizens;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to entrust this work to the Residents Welfare Associations and the Government staff and the police to report on all such encroachments and put heavy fines on per day basis to those misusing the Government property and land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to encourage to the residents who are law abiding to report to the designated authorities without having to reveal their identity for obvious reasons; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that some of the residents of South Delhi colonies such as Panchsheel Enclave have blocked footpaths with gardens, barbed wire, heavy flower pots and efforts are made from time to time to clear these encroachments with the help of Police. The Residents Welfare Associations, the Government staff and the Police or any public person can report the matter regarding such encroachments to the Authorities and action for removal of same is invariably taken. The misuser charges/penalty in such cases is taken as per permission of Act and Rules.

National Power Tariff Policy

2249. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has forwarded a Draft Paper on National Power Tariff Policy to all the State Governments for their comments;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken into consideration the suggestions/observations made by the State Governments in the formation of National Tariff Policy in power sector;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government proposes for an appropriate consultative institutional mechanism to prepare National Tariff Policy acceptable to all the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new National Tariff Policy in power sector is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (e) As per the provisions of section 3(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government, from time to time, is required to prepare the National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy, in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Electricity Authority.

Drafts of the National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy, formulated after initial consultation with the States, were sent to the State Governments for their views.

Regional meetings were also organized for consultations on the draft Electricity Policy. Based on Comments received from various State Governments as well as various other stake holders, the National Electricity Policy is being finalized. Based on the National Electricity Policy, the Tariff Policy would then be finalized.

National Charter on Children Rights

2250. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement National Charter on Children Rights in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any draft charter has been prepared and circulated to the various Ministries in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government has adopted a National Charter for Children, 2003 which has been notified on 9.12.2004. It has been prepared in consultation with concerned Ministries and Departments, State Governments and UT Administrations, Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and experts. The document emphasizes commitment of the Government to children's survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation and all forms of abuse. The document also provides for protection of children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalized and disadvantaged communities, and child victims. It also provides for responsibilities of both parents in rearing their children and also provides for ensuring child friendly procedures for the special care and protection of children in conflict with law.

The document is available on the website of the Department of Women and Child Development at www.nic.in.

Unauthorized Allotments by Officers of DDA

2251. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of CA No. 7933 of 1995 titled Dr. G.N. Khajuria and others Vs DDA and others decided on August 31, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has made the enquiry and inform the court about the officers who made the unauthorized allotments and permitted unauthorized constructions;

(d) if so, the details of the officers involved in said unauthorized allotments/constructions and action taken against them by the Hon'ble Court/DDA; and

(e) the present status of the case?

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

[Translation]

Facilities to Residents by Chandigarh Housing Board

2252. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Housing Board provides common facilities to the residents of the flats constructed by it in different sectors of the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is the responsibility of the Housing Board to complete Water Works, Roads and Community Centres before allotment of the flats; and

(e) if so, the details of complexes where these facilities have been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) It has been reported by Chandigarh Administration that only certain common facilities are provided by the Chandigarh Housing Board to the residents of dwelling units in its Housing Schemes as per the conditions of the scheme and as per the directions of the Chandigarh Administration. However, the common facilities such as Post Office, School, Dispensary, Police Station etc. are not provided by the Chandigarh Housing Board since these are provided by the Chandigarh Administration.

Chandigarh Housing Board has provided estate services such as internal access roads, internal water supply distribution system, storm water drains, sewerage, street light and development of open spaces on one time basis in the Modern Housing Complex, Manimajra and MIG Housing Complex, Sector-61. Any upgradation and additional estate services are provided by the Chandigarh Administration.

(d) and (e) The Chandigarh Housing Board is responsible for ensuring water supply and roads in the Housing Schemes, land for which has been allotted on chunk basis. However, Chandigarh Housing Board is not responsible for providing Community Centres.

[English]

Setting up of Working Women Hostels

2253. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women hostels at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of hostels constructed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the grant provided for the construction of those hostels during the said period;

(d) the details of facilities being provided to women in these hostels;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up of such hostels;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) 914 working women's hostels have been sanctioned till 31.3.2004 all over the country. The State/UT-wise position is given in Annexure-VIII of Annual Report 2003-2004 of the Department of Women and Child Development, which is also available on the Department's website.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Grants totaling Rs. 17.24 crore have been provided in the said period towards construction of various working women's hostels buildings.

(d) Apart from accommodation, facilities like common kitchen, dining room, recreation room, library, day care center for children etc. are provided to the women in these hostels.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) the number of proposals received during the current year State-wise is as under:

Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	10
Kerala	9
Manipur	14
Nagaland	29
Tamil Nadu	5

(g) The proposals received are being examined and those which are found to meet the schematic norms would be considered for sanction.

Statement*Hostels Sanctioned State-wise, Year-wise*

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Andhra Pradesh	3	2	1	
Chhattisgarh	1			
Chandigarh		1	1	
Haryana			1	
Karnataka	2	1	1	
Kerala	2	3	3	
Madhya Pradesh		1		
Manipur	2			
Maharashtra	3	5	1	
Nagaland	5			
Orissa	1			
Rajasthan	1		1	
Tamil Nadu	1	3	2	
Uttaranchal			1	
Uttar Pradesh		3	1	
West Bengal		2		
Total:	21	21	13	

MEGA Power Projects

2254. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to encourage mega power project in the country the Central Electricity Regulatory Authority (CERA) has finalized draft norms for tariff basis competitive bidding to facilitate private and public sector participation in the procurement of power through long term contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new norms so finalized, emphasis for development of large regional projects and reliability of power supply;

(d) if so, whether there is any penalty clause for delay and non-achievement of target;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these guidelines are likely to be finalized?

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

(a) to (f) Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 requires the Appropriate Commission to adopt tariff

if such tariff is determined through transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has prepared "Draft Guidelines for competitive bidding" for procurement of generation on long term contract. These draft guidelines suggest tariff based bidding.

The guidelines for process of bidding under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 are expected to be issued by the Central Government soon.

Financial Assistance

2255. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is giving any financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students for educational purposes who are studying in rural areas especially in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise especially to Gujarat;

(c) the States where the educational schemes have been started; and

(d) the extent to which the Scheduled Tribe students have been benefited/are benefiting from these schemes during the said period?

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

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is presently implementing the following schemes for development of education of Scheduled Tribe students in the Tribal sub-Plan areas in the country, including Gujarat:—

- (i) Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys.
- (ii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

(iii) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students.

(iv) Coaching and Allied Scheme for STs.

(v) Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets.

(vi) Grants-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organisations for running residential/non-residential schools, hostels.

(vii) Residential schools under schemes of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

(b) and (d) The details of funds released to various States, including Gujarat, under these schemes during the last three years (2001-2002 to 2003-04) alongwith the number of beneficiaries, are given in the Annual Report—2003-04 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Development of Safdarjung Airport

2256. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finally decided to develop land of Safdarjung Airport into a city forest;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the land transfer; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start work for making a city forest?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Supply of Impotable Water in Delhi

2257. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Underground Water Board has termed drinking water of most of Delhi's areas as impotable as reported in the Dainik Jagran dated November 24, 2004;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has reported that the contents in the news item that appeared in the Dainik Jagran dated 24.11.2004 is not factually correct. The ground water in some parts of Delhi specially in South, South-West and North Delhi is of poor quality. However, installation of deep tube-wells is done by DJB in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board. The quality of water from the tubewell is confirmed for its safety and meeting the required standards. Periodical checks are made to ensure its quality.

During the period 16.10.2004 to 31.10.2004 a total of 2284 water samples were lifted from west, South-West and North Delhi. Out of these, 57 samples were found bacteriologically unsatisfactory which were due to local faults i.e. leakages in individual service pipes.

The DJB also reported that the report that 270 water samples were lifted from South Delhi in the month of April, 2004 and tested for pesticides residue (DDT) is not correct. No such report was furnished by DJB indicating 75% failure and presence of pesticides residue in the water.

[English]

Stamp Paper Scam

2258. SHRI S.R.Y. REDDY:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in the Multi-crore stamp paper scam, State-wise;

(b) the amount of fake stamp papers seized so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future and the status of cases registered so far in the scam?

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

(a) As per available information, a total of 560 persons have been arrested in 63 cases relating to Fake Stamp Paper being handled by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The State-wise break-up of persons arrested upto now is as under:—

Madhya Pradesh	6
Andhra Pradesh	78
Bihar	8
Uttar Pradesh	9
West Bengal	11
Kerala	5
Tamil Nadu	11
Gujarat	19
Delhi	36
Karnataka	103
Maharashtra	264

In addition, 8 personnel of Railway Protection Force (RPF) and 2 personnel of India Security Press (ISP) have also been arrested.

(b) A total amount of (approx.) Rs. 33,960,257,180/- worth of fake stamp papers have been seized under these cases. The state-wise break-up of the seizures has not been maintained as the cases have inter-state ramifications.

(c) The Government of India has taken a number of steps to prevent such incidents. These include the following (i) all the security agencies have been alerted about the scam, (ii) the security at ISP, Nasik was replaced by CISF in October 2002, in the outer periphery, in the first phase, (iii) based on the inputs

received from intelligence Agencies and other sources, the General Manager of ISP was first transferred out, placed under suspension and subsequently dismissed from service. Seven other officials have also been placed under suspension and three Deputy General Managers have been transferred out of ISP. Action against five retired officials under pension rules has also been initiated, (iv) the second phase of induction of CISF has also been completed, (v) instructions have also been issued that disposal of old machinery should be done only after dismantling and crushing them in the presence of responsible officers and should be sold as scrap, (vi) security has also been tightened and several new measures have been taken to tone up the administration, (vii) CBI has been given the go-ahead to take suitable action against the erring officials, (viii) the Government has decided to introduce Computerised Stamp Duty Administration System. The Stamp Act has been amended to enable use of modern technology for foolproof collection of this important source of revenue of the State Governments.

Charge sheet/supplementary charge sheet have been filed in 22 cases out of 63 cases.

Allotment of Bungalows and Flats for VVIPs

2259. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bungalows and flats available for allotment to Central Ministers and other VIPs;

(b) the number of Bungalows and flats allotted to Central Ministers and other VVIPs during the last three years and current year till October, 2004; and

(c) the criteria for allotment of Bungalows and flats to such Ministers and other VIPs?

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

Type VIII	—	102
Type VII	—	87
Type VI	—	47

(b)

Year	Type				Total
	VIII	VII	VI	Flat	
2001	03	01	02	—	06
2002	10	13	05	—	28
2003	04	06	06	01	17
2004	31	24	12	—	67

(c) All persons including Ministers, Deputy Chairman and Members of Planning Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Chief Election Commissioner, Attorney General and key functionaries like Cabinet Secretary and Principal Secretary to Prime Minister have been given varying priority status for allotment of General Pool houses. A number of such persons continue to be allotted accommodation below their entitlements on account of shortage of Government houses.

Members of Parliament are allotted accommodation by the respective House Committees of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha from the respective Pools. There are laid down guidelines governing the allotment of General Pool accommodation to the Members of Parliament.

Schemes for Children

2260. SHRMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amendments introduced in IMS, Act, 2003 regarding Production, Supply and Marketing of substitutes of infant milk, feeding bottles and infant food are being complied with strictly;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of incidents of violation of this Act noticed so far; and

(d) the corrective measures and the penal action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) Between January to August 2004 twenty incidents of violation of IMS Act, 1992 have been noticed by the Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India, an organization authorized in this behalf, which are at preliminary stages of investigation. Details of these cases are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Detail of the Action Taken regarding Violations of the Infant Milk-Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992, as amended in 2003 (IMS Act)

by

The Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India

January 2004 to Septemebr 2004

(1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarter)

January 2004

Sl. No.	Details	Action taken	Legal Analysis	Comments
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bombay Dyeing had published an advertisement in their magazine for women "Gladrags" presenting Gladrags Mrs. India in which a <i>feeding bottle</i> had been shown in the, Oct-Nov issue 2003 (Annex-1)	An in-house analysis was done in the light of IMS Act, 1992. A consultation with experts was also sought. After analysis it was concluded that this advertisement violates Section 3 of IMS Act. A Letter was written to editor of the Magazine "Gladrags" Mr. Rituraj Sharma and to advertising Council of India.		Advertising Council of India, responded by a letter stating that the advertisement was in the breach of the law, but as the advertisement was one-time and the advertiser had not advertised again, the file was closed.
2.	Dr. J.P. Dadhich from Delhi received invitation card from <i>Nestle</i> to attend a symposium. The invitation of the same event was advertised in DMA Bulletin (Annex-2)	All the evidences were gathered and analysed in light of the Amended IMS Act. Opinion was also sought from experts on the issue.	Legal opinion sought	After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that this is violation of Section 9(2) of the IMS Act.

1

2

3

4

5

February 2004

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--|
| 3. Dr. Ajay Gaur from Gwalior reported a complaint, regarding educational material and poster distributed by <i>Reptakos, Brett and Company</i> , a company manufacturing <i>infant milk substitutes and infant foods</i> . (Annex-3) | The originals of the materials distributed by the company were traced. The materials were analysed in the light of the IMS Act 1992, as amended in 2003. After analysis it was concluded that these materials are violating the IMS Act in letter and spirit and it was forwarded to the legal experts for his comments. | Legal opinion sought | After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that this is violation of Section 7(1) a to b of the IMS Act and Rule 9 of the IMS Rules. |
|---|--|----------------------|--|

April 2004

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---|
| 4. The Magazine "Femina Book of Good Parenting" had a picture of an infant feeding a bottle on the cover page as well as inside pages. (Annex-4) | During an ongoing activity on BPNI to monitor violations in newspaper and magazines, it as found that the magazine "Femina Book of Good Parenting" bared a picture of a infant feeding on a bottle. The photograph was examined and it was concluded that this photograph violates the spirit of the IMS Act. A letter was written to editor of editor of Femina, Sathya Saran, and to Advertising Council of India. | | Received a letter from Femina, stating that they will carry errata in their July edition. |
| 5. Complaint was received from Dr. A Muthuswami from Chidambaram | After receiving complaint in written from our member, the evidences | Legal opinion sought | After legal analysis it was concluded that this is violation of Section 3 (c) and |

1	2	3	4	5
	regarding distribution of pamphlets and persuasion of doctors by representatives of <i>Nestle India Ltd.</i> (Annex-5)	were analysed in respect to IMS Act. It was concluded that this action is a violation of the IMS Act and the evidences were forwarded to our legal expert for analysis.		8(1) of the IMS Act.
May 2004				
6.	It was noticed that on the Channel DD News on 6th May at 6.10 PM in the Programme "Health" popular version "Haal Chaal Theek Thak Hai", there were comments on "use of cup and spoon while feeding a small baby"	Letter was written to Director, Doordarshan, Akashwani Bhawan for stop showing such programmes that promote artificial feeding in the country and also take action to reverse damage done by that programme.		No response
June 2004				
7.	Advertisement of <i>Mortein Rat Kill</i> aired on Zee TV in between the programme <i>Sa Re Ga Ma</i> depicted an infant feeding on a baby soother. (Annex-6)	Letter was written to Manager of Kitchen Appliances India Limited for stop showing such images that promote artificial feeding in the country. This was also brought in notice of advertising Council of India.		No response
8.	Complaint was received from Dr. Rajinder Gulati, Ludhiana for distribution of Immunisation record cards and other printed materials by <i>Nestle India Ltd.</i> (Annex-7)	The evidences were gathered and analysed in the light of the IMS Act. After detailed analysis it was concluded that this is a violation of the IMS Act. The evidences with our opinion was forwarded for legal analysis.	Legal opinion sought	After legal analysis it was concluded that this is violation of Section 3(c) and 8(1) of the IMS Act.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Complaint was received to letters dated April 2004 sent to doctors by <i>Repatakos, Brett and Company</i> . (Annex-8)	The evidences were gathered and analysed in the light of the IMS Act. After detailed analysis it was concluded that this is a violation of the IMS Act. The evidences with our opinion was forwarded for legal analysis.	Legal opinion sought	After legal analysis it was concluded that this is violation of Section 3(c) and 8(1) of the IMS Act.

July 2004

Sl. No.	Details	In house Analysis and Comments	Legal Analysis and Comments	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
10.	The company " <i>Hello Baby</i> " who are manufacturers of infant products including feeding bottles and related products, published a booklet "Growth Record Book" containing messages various issues related to infants.	An in-house analysis was done in the light of <i>IMS Act, 1992 as amended in 2003</i> . A consultation with expert was also sought. The said booklet was then send for legal opinion.	After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that this booklet by passed the provisions of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	No action was taken
11.	Cartainer of " <i>Farex</i> " an infant milk substitute and infant food manufactured by <i>Heinz</i> bearing packing date of September 2003.	BPNI did a market survey to analyse labels of infant milk substitute and infant foods available in the market. A carton of <i>Farex</i> was bought bearing the manufacturing date of September 2003. The container was analysed with respect to the provisions of <i>IMS Act</i> and legal opinion was sought.	Legal opinion was sought. After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that the container violates the provisions of Section 6 and Rule 7 of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Carton of " <i>Amul Spray</i> " an infant food manufactured by Mehsana Distt. Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. bearing packing date of September 2003.	BPNI did a market survey to analyse labels of infant milk substitute and infant foods available in the market. A container of " <i>Amul Spray</i> " was bought bearing the manufacturing date of September 2003. The container was analysed with respect to the provisions of <i>IMS Act</i> and legal opinion was sought.	Legal opinion was sought. After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that the container violates the provisions of Section 6 and Rule 7 of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	
13.	Container of " <i>Lactogen I</i> " an infant milk substitute manufactured by <i>Nestle</i> bearing date of March 2004.	BPNI did a market survey to analyse labels of infant milk substitute and infant foods available in the market. A carton of <i>Lactogen</i> was bought bearing the manufacturing date of March 2004. The container was analysed with respect to the provisions of <i>IMS Act</i> and legal opinion was sought.	Legal opinion was sought. After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that the container violates the provisions of Rule 7 of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	
14.	Container of " <i>Lactogen 3</i> " an infant milk substitute manufactured by <i>Nestle</i> bearing packing date of February 2004.	BPNI did a market survey to analyse labels of infant milk substitute and infant foods available in the market. A carton of <i>Lactogen 3</i> was bought bearing the manufacturing date of September 2003. The	Legal opinion was sought. After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that the container violates the provisions of Rule 7 of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	

1	2	3	4	5
15. Carton of " <i>Cerelac</i> " an infant food manufactured by <i>Nestle</i> bearing packing date of February 2004	container was analysed with respect to the provisions of <i>IMS Act</i> and legal opinion was sought.	BPNI did a market survey to analyse labels of infant milk substitute and infant foods available in the market. A carton of " <i>Cerelac</i> " was bought bearing the manufacturing date of January 2004. The container was analysed with respect to the provisions of <i>IMS Act</i> and legal opinion was sought.	Legal opinion was sought. After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that the carton violates the provisions of Rule 7 of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	
16. Carton of " <i>Nestum</i> " an infant food manufactured by <i>Nestle</i> bearing packing date of February 2004		BPNI did a market survey to analyse labels of infant milk substitute and infant foods available in the market. A carton of " <i>Nestum</i> " was bought bearing the manufacturing date of January 2004. The container was analysed with respect to the provisions of <i>IMS Act</i> and legal opinion was sought.	Legal opinion was sought. After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that the carton violates the provisions of Rule 7 of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	
17. Advertisement of " <i>Nipcare</i> " an ointment to prevent and treat dry, sore and cracked nipples published in <i>Indian Pediatrics</i> Volume 41, Number 7, July 2004.		After in house analysis and discussions it was concluded that the said advertisement violates <i>IMS Act</i> .	Letter was written to Editor of <i>Indian Pediatrics</i> to stop publishing advertisements, which undermines women confidence in breastfeeding as well as violates <i>IMS Act</i> . No. Response has been received till yet.	

—
Ju—
S

N

—
10

11

1	2	3	4	5
August 2004				
18. Symposium on "Approach to a child with chronic cough and infections and introduction to integrated management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness" organised by <i>Nestle</i> for medical professionals on 7th August 2004 at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (R.M.L. Hospital), New Delhi.	BPNI came across an invitation card send to medical professional to attend the said symposium as well as a invitation letter issued by Department of Pediatrics and Neonatology, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital New Delhi for faculty members, residents and post graduates to attend the symposium. An in-house analysis was done and it was concluded this Act is a clear violation of Section 9 of IMS Act.	Legal opinion sought and letters were written Secretary, Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, of Department of Family Welfare, bringing this to their notice.	A letter was issued by Dr. D.K. Dewan, state MCH Officer, Directorate of Family Welfare to The medical Superintendent of R.M.L. Hospital, stating that by organising a symposium under the aegis of "Nestle Nutrition" the Department have violated the provisions of the IMS Act and in future such activities does not happen.	
19. Article on Infant Feeding published in Punjab Kesri, Delhi on 7th August 2004 and Rashtriya Sahara on 12th August 2004.	BPNI noticed two said articles on infant feeding. After analysing the contents of the articles in respect to the provisions of the IMS Act, it was found that the articles miss on certain particulars as prescribed in the Section 7 and Rule 9 of the Act.	Legal opinion was sought. After legal and in-house analysis it was concluded that the articles violates the provisions of Section 7 and Rule 9 of the <i>IMS Act</i> .	Opinion awaited.	
20. Health and Nutrition Programme organised by Nestle in play school of Delhi	BPNI noticed banners in Mayur Vihar, New Delhi put by Nestle for organising programme in a preschool on 7th August.	Legal Opinion was sought	Opinion awaited.	

Duty Cuts on Polymers and Naptha

2261. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently announced duty-cuts on polymers and naphtha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) its likely impact on indigenous markets; and

(d) the steps taken that the benefits derived therefrom are passed on to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Customs Duty on specified polymers and naphtha, for manufacture of such specified polymers, was reduced by 5 percentage points, vide notification No. 103/2004-Customs dated 30th September, 2004. Details of changes made are as under:—

Sl. No.	Commodity	Reduction in Customs Duty	
		From	To
1.	Polymers of ethylene, namely, LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, LMDPE and LHDPE; Polymers and Co-polymers of Propylene; Polymers and co-polymers of Styrene; Polymers of Vinyl Chloride	20%	15%
2.	Naphtha for manufacture of Polymers mentioned at (1) above	10%	5%

(c) The above changes in Customs Duty were expected to reduce the landed cost of polymers, thus putting downward pressure on domestic prices of polymers. Reduction in customs duty on naphtha and feedstocks/building blocks was made to preserve the Customs Duty differential between polymers and their raw materials.

(d) The prices charged to consumers are determined by the market forces of demand and supply and depend on various factors such as cost of inputs, product quality, sales promotion cost, trade margins and taxes etc. There is no specific provisions in customs law for ensuring that reduction in duty is passed on to the consumers. However, the duty cuts made are expected to have sobering effect on polymer prices in the country and thus benefit the ultimate consumers.

Unemployment Problem among Engineers

2262. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute unemployment problem among the Engineers in the country and that the U.R. Rao Committee on technical education in the country had made certain recommendations with regard to the seats and the Engineering colleges in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government with regard to the reconsideration of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) As per U.R. Rao Committee on Technical Education, the explosive growth in the number of technical institutions in the country particularly during the last

two decades, non-availability of qualified faculty in required numbers, inadequate infrastructural facilities combined with slower economic growth, industrial recession and the geopolitical situation have resulted in a large number of engineers unable to find suitable employment. According to a recent estimate of the Planning Commission the unemployment rate of engineering graduates exceeds 20%. The Committee has made the following recommendations:—

1. Much stricter control in giving further approvals to new institutions specially in the South, Southwest and Western Regions, to slow down further proliferation of institutions in these regions.
2. No further expansion of UG technical institutions should be allowed and approvals for new institution should be stopped for at least 5 years in States where the UG students' intake exceeds the national average of 150 per million population.
3. Technical Education imparted to our graduates and postgraduates must ensure that they are not only well equipped but also able to keep with the latest technology and market trends.

After receipt of U.R. Rao Committee Report the Government has asked All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to examine the report and furnish their para-wise observations/views on the recommendations of the Committee. AICTE has constituted a Task Force to give its observations/views on the recommendations contained in the Report.

N.C.E.R.T.

2263. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) has not achieved the physical target fixed for Ninth Plan;

(b) whether funds allocated were not properly utilized; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has intimated that it was able to spend 78% of the funds sanctioned during the Ninth Five Year Plan period. The shortfall of 22% was due to delay in the completion of the construction works of the proposed building for the North East Regional Institute of Education (NERIE) at Shillong.

(b) and (c) The funds were utilized for the purposes for which they were earmarked.

Defective Water Meters

2264. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while the common man in the city is facing the problem of inflated water bills, the VIPs and VVIPs are being charged on provisional basis as the water meters installed at their residences are defective;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of water meters found to defective or non-functioning during the survey conducted in this regard;

(c) the average Monthly loss of revenue suffered as a result thereof;

(d) the reasons for delay in the replacement of the defective water meters; and

(e) the time by which the new water meters are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has reported that water bills are sent to the consumers, including VIPs and VVIPs, on the basis of recorded meter readings. No formal survey has been undertaken by DJB in respect of defective water meters. However, if the meters are found defective, action is taken to replace the same as early as

possible and water bills are sent on the basis of average consumption of the consumer. There is no loss of revenue as a result of charging the bills on average basis.

In the area under New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) the water meters are installed by NDMC at the consumer's end. NDMC has reported that whenever defect in the meter is noticed by the meter reader or complaints are received from the consumer, water meters are replaced on priority basis. During the period, the water meter is defective, provisional water bill is sent on the basis of previous year's consumption. Subsequently final assessment of the consumption during the defective period of water meter is done on the basis of average of previous year's consumption and subsequent year's consumption so that no excess consumption is charged. NDMC has further informed that 502 number of water meters were found defective during billing cycle of November, 2004. NDMC is taking steps to procure good quality meters so that they do not become defective.

Disrespect to National Flag

2265. SHRI KHIREN RIJIJU:

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the incidents that during a fashion show organized by the National Institute of Fashion Design (NIFD) at Ritambhara Resort in the green belt of Alwar (Rajasthan) a model had wrapped herself with the tricolour on the ramp and she also waved the national flag several times;

(b) if so, the details and the action taken by the Government against N.I.F.D. and said model;

(c) the action taken by the Government to check the insult being shown toward the national flag; and

(d) the scheme of the Government to ensure adherence to the rules made in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An FIR No. 373/04 has been registered at Alwar on 2.11.2004 by the Government of Rajasthan under Section 2 of Prevention of Insults to National Honours Act, 1971.

(c) and (d) To prevent such incidents the provisions of the Flag Code of India, 2002 are advertised in all the languages included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution in newspapers on the eve of each Republic Day and Independence Day. Advisories have also been sent to State Government.

Peace Talk with NDFB of Assam

2266. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Democratic front of Bodoland (NDFB of Assam) has declared cease-fire unilaterally and expressing its willingness to have political peace talks directly with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details and reaction of the Union Government thereto alongwith the participants proposed to be included in the peace talk;

(c) whether the Government propose to create a separate State of Bodoland as measure of bringing about a lasting political solutions to the long pending "Bodoland Imbroglia" and also for the restoration of peace and normalcy in the region; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has informed the Government of Assam to hold talks with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB). It has been

conveyed that representatives of Government of India will be associated during the talks.

(c) The Government has already created an autonomous district known as Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) in the State of Assam under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. There is no proposal to create a separate State of Bodoland.

(d) and (e) In view of the (c) above do not arise.

[English]

Proposals from Universities/Colleges

2267. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sent by various Colleges/Universities particularly L.N.M. University and Mujjafarpur University during each of the last three years, University-wise, State-wise;

(b) the number of such schemes approved and pending for approval, University-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in according approval and the steps taken by the Government to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheduled Tribes Living Below Poverty Line

2268. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes are living below the poverty line;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strictly enforce the laws for development of STs and bringing them at par with the people of other castes; and

(d) the extent of success achieved by the Government in its efforts?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) As per estimates of poverty made by the Planning Commission for the year 1999-2000, 45.86% of Rural and 34.75% of Urban Scheduled Tribes population was living below poverty line.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Programmes for the socio-economic development of STs for bringing them at par with the people of other castes.

The schemes of this Ministry relate to income and employment generation, infrastructure development, educational development and improvement in literacy of all the tribals. Some Schemes pertain to ensuring fair prices for minor forest produce and food security for the tribals, besides the promotion of voluntary efforts in the area of tribal welfare. The list of Schemes/programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being implemented is enclosed as statement.

(d) Through the Government efforts the percentage of ST families below poverty line in 1993-94 which was 51.94% and 41.14% in rural and urban areas has decreased in 1999-2000 as per estimates of the Planning Commission, There has been increase in representation in service and the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in the Country.

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 and Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service.

2. Vocational Training Centers in Tribal Areas.
3. Education Complex in Low Literacy Pockets.
4. Investment/Price Support to Tribal Co-operative Marketing/development federation on 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 and Development Corporations.
9. Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship-and Up gradation 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 and 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]

Hostels for ST Students

2269. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the hostels sanctioned for students belonging to STs in Karnataka since 2002, till date;

(b) the number of applications pending with the Union Government for its approval;

(c) whether is a fact that there are instances of involvement of officials of the Ministry in large-scale corruption in the allotment of such hostels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Information is given in enclosed statement.

(c) No such incident has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds for hostels for STs under three different schemes. The details regarding release of grant under the three schemes is as under

Name of the Scheme	Number of hostels sanctioned during			Details of the proposals pending
	2002-03	2003-04 (till date)	2004-05	
1	2	3	4	5
Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Boys/Girls hostel for STs	Nil	12	Nil	A proposal of Rs. 150 lakhs for second instalment of 12 hostels sanctioned during 2003-04 and for construction of

1	2	3	4	5
				3 new hostels has been received from State Govt. of Karnataka. Proposal was incomplete because the Utilization Certificate and physical Progress Report of the grant released during previous year and estimates as per the prevailing rates of PWD/CPWD were not received with the proposal. State Govt. has been advised to send the complete proposal.
Grants-in-aid to NGOs.	1	1	Nil	2
Article 275(1) of the Constitution	235	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Appointment of Principals in
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2270. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:

SHRI T.K. HAMZA:

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

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

(a) whether the appointment of 300 Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas done in the year 1999 has been cancelled as these appointments were made in violation of KV's rules and reservation rules of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps are being taken to see that the functioning of the schools is not affected with the absence of the Principals and for the appointment of Principals without much delay?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and

(b) 340 Principals were appointed on deputation basis during the period from 2000-01 to 2003-04. Out of these, 140 Principals were appointed on regular basis later on. 5 posts of such Principals fell vacant on account of repatriations, death, VRS etc. Since, these regular appointment of Principals were in violation of Recruitment Rules and constitutional provisions vis-a-vis persons belonging to reserved/general categories who could not get the opportunity to compete for the post of Principal, appointment of remaining 135 Principals still working on regular basis, was cancelled on 18th November 2004 and were asked to report to their substantive posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Besides, out of remaining 200 Principals, 13 Principals sought repatriation on their own and remaining 187 Principals working on deputation were ordered repatriation to their substantive posts/parent departments vide KVS's order dated 18th November 2004.

(c) Vice-Principal/Senior most Teacher will look after the work of the School in the absence of Principal so that functioning of the school is not affected. Action has been initiated to fill up these vacancies.

Resitement of LPG Godowns

2271. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Development Authority to allow resitement of LPG godowns;

(b) the number of applications for resitement of LPG godowns have been received by the DDA during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of cases in which the DDA has allotted alternate land to resite LPG godowns out of the applications received during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the number of applications still pending with DDA indicating the names of applications locations and names of the petroleum company;

(e) whether the DDA is maintaining any seniority list for allotment of alternate sites; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that as per the existing policy effective from 20.6.2003, resitement will be considered only if the land in question is being utilized for any planned project/scheme, which directly necessitates the closing down of the gas godown. No resitement will be made on any other ground. The alternate site will be allotted through computerized draw. Further according to the existing policy new gas godown sites will be disposed off through auction.

(b)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	Nil	Nil	One

(c) Nil.

(d) The only application received during 2003-04 was not eligible as per policy and was rejected. No case is pending for resitement at present.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Curtallment of Session Period

2272. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the duration of Sessions/sittings of parliament are being drastically curtailed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a large number of official bills are pending for consideration of Parliament;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to restore the full tenure of Sessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): (a), (b) and (e) No, Sir. The duration of a session of Parliament is normally decided keeping in view the quantum of Government business likely to be transacted during the session. The actual conclusion of the session is also subject to the exigencies of Government business. Apart from Government business, the various other items are taken up for discussion by the House under various rules governing the procedure and conduct of the Lok Sabha and under the Directions of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d) Only two Bills viz. (i) The Central Excise Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 2004 and (ii) the Customs and Central Excise Laws (Repeal) Bill, 2004 were pending in the Lok Sabha at the conclusion of the Budget Session, 2004.

Budget Expenditure for India CHEM 2004

2273. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organized India CHEM 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure that have been budgeted vis-a-vis spent by the department;

(d) the details of expenditure and allowances alongwith the names of the officers, who have undertaken tours abroad for the above; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, India CHEM 2004, the International Exhibition and Conference on Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Technologies, Process Plant Machinery, Control and Automation Systems was held at Mumbai from November 3-5, 2004. This was

organized by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), for promoting the Indian Chemical Industry with the support of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

(c) An amount of Rs. 340 lakhs was budgeted for 2004-05 under the Chemical Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS) for undertaking activities relating to promotion of the Indian chemical industry. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 15.87 lakhs has been spent on activities relating to the India CHEM 2004, as per the following details:

Item	Expenditure
(i) Release of advertisements through DAVP	Rs. 9.87 Lakh
(ii) Arrangements for international Conference	Rs. 6.00 Lakh

(d) As per the details at enclosed statement.

(e) It was a successful event and the feed-back from the participants and exhibitors indicates that they were satisfied.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Countries visited	Period	Expenditure
1.	Shri Vinay Kohli, Secretary (C and PC)	Japan to invite as Partner country	4-6 August, 2003	Rs. 2.54 lakhs
2.	Ms. Veenu Gupta, Director	Japan	4-6 August, 2003	Included in 1 Above
3.	Shri Pratyush Sinha, Secretary (C and PC)	USA	14-22 Sept. 2004	Rs. 5.5 lakhs
4.	Shri R.I. Singh, Joint Secretary	Japan, Thailand, Taiwan	25th April to 4th May, 2004	Rs. 2.5 lakhs
5.	Shri Sharad Gupta, Joint Secretary	UK, France and Italy	30th May to 9th June, 2004	Rs. 1.5 lakhs

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Launching of dedicated Satellite Channels for both the Houses of Parliament

[English]

MR SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am extremely happy to inform you that our consistent efforts for having dedicated satellite channels for telecasting live the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament have borne fruit. Our hopes for having a direct access to the people of the country have been fulfilled when the two satellite channels were launched at a function in the Central Hall this morning. The proceedings can now be seen nationwide with the help of dish antenna etc. or through the cable network. I hope these channels would take the Parliament nearer to the people and prove extremely informative and educative. I take this opportunity to thank the Prasar Bharati who are providing the infrastructure for the telecasting.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1080/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act. 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1081/04]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited, Jodhpur, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited, Jodhpur, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1082/04]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, Noida, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, Noida, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1083/04]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1084/04]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1085/04]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1086/04]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1087/04]

- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1088/04]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1089/04]

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2004.2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1090/04]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the
table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1091/04]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1091-A/04]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (a) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1092/04]
- (b) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the North-Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the North-Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1093/04]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi,

for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1094/04]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1095/04]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1096/04]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Tehri, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Tehri, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1097/04]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1098/04]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 2005-2006, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act. 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1099/04]

- (3) (i) A copy of and Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1100/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): Sir, I beg lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, for the year 2003-2004 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1101/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of and Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1102/04]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2003.2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1103/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-sections (3) and (5) of section 63 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Repeal) Ordinance 2004:

- (1) S.O. 1185 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2004, constituting

the Review Committee for the purposes of the Prevention of Terrorism (Repeal) Ordinance.

- (2) S.O. 1232 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2004, constituting the Review Committee for the purposes of the Prevention of Terrorism (Repeal) Ordinance.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1104/04]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Mohd. Ali Ashraf Fatmi, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1105/04]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, 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 National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

- (7) (i) A copy of and Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1106/04]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2004, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 2004 and transmitted to the Rajya

Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.03½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

Fifth to Tenth Reports

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU (Kakinada): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

(1) Fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-Eighth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "Problems of Hardware and Software and requirements of IT industry" relating to the Department of Information Technology;

(2) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Fortieth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "Direct to Home (DTH) Telecast" relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(3) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-Fifth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "Working of Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP)" relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(4) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-Sixth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "Working of National

Informatics Centre (NIC)" relating to the Department of Information Technology;

(5) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-Seventh Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "Working of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity" relating to the Department of Information and Broadcasting; and

(6) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Sixtieth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "Implementation of Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme" relating to the Department of Information Technology.

12.04 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 23, DATED 6TH
JULY, 2004 RE: SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
AND GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN
CORRECTING THE REPLY**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, with your permission, I request that Annexures I to IV referred in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 23 dated 6th July, 2004 may be substituted by Annexures I to IV, as laid, in which corrected entries have been highlighted.

The reason for the delay is as follows. A notice of intention to correct the reply was first sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 20th August, 2004 during the Second Session of the 14th Lok Sabha. The same was expected to be placed in Lok Sabha on 31st August, 2004 which was the Question Day for this Ministry. However, the House was prematurely adjourned on 26th August, 2004 itself.

Annexure-I
Scheme-wise Allocation and Utilisation
Year: 2001-02

(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and
crores Rs. for others Schemes)

State	SSA		DPEP		MDM*		Teacher Education		LJP		SKP	
	Allo.	Utli.**	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Off-take	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Utli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	22.85		228.14	82.04	2.33	1.68	19.43	19.43				
Arunachal Pradesh	2.81				0.04	0.01	2.02	1.73				
Assam	34.73		68.53	41.67	0.92	0.32	10.10	10.10				
Bihar	29.65		204.15	49.36	2.18	1.44	0.00	0.00				
Chhattisgarh	4.09		22.51	13.01	0.82	0.60	0.00	0.00				
Goa	0.00				0.02	0.01	0.45	0.45				
Gujarat	20.86		28.57	20.48	0.87	0.22	11.13	8.79				
Haryana	3.65		96.11	53.00	0.48	0.37	16.07	5.99				
Himachal Pradesh	1.52		41.25	16.24	0.20	0.19	18.77	7.38				
J and K	1.55				0.21	0.00	5.97	2.84				
Jharkhand	6.73		49.01	16.64	0.63	0.19	0.00	0.00				
Karnataka	28.04		85.45	77.69	1.56	1.35	14.05	14.05				
Kerala	10.81		49.55	20.13	0.47	0.43	6.37	6.37				
Madhya Pradesh	28.91		141.90	76.18	1.91	1.67	19.68	12.23				
Maharashtra	48.18		133.02	61.34	2.94	2.50	9.21	3.02				
Manipur	1.10				0.08	0.06	4.34	4.34				
Meghalaya	8.58				0.13	0.08	0.59	0.00				
Mizoram	4.33				0.03	0.02	0.41	0.41				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Negaland	0.76				0.05	0.05	2.58	2.58				
Orissa	31.77		123.32	57.48	0.99	0.80	14.98	11.98				
Punjab	57.09				0.50	0.29	4.76	2.73				
Rajasthan	3.20		129.06	8.43	1.87	1.47	11.29	11.22	60.00	58.13	10.00	15.21
Sikkim	1.00				0.02	0.02	1.07	0.06				
Tamil Nadu	29.61		84.12	55.34	1.16	0.81	12.66	12.66				
Tripura	4.92				0.14	0.09	0.01	1.01				
Uttaranchal	12.20		28.74	16.50	0.21	0.16	2.81	2.81				
Uttar Pradesh	76.63		537.42	398.08	4.75	3.74	21.39	17.04				
West Bengal	16.19		106.54	43.58	2.87	2.08	11.97	5.16				
Total	497.76	0.00	2157.39	1107.19	28.38	20.65	223.11	164.38	60.00	58.13	10.00	15.21

* Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

** Due to late start up of the SSA, utilisation could not be done.

SSA — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP — District Primary Education Programme

LJP — Lok Jumbish Project

SKP — Shiksha Karmi Project.

Annexure-II

Scheme-wise Allocation and Utilisation

Year: 2002-03

(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and crores Rs. for others Schemes)

State	SSA		DPEP		MDM*		Teacher Education		LJP		SKP	
	Allo.	Utli.**	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Off-take	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Utli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	82.62	39.52	327.01	101.64	2.24	1.85	0.19	0.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	14.12	0.00			0.05	0.01	1.21	1.21				
Assam	101.76	85.26	87.01	62.40	0.92	0.44	6.73	6.73				
Bihar	79.15	34.52	132.40	40.53	2.43	1.33	16.68	16.68				
Chhattisgarh	36.40	24.13	16.39	14.69	0.75	0.57	0.00	0.00				
Goa	0.00	0.00			0.02	0.00	0.48	0.48				
Gujarat	140.04	118.39	55.79	30.12	0.65	0.27	24.30	23.37				
Haryana	27.36	25.71	103.19	36.36	0.46	0.43	29.78	29.78				
Himachal Pradesh	17.18	19.12	32.94	21.86	0.19	0.19	30.75	30.75				
J and K	19.49	5.00			0.25	0.00	6.77	3.63				
Jharkhand	32.44	42.11	61.84	50.26	0.52	0.16	0.00	0.00				
Karnataka	82.70	95.95	74.55	52.04	1.54	1.17	14.37	14.20				
Kerala	22.51	31.22	58.62	26.47	0.47	0.47	6.18	6.18				
Madhya Pradesh	110.17	108.01	64.23	50.54	2.12	1.86	19.03	11.57				
Maharashtra	110.00	96.71	130.85	78.35	2.98	2.52	16.22	13.64				
Manipur	0.00	0.00			0.09	0.08	1.98	2.83				
Meghalaya	7.11	6.35			0.13	0.13	3.10	1.02				
Mizoram	9.03	4.33			0.03	0.02	4.21	4.21				
Negaland	9.73	1.10			0.05	0.05	5.06	2.43				
Orissa	22.14	25.94	131.51	91.76	1.24	1.05	11.84	8.84				
Punjab	48.68	84.92			0.49	0.36	12.96	10.92				
Rajasthan	99.96	55.74	215.10	135.09	1.58	1.41	12.73	10.54	62.62	85.75	15.02	15.02
Sikkim	4.25	1.68			0.02	0.02	2.07	1.07				
Tamil Nadu	135.27	101.89	37.55	30.77	1.08	0.79	17.34	17.34				
Tripura	11.62	7.27			0.14	0.10	1.37	0.40				
Uttaranchal	20.68	18.56	26.14	17.93	0.25	0.14	0.00	0.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	202.45	220.61	426.60	274.92	4.46	4.11	28.34	22.32				
West Bengal	108.68	51.48	171.93	66.73	2.93	2.18	14.60	8.22				
Total	1555.18	1305.52	153.65	1182.10	28.08	21.71	288.29	245.70	62.62	85.75	15.02	15.02

* Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

** Due to late start up of the SSA, utilisation could not be done.

SSA — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP — District Primary Education Programme

LJP — Lok Jumbish Project

SKP — Shiksha Karmi Project.

Annexure-III

Scheme-wise Allocation and Utilisation

Year: 2003-04

(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and crores Rs. for others Schemes)

State	SSA		DPEP		MDM*		Teacher Education		LJP		SKP	
	Allo.	Utili.**	Allo.	Utili.	Allo.	Off-take	Allo.	Utili.	Allo.	Utili.	Allo.	Utili.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	98.84	201.83	210.78	108.14	1.78	1.52	19.52	19.52				
Arunachal Pradesh	6.75	14.54			0.05	0.02	0.91	0.77				
Assam	121.90	185.01	34.47	34.47	0.96	0.77	5.93	5.00				
Bihar	195.16	246.89	170.98	48.37	2.45	1.71	0.00	0.00				
Chhattisgarh	65.89	76.27	2.05	2.05	0.57	0.62	9.51	9.51				
Goa	0.00	0.00			0.01	0.01	0.54	0.54				
Gujarat	116.60	128.44	56.97	44.32	0.60	0.40	5.88	4.94				
Haryana	68.96	89.31	57.92	57.92	0.46	0.42	3.26	3.04				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Himachal Pradesh	54.62	66.62	15.72	15.72	0.18	0.18	6.32	6.32				
J and K	53.27	74.26			0.22	0.01	3.34	0.20				
Jharkhand	114.74	111.28	111.92	71.84	0.52	0.23	0.00	0.00				
Karnataka	104.27	135.92	20.75	20.75	1.46	0.87	10.38	10.21				
Kerala	49.66	63.17	6.54	6.54	0.43	0.43	3.74	3.74				
Madhya Pradesh	352.38	360.77	17.51	17.51	1.66	1.50	18.09	17.35				
Maharashtra	205.27	322.03	45.36	45.36	2.24	1.85	13.06	7.73				
Manipur	5.00	0.00			0.09	0.08	3.01	2.83				
Meghalaya	8.26	22.85			0.10	0.09	2.28	0.20				
Mizoram	11.82	9.52			0.02	0.02	3.90	1.35				
Nagaland	0.00	13.62			0.05	0.04	5.58	2.96				
Orissa	134.53	158.12	92.78	65.98	1.23	1.14	5.40	5.37				
Punjab	64.92	103.05			0.45	0.24	7.93	5.89				
Rajasthan	156.27	214.23	258.34	186.91	1.69	1.37	12.13	9.94	147.00	143.93	10.00	28.80
Sikkim	2.70	6.57			0.02	0.01	1.63	0.63				
Tamil Nadu	105.06	245.32	8.59	8.59	1.11	0.79	5.48	5.48				
Tripura	27.52	45.98			0.09	0.09	2.42	1.44				
Uttaranchal	35.22	65.67	29.70	20.24	0.16	0.20	7.88	7.88				
Uttar Pradesh	340.43	474.27	216.59	172.63	4.91	4.10	22.63	13.94				
West Bengal	167.48	169.46	179.56	58.55	3.06	2.52	7.01	0.63				
Total	2667.52	3605.00	1536.53	985.89	26.57	21.23	187.76	147.41	147.00	143.93	10.00	28.80

* Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

** Due to late start up of the SSA, utilisation could not be done.

SSA — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP — District Primary Education Programme

LJP — Lok Jumbish Project

SKP — Shiksha Karmi Project

Annexure-IV**Scheme-wise Allocation and Utilisation****Year: 2004-05**(Figures represent lakh MTs for MDM and
crores Rs. for others Schemes)

State	SSA		DPEP		MDM*		Teacher Education		LJP		SKP	
	Allo.	Utli.**	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Off-take	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Utli.	Allo.	Utli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	50.00				2.13		0.19					
Arunachal Pradesh					0.04							
Assam	25.00				1.02							
Bihar	0.00				2.78							
Chhattisgarh	50.00				0.57							
Goa	0.00				0.01							
Gujarat	0.00				0.60							
Haryana					0.46							
Himachal Pradesh	10.00				0.18							
J and K	20.00				0.22							
Jharkhand	0.00				0.82							
Karnataka	30.00				1.17							
Kerala	10.00				0.42							
Madhya Pradesh	0.00				1.60							
Maharashtra	50.00				2.22							
Manipur	0.00				0.09							
Meghalaya	0.00				0.10							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mizoram	5.00				0.02							
Negaland	9.72				0.03							
Orissa	25.00				1.23							
Punjab	0.00				0.43							
Rajasthan	30.00				1.69				29.41	0.00	39.04	0.00
Sikkim	4.42				0.02							
Tamil Nadu	50.00				0.86							
Tripura	0.00				0.09							
Uttaranchal	16.00				0.16							
Uttar Pradesh	50.00				5.10		0.18					
West Bengal	0.00				2.97							
Total	435.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.03	0.00	10.59	0.00	29.41	0.00	39.04	0.00

* Under Mid-day Meals scheme foodgrains are distributed free of cost to States, therefore, quantity allocated and off-take position has been given in lakh Metric Tonnes for the scheme.

** Off-take figures are awaited from FCL.

SSA — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP — District Primary Education Programme

LJP — Lok Jumbish Project

SKP — Shiksha Karmi Project.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Sir, the Minister is correcting a reply given to a Starred Question. Normally, we have the right to put Supplementaries on a Starred Question.

So, when later on the Minister come with the correction giving the Statement, Members are deprived of putting supplementary questions. We are not able to put supplementary questions on the corrected answer. So, Members should have been allowed to put supplementary questions or the Minister....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your point is very well taken. We shall see how it can be done in future.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Item No. 14—Calling Attention by Shri P.C. Thomas.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given notice for a privilege motion which you said is under your consideration. Two Ministers in this House have levelled serious

allegations of corruption against each other. The entire country has seen it. Hon. Prime Minister did not give any reply.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, you are right. Either today or tomorrow, I will let you know.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): I have charges of corruption against him...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you acting like this? Please take your seat.

[English]

I have not denied it. Either today or tomorrow, I will let you know.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: We shall also ask the Prime Minister to come here and reply. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): I have given a notice. Allow me to raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the 'Zero Hour'. You are a very senior parliamentarian.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Please allow me to raise it after the Calling Attention.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not before the Calling Attention. Once I made an exception. Only one matter is there before 'Zero Hour'.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of the steep fall in prices of coffee, tea, pepper, vanilla, cardamom and areca-nut owing to the free trade agreements with the neighbouring countries and steps taken by the Govt. in regard thereto

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Steep fall in prices of coffee, tea, pepper, vanilla, cardamom and areca-nut owing to the free trade agreements with the neighbouring countries and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in recent years, the prices of commodities like coffee, tea, pepper, vanilla and cardamom in international markets have generally been depressed. The main factor that has caused this fall in international prices is that of demand not keeping pace with supply. Domestic prices of these commodities move in tandem with international prices and the larger global situation, not necessarily regional free trade agreements, determine prevailing domestic prices. Indeed, the prices of commodities like tea and coffee have improved somewhat during the current year since our Government came at the Centre.

Over the past few years, international coffee prices have fallen due to surplus coffee production by the producing countries overtaking the consumption of coffee. Prices of coffee that were Rs. 130 per kg. for top grade Arabica and Rs. 56 per kg.

[Shri Kamal Nath]

for Robusta in 1997, came down to about Rs. 56 per kg. and Rs. 34 per kg. respectively in the year 2003. In the current year, there has been an improvement in the domestic prices of coffee especially in Arabica coffee. In October, 2004, the prices prevailed at Rs. 80 per kg. for Arabica and Rs. 37 per kg. for Robusta. Since nearly 80 per cent of the coffee produced in India is exported, the industry is mainly dependent on international coffee prices and the regional trade agreements have not affected the price of coffee.

In continuation of the Special Coffee Term Loan which gave certain credit related concessions to coffee growers, and to further reduce their problems, a package for the coffee sector for debt reduction is under consideration.

Tea prices started declining from 1999 onwards and the all India average auction prices came down from Rs. 76 per kg. in 1998 to Rs. 56 per kg. during 2003. However, during the year 2004, the average auction prices have shown an upward trend, again, since our Government came at the Centre.

The average prices of tea sold at Indian auctions registered an increase this year and prevailed at Rs. 67 per kilogram in October 2004. The total import of tea was approximately 8 million kilograms, which is a small quantity in the context of our production of 850 million kilograms for the year 2003-2004.

Government have taken a number of steps to help the Indian tea industry including a Special Tea Term Loan (STTL) for the tea sector, price subsidy scheme for small tea growers for a four month period from February to May 2004, a price sharing formula between small tea growers and manufacturers of tea etc. A special fund has been set up with the collections of additional excise duty of Rs. 1 per kg. On tea for the development, modernization and rehabilitation of the tea plantation sector. A stakeholders' conference on challenges before the

Indian tea industry was organized in New Delhi on 16th and 17th September. I sat through that Conference for several hours. The recommendations that emerged at the Conference are under consideration. I think, I have called a meeting of all the hon. Members of Parliament from the tea growing areas on the 21st. On one of the days in the next one week, I have called a meeting of all the Members of Parliament who are from tea growing areas.

Prices of Indian pepper started increasing from 1995-96 and almost tripled by the year 1999-2000. Unprecedented increase in prices of pepper during 1995-96 to 1999-2000 resulted in the emergence of new producing countries such as Vietnam. The high productivity of pepper coupled with negligible domestic consumption of pepper in these countries created an over supply position in the international market, causing prices to fall. However, there is a view that imports of pepper into India, is also a factor in the fall of domestic prices. Government has taken certain steps in this regard.

Vanilla prices had increased to abnormal and unprecedented levels to around US\$ 500 per kg. of cured beans during the last three years purely due to natural calamities in major producing countries like Madagascar and the shortage resulting therefrom. Simultaneously, domestic prices of green beans had soared to Rs. 4000 per kg. which have now declined to Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per kg. This Calling Attention has so many things right from pepper, tea, coffee, vanilla, cardamom and I think, it is very unfair, subjecting me to all the items in one Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: They have faith in your ability.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Decline in the prices of cardamom is also reflective of international prices. Substantial increase in the production of cardamom in Guatemala has created a surplus situation in the world market, pushing down the prices. On the domestic front too, increased production has caused an increase in arrivals at auctions recently. As a

result, the prices of cardamom which were ruling at Rs. 623 per kg. in 2001-02 have now declined to Rs. 300 per kg. Imports of cardamom have fallen significantly.

With regard to arecanut, the average prices that were ruling at about Rs. 13181 per quintal in 1999-2000 are presently about Rs. 6094 per quintal. However, these prices are still higher than the prices of 2001-02 which was Rs. 4646 per quintal and of 2002-03 when the prices were Rs. 4804 per quintal. The imports of arecanut at 30737 tonnes in 2003-04 was a very small percentage of domestic production.

A Price Stabilisation Fund with an initial corpus of Rs. 500 crore has been established for providing relief to small growers of plantation commodities like coffee, tea, rubber and tobacco. An expert committee has been set up to review the scheme and to make it more useful and attractive to the growers.

Sir, it is encouraging that the prices of certain commodities have improved during the current year. This is likely to have a positive impact on the plantation sector. We further expect improvements as a result of the measures taken by the Government.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister itself shows that the farmers are having a real tough time because of the steep fall in prices of each item. He has specifically stated that the prices of each item have come down rashly and steeply. Though some steps were taken, but they have not proved successful in many of these items.

About tea and coffee, though the hon. Minister has said that there is slight improvement, but it has not come up to the farmers. The farmers are still in doldrums.

I would like to submit that there is a large-scale import from some of the nearby countries like Sri Lanka, where the import duty has come down to zero. For tea, it has come down to 7.5 per cent. The previous Government had increased it from 70 per

cent to 100 per cent and it was helpful to the farmers also. Because of the Sri Lanka Accord and also because of the large-scale amount of tea, it is flowing inside our country. But we cannot say that because the prices of these commodities are coming down in the whole globe, that is why we are suffering. We are importing items. But why not we export? We can export. We can find our markets.

Take for example, rubber. Rubber was a commodity whose price, which rose to Rs. 60 per kilo, had come down to Rs. 20 per kilo. Of course, the last Government interfered when the farmers represented and did it. It was for the first time in India that the export subsidy was contemplated Rs. 3.50 was given for export of one kilo of rubber. So, here also, it is not an impossibility. The global agreements or the WTO will not stand against that.

So, why not we think of giving an export subsidy for each of these items? This way, the farmers will find markets also. Therefore, I would request the Government to kindly give export subsidy for tea, coffee and vanilla. For vanilla, the hon. Minister said that its price has come down from Rs. 350 to Rs. 200 per kg. or even less. That is the plight of arecanut farmers, who are really facing problems. The situation is so serious that in the northern part of Kerala near Kassargod, in one *taluk* alone, about 90 to 95 farmers have committed suicide. It is all because of the low price of arecanut.

Therefore, the banks have also to come forward to help the farmers. Of course, there was a scheme of writing off an interest component on Rs. 50,000 or above. That is not there now, and the Government has not thought of either writing off or giving a new relief to the farmers in this regard.

Sir, import of pepper from Sri Lanka, which was earlier 1,759 tonnes, has increased to 6,099 tonnes in 2002-03. From April to October alone this year, it is 2,471 tonnes. It is all being imported from Sri Lanka. But it is not the production of Sri Lanka alone. As

[Shri P.C. Thomas]

the hon. Minister rightly mentioned, the other countries like Vietnam are also producing these items, but their quality of items as compared to what we are producing is very low. Our quality of tea, coffee, pepper and cardamom is the best. I want to say that pepper from other countries is coming to Sri Lanka and by using zero duty or the agreement, they are bringing it to other countries including India.

So, the steps that we are taking are not enough to check and see whether the country of origin is importing or exporting its own stuff or the one which it gets from other countries. The traders who want to make profit are very much in the field and are bringing this.

For example, for cardamom—it is not coming from Sri Lanka, it is coming from Nepal through Calcutta Port—there was a restriction for importing through only specified ports, but now that has also been removed. For rubber, it has been made free but its import used to be only through Calcutta and Visakhapatnam Ports. It was to check the rapid import that was done. This was rightly done and was helpful to the farmers. India has gained a lot due to this but now, that has also been lifted. Within one month of this Government taking charge, this was completely lifted. I do not know whether it was due to some pressure from the industry that the import restriction has been completely lifted. Now, the price of rubber is also coming down.

The Spices Board, which deals with cardamom, has suggested—in fact written a letter to the Commerce Secretary—saying that the cardamom price is determined by auction. The auction prices have come down very steeply. It was Rs. 1000 a kilo and came down to Rs. 600 a kilo. Now it has come down to about Rs. 200 a kilo. There was a time when it was Rs. 327, I think the year before last. The Spices Board has suggested that instead of import duty being fixed on percentage basis, why not fix it on

the basis of auction price. So, they have suggested that Rs. 327 was the price per kilo in the auction of 2003 and, therefore, they have requested that 70 per cent is the import duty and that may be fixed as the percentage of the amount of duty which should be levied for cardamom. It should be levied for cardamom because the auction prices change and the farmers....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may put your question.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: In fact, nobody thought of these farmers. I am very glad that the previous Government has done one good thing in setting a Price Stability Fund of Rs. 500 crore. Nobody has done anything. Nobody has given any amount. I can proudly say that the previous Government formulated a fund of Rs. 500 crore. This was done only by the last Government and I am happy that the Minister has reiterated that in his answer....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No cross talk, please.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I have not said anything about the Government but since the Minister has also talked about it, I only suggested....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: So long as you are relevant, you are allowed to speak. Time is the only constraint.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I will further be relevant. The Price Stability Fund of Rs. 500 crore, which was fixed as a dole to the farmers for the first time has to be improved. It is there only for four items; rubber, coffee, tobacco and one more item. It can be extended for all the items and the fund can also be increased. Its way of operation also has to be made a little different because times have changed.

My question is, will the Minister be pleased to take some urgent positive steps to see that the farmers get a better price deal. Unless the farmers are able to get a better deal, whatever be the global situation, we are likely to go back in production. So, to reduce the cost of production and increase the production, will the Government take some steps?

Secondly, will the Government call a meeting of the farmers? Of course, MPs have been called for a meeting and I congratulate the Minister for that. We will come, submit and try to find a way out. I would submit that the real farmers also may be called. You can go over to the producing States, maybe Kerala, Karnataka and to the North-East, and call the real farmers because they have got the real problems which they will tell you.

We are also going to tell their problems but they will tell you the grass-root level problems. The plantation workers are in real difficulty. Many of the plantations which were in Kerala, West Bengal and also in North-East have been closed. Many of the plantation workers are in real difficulty. They do not even get the minimum wages. That is the position. So, will the Minister take further steps to see that the plantation farmers as well as the workers who are in large numbers, and their families are sustained? The Government should take some positive action in consultation with farmers and their associations.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Hon. Speaker, Sir, we have the statement of the Minister which also says that the entire plantation belt is in depressing state. There are one or two comments to make about Rs. 500 crore fund which have been set apart to help the farmers of coffee plantation areas. Our own experience is that not a single *paisa* has percolated down to the growers. The growers are in such a state that in the coffee, pepper and areca-nut growing areas, the highest number of suicides are listed. There is one report which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. It appeared in *The Hindu* of 12th December, 2004 written by Mr. Sainath. I want to impress upon the House how depressed the condition is. It relates to Pulpalli and Mullamkolli areas, which produce the best pepper in the world. It is called Malabar pepper. There is a quote from a farmer that they got Rs. 50,000 from 90 acres and earlier they used to get Rs. 20 lakh from the same area. So, this is the disparity of income.

Now I come to the point regarding coffee. There is a Coffee Board which is supposed to help the farmers and also to see that domestic market goes up because we are producing coffee mainly to export. Now there is a decline in the international market prices. We have to push the domestic market. What steps have been taken in this regard? There is a large scope in India to enlarge the domestic market but nothing has been done so far. The coffee affects Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and also some parts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. All these areas, the coffee growers are facing a very serious situation. In our State, 99 per cent of the farmers have only one or one and a half acres of land. In my district, there are hundreds and thousands of small coffee growing farmers. They are in distress and are committing suicide. In my own district in Kerala, 116 suicide cases were reported in the last one or two years.

Now I come to tea. Shri Basu Deb Acharia raised a question about tea and its import. It is being imported and a value is added. But what value is added? How many plantations have been closed? Sir, in your own State, so many plantations have been closed. In my own District Padur and Assam Bruke so many plantations have been closed. Same is the case in Assam. That is the story of tea plantations.

Now I am coming to pepper. We should have very good relations with the neighbouring countries. There is absolutely no doubt about it. But what is the position of FTA? We have to honour the Agreement with our neighbours but what about our own States? In Sri Lanka, the total pepper production is about 8000 tonnes. They consume about 4000 to 5000 tonnes. Only the balance which is about 2000 to 3000 tonnes, they have for exports. Even then, there is 600 per cent increase in the import from Sri Lanka. Around 80,000 tonnes of pepper is lying here and only 20,000 tonnes is being exported. We have already imported around 15,000 to 16,000 tonnes. What will we do with our pepper? We have to find some market. How can we find the market? If you

[Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar]

go on importing pepper, you cannot export pepper. What is the value added? Inferior quality of pepper is coming from Vietnam and other places through Free Trade areas, especially Colombo. This is what is happening.

What is being done is that it is being added to the Malabar pepper. Malabar pepper is a very superior variety of pepper. When Vasco-Da-Gama came to Malabar, he took this variety of pepper to Portugal. In the year 1948, this variety of pepper had cost Rs. 4,500 for $\frac{3}{4}$ of ton. But now this variety of pepper is being mixed with inferior quality pepper and is being exported. We are losing our foreign market because of this. In the European countries and to wherever we are exporting, it is rejected on the ground that it is being mixed with an inferior variety of pepper. What we are doing in the process is destroying our foreign market. Can there not be some geographical indications and have some regulation about it? We would have to protect our own people and our own farmers. I think, we have to make our relations with our own people much better by looking after their interests.

Sir, I have a few very pointed clarifications to seek from the hon. Minister. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to review the concessional duty regime or not. Is the Government ready to impose Quantitative Restrictions on the import of pepper from Sri Lanka? What steps is the Government going to take for strict implementation of the Rule of Origin? Is the Government ready to change the policy regarding concessional import for re-export in order to help the farmers? Are there any safeguard measures available in the Agreement to protect the farmers? Is there any strategy to boost export of agricultural commodities? Is the Government ready to announce a package for the revival of the agriculture? Would the Government consider having geographical indicators for protecting the interest of the farmers?

Sir, there are issues relating to arecanut and cardamom. Around 31,000 MT of arecanut is being imported and the prices are crumbling, I would like to know, when the prices are crumbling, whether the Government, in order to protect the interest of the farmers, would consider a review of the entire policy in this regard or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to give opportunity to two more Members provided they put specific questions only. They should make an effort to be specific and brief.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister is not in any way related to the ground realities.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your clarificatory question. Please do not make a preface.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the vital question here is that of market stability. So far as agricultural produces are concerned, there is no market stability neither in my own State nor in the country. To illustrate my point, I would like to submit. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not give any illustration. Put the question please.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, if you are intervening, then what can I say?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to intervene because I am doing a special favour to you.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am speaking about the condition of the tea workers. My clarificatory question relates to this.

MR. SPEAKER: You never gave notice so that you could make your submissions on this.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, there are a number of places in my constituency where the tea estates have remained closed for months together. None of them have been re-opened. Thousands and thousands of poor workers, mainly

the women workers, have been thrown out of employment due to market instability.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question regarding prices of these commodities.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is a serious issue. The hon. Minister himself would admit that there is a fall in the prices of tea not only in the international market but even in the domestic market as well.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, regarding pepper I would like to submit that thousands of workers are engaged in the production of pepper but now their condition is deplorable. Pepper cultivation is in a very bad shape now and the farmers are not able to sell their produce during the season. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps and come to the rescue of the tea and pepper growers.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would restrict myself only to two subjects—pepper and cardamom.

Sir, in the case of cardamom, as has been pointed out by my colleagues, the Ministry has imposed an import duty at 70 per cent of declared cif value. Now, that has to be changed to arrest the fall in prices. I would like to know whether the Government would consider fixing the duty at 327 per kg or not. On the average per kg basis the duty is to be fixed. Now, instead of 70 per cent of declared cif value, it has to be raised to 100. The hon. Minister has said that there is a global over-supply of cardamom. We are producing about 12,000 MT. Then, from Guatemala there is around 20,000 MT and then around 1200 MT to Nepal is to be routed to India via Kolkata. Under such circumstances, the prices are again going to fall. I do not know from where the hon. Minister has got the figure that average price has fallen up to only Rs. 300/-. The ground reality is that it has fallen to a level below Rs. 250/-.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I would like to know whether duty will be imposed on per kg. basis or not and whether it will be fixed at the average rate of Rs. 327 per kg.

Sir, in case of pepper it has been said that imports are very high from Sri Lanka and there is no doubt that prices have declined to a level below Rs. 60/-. In the year 1999 it was around Rs. 236/-. The farmers cannot sustain themselves any more.

Sir, I would like to know whether the Government would impose quantitative limits on imports from Sri Lanka and not allow export above the domestic production of Sri Lanka and also insist on a certificate of origin for imports from Sri Lanka and insist on minimum value addition on import for re-export at the rate of ten per cent, and import only through selected ports with quarantine and quality control measures.

Sir, there has been mention about the Price Stabilisation Fund...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you are throwing all rules to wind. You are misusing the indulgence.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I agree with what has been said by Shri Thomas. But only 100 farmers have joined that scheme. That scheme has to be re-worked and should be extended to include all plantation and horticulture crops. At present this scheme is restricted to only tea, coffee, tobacco and rubber. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would think of re-working the Price Stabilisation Fund and include all these crops under the Price Stabilisation Fund.

Sir, presently, all these crops have also to be included in the National Crop Insurance Scheme. None of the plantation crops that are grown in the State of Kerala are now under this scheme. This also has to be considered by the hon. Minister. I expect a positive reply from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, since this is an important matter, I have allowed a Calling Attention on this. But I am sorry to say that you have never bothered to give a proper notice on this and later on you are asking for opportunities to speak on the subject. I am calling your names but you are not co-operating with the Chair.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakpura): Sir, as hon. Members would know, Karnataka is the largest grower of coffee, particularly, the Coorg coffee is very famous worldwide. The coffee grower in my state were in deep trouble because of instability in prices. Also, the chilly growers in North Karnataka were in trouble because of this.

Sir, I would like to request the Government to take steps to maintain stability in prices. It would help the farmers.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members have brought out several issues to the fore, but I would like to start first with the question of Price Stabilisation Fund.

Sir, the Price Stabilisation Fund was a Rs. 500 crore scheme. But unfortunately, the scheme never took off. It was a scheme that was not very well conceived. If the hon. Member would go into the scheme in details, then he will find that out himself. To improve the scheme and make it workable, we have set up a Committee under Prof. Pronab Sen, Advisor in the Planning Commission to see how this scheme can be worked better. Eventually it should be such a scheme that gives more mileage to the farmers. The amount may be Rs. 500 crore or even Rs. 1,000 crore, but finally it must be able to give full mileage to the farmers. The scheme, in its present form, is not workable. The hon. Member may like to review his statement that it was a great scheme. It was a great announcement but unfortunately it was not a great scheme.

Sir, the thrust of this Calling Attention, as it is worded, is the impact on prices because of the Trade Agreement.

Sir, I want to dispel this notion. There is a false notion that these Trade Agreements which are being entered into lead to, in all these commodities, a depression in prices and a hardship for the farmers. Other than the case of pepper to which I will come later, I want to be very categorical in saying that the Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka was entered into by the earlier Government. It was not entered into now. In fact, most of the protocol agreements for these things were entered into earlier, but we are looking at these very carefully to ensure that domestic industry, specially the domestic farmer, is not affected. Where the case of pepper is concerned, it is a fact that prices of pepper have gone down. It is a fact that there is 70 per cent tariff, but from Sri Lanka, there is zero duty. However, the largest quantity of import of pepper into India is coming from Vietnam and Indonesia, Almost 9000 tonnes is coming from Vietnam and Indonesia whereas, in the last year, 4900 tonnes have come from Sri Lanka.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the hon. Minister yields, I cannot permit you.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would be happy if he would like to say something on this point.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: The Spices Board says that there is absolutely no import of pepper to this country at the rate of 70 per cent. The import is only from Sri Lanka at zero duty and also the import for re-export is also at zero duty. It is a fact.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After his reply, if you have still got any questions, then you may put them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In fact, I was coming to that point when I said that 9000 tonnes are imported from Vietnam and Indonesia which are supposed to have 70 per cent duty. I am looking into these facts. But I believe that these have come in without payment of duty under the Advance Licence Scheme. We have

now suspended the issue of advance licences for pepper. So, no pepper will come in now which is going to be duty-free other than by our Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka.

As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, we are taking up with the Sri Lankan Government and I had personally taken it up with their Minister and their Prime Minister saying that pepper which is apparently leaking into India is not of Sri Lankan origin. The Sri Lankan Government is cognizant of this and we will ensure with the Sri Lankan Government that this is not so. But, as I said, if we were to look at the figures and see that how the prices have changed, we may find that it is true that prices have gone down from the peak of Rs. 215 in 1999 to about Rs. 70 now.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is Rs. 64.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Okay, it is Rs. 64. It is a fact that this is an area of hardship and an area of concern of the Government. One step amounting to almost shutting down close to 10,000 tonnes, has now been taken and the matter has already been taken up with Sri Lanka. But there is a common denominator in all these things. These commodity prices are driven by international prices. Just to cite to you one example, the cost of vanillin is at Rs. 10 lakh per kilogram. Pure vanillin is Rs. 10 lakh per kilogram and 250 kilogram of green beans, or 50 kilogram of cured beans will produce one kilogram of vanillin.

Sir, as regards the synthetic part, if we import synthetic vanilla, then the price of vanilla beans will go up. This is an unnatural situation created by a cyclone which occurred in Madagascar. So, prices of vanilla beans went up. We must bear in mind the correlation between the international prices and the domestic prices. In fact, vanilla prices reached so high that the farmers took all kinds of loans and we are having enormous problems in dealing with the loans given in unnatural circumstances.

Sir, as far as tea is concerned, tea has been our concern. On the floor of the House, I have said that tea is an area of concern. Over the years, we have not rejuvenated our gardens. We have not rejuvenated new bushes. The problem is high cost and non-rejuvenated of bushes. It is a fact that gardens are closed.

About 34 gardens, four in Assam, 10 in West Bengal, 19 in Kerala, and one in Tripura are closed, affecting about 21,000 workers. As I said, I am holding a meeting. I have held a Tea Conference with all stakeholders. I am holding a meeting also with the Members of Parliament. We are considering a tea package. The problem of tea industry is that industrial prices did sharply go down from 1999, but over the last six months, tea prices have gone up.

As far as coffee is concerned, it is true, as I said, that 80 per cent of our coffee is exported and again international prices affect the supply-demand position. It has nothing to do with the imports. As far as trade agreements are concerned, no coffee is imported. Negligible amount of cardamom is imported. Fifty-nine tonnes of cardamom was imported, representing only half a per cent. So, this impression that imports, and especially imports by virtue of trade agreements, is leading to this situation, I think, is not a very well placed impression. Only 59 tonnes of cardamom have been imported. The price of cardamom also went down from Rs. 622 in the world market, in 2001-02, to almost half that price now. So, this is a fact of life. There are cycles in this. In some commodities we have been through the bottom of the cycle. We started rising. But in some commodities, we continue to be in the bottom. Sometimes, for two years, this very unnatural situation continues, as it happened in the case of vanilla etc.

Now, with regard to specific questions, I have said that we are working on Price Stabilisation Fund. A Committee has been appointed. I am having

[Shri Kamal Nath]

interaction. The Members know that. But as hon. Members have suggested, I will have greater interaction with the growers of these commodities and the plantation sector.

As far as pepper and QR is concerned, I do not think there is any need for Quantitative Restrictions I have already taken this step on advance licences. Also I have taken this up with the Sri Lankan Government. As far as Geographical Indications is concerned for Malabar pepper, under the WTO negotiations, we are taking up all issues, like Darjeeling tea, Assam tea, etc. We will see whether we can get Malabar pepper included in the Geographical Indications.

There was this question whether we are willing to put specific rates of duties. The shift has been to *ad valorem* rates. Having specific rates, I do not think, is necessary. I think that the safeguard measures that we have taken for the domestic market are adequate. We do not need to increase bound rates because in any case our bound rate is 70 per cent. We need not go beyond that. If we are going to discontinue or suspend advance licences, which is done in the case of pepper, we will, I think, be able to control it. But we must live with one fact. That fact is that international prices at times have been very high. Our farmers get used to these high international prices and even if that comes down to the previous normal prices, there is some concern as to why the prices have fallen. Artificially high prices are not the price level which our farming community must consider as normal prices.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: The fall in prices has not been for a very short time. There is fall in prices for the past four years. How can they sustain themselves?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is only in the case of pepper.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: What about cardamom?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In cardamom, the price in 2001-02 was Rs. 622. In 2003-04, it was Rs. 361. Now, it is Rs. 300. But it is not because of imports. It is because of increase in the production by some countries, like Guatemala. If other countries start producing this, then the supply-demand situation gets affected. Or else the demand should increase in our own country. Now, if cardamom demand is not increasing in our own country, what are we to do? Other countries have started growing this. For example, let us take Vietnam. Fifteen years ago, there was no pepper in Vietnam. Today, they are one of the largest producers of pepper and the largest exporter to India.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: In the case of cardamom, there has been this complaint from the growers. Now, the on-line business is on with regard to cardamom and other commodities. What is being quoted in the online market is the only price that they are getting in the auction market. The ground reality is that at the auction place, they are getting something between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250. But, in New Delhi, for a kilogram of cardamom, we have to pay nearly Rs. 1000. Where does the differential money between these two figures go? We do not understand it. So, will the Government take a serious look at the online business that is going on?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is true that new methods of online businesses are there. Today, the prices of all these commodities are available online. You put it on and it is available in the internet. The traders are getting smart today. It is undoubtedly true. So, we have to evolve a method. There cannot be a directive strategy. We have to evolve a method. We will see that domestic prices do not get affected by this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But please show your concern for this and look into it.

Shri Thomas to make his point now. Do not make a long speech. Because of the importance of the subject, I am allowing a lot of time.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I am thankful to you. The whole House is thankful to you. I have suggested about export subsidy....*(Interruptions)* I have suggested about the export subsidy. That is one way of dealing with it. There are two matters involved in this. For all these produces of the farmers, export subsidy may be given. It is a new way of encouraging and helping the farmers. This has been done for rubber. Though it has been withdrawn now, it has been done. It has been shown that it could be done. So, my question is this. For tea, coffee, vanilla, cardamom, arecanut, tobacco and other like produces, can you think of starting a subsidy for export? Secondly, the cost of production is also there. It is a very important matter....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: About cost of production, I do not know what he can do. Mr. Minister, are you considering giving some export subsidy?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This regime of subsidy has to be looked at in the context of WTO....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Already, you gave it for rubber. Why can it not be given for other produces?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: All subsidies have to be WTO compatible. If we are going to subsidise our exports—like, for example, rubber—what does it mean? It means that we are giving cheaper rubber for the final product to compete with us.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Minister may invite the hon. Members from Kerala. They are very much upset about this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Members from Tamil Nadu are also upset. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think Members from Tamil Nadu are also upset. All the States which are producing these produces are upset.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: All this has to be looked at holistically. One is our domestic market, our domestic demand and the other one is the question of international market and demand....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am interceding on your behalf. I have already requested him in this regard.

Now, we will take up matters of urgent public importance. Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramjilal Suman, please be brief, not much time is left.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): I will be very brief. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the illegal trafficking in allopathic medicines is flourishing. The fatal drugs which were banned by the USA and Europe are now being sold by the Patent Companies and the multinational companies in countries like India which has become a market for such drugs. While America and Europe have banned those drugs, these are being sold in our markets. Thirty five per cent of the drugs being sold in our markets are spurious which are manufactured within our country. There is hardly any day when news of busting of some spurious drugs manufacturing racket is not published in the newspaper. Recently, spurious drugs worth Rs. 7 crore were seized in Sahibabad in Ghaziabad. A twenty years old illegal factory, manufacturing spurious drugs in the residential areas of Indore was raided. Raids have also been conducted recently in Aligarh and Agra from where spurious drugs worth crores of rupees have been seized. Those drugs are causing adverse effect on the health of people.

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

Through you, I would like to request that even during the regime of the NDA Government, the then Minister of Health, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj had given an assurance in regard to framing of a very strict law providing for death penalty for the offence. The present Government in the Rajya Sabha has given an assurance recently that the trade of these spurious drugs is not flourishing alarmingly.

It is a very serious issues. The provision of penalty for this illegal act is very flexible and inadequate. When the Opposition was in power; it gave an assurance of introducing a Bill in this regard providing for a very stringent law. Even this Government claims to have prepared the draft of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot remain for long in this atmosphere of uncertainty. I would like to know in definite terms the time by which the Government would bring a Bill to this effect because these fatal drugs are not saving the lives of people. It is poison, which is being sold. It has rendered the lives of people miserable. I would like to know that by when the Government would introduce this Bill?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may take note of this very important issue.

[Translation]

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incidents of dacoity and loot have become order of the day in the Hazaribagh, district Vishnugarh, Thana Vishnugarh Nerkipath, Vishnugarh Bagodar path—Tatijharia path areas of the Jharkhand state. Superintendent, Giridih, Shri Sanjay Lal was also made a victim of these activities. On 10.12.04 at 8.30 p.m. an attempt on my life was made in Vishnugarh Nerkipath with a pistol and a bomb. I escaped this attack by a hair's breadth while service revolver was

snatched away from my bodyguard and mobile, watch and cash were snatched from my party workers. The robber was caught by the rural people and was handed over to the Thana incharge Vishnugarh but he managed to escape from the police station.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tek Lal Mahto, I am calling for a factual note in the matter from the Ministry of Home Affairs and I shall look into it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for a report. Thereafter, I will myself look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been a victim of such incident two times. I have strong objection to this fact that the Thana-incharge released the robber...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am seeking something for your benefit.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the Minister of Rural Development in regard to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana of the erstwhile NDA Government as per which villages having a population of more than seven and a half hundred were to be linked with the main road. I would like to know whether this plan is still existing? Whether there is a provision to link all the villages having a population of 500 with the main road by the year 2005? Kindly state if it is still proposed because the situation in Rajasthan as on date is that only the villages having a population of 900 have been linked with the main road. There is no further plan of the

Union Government. Kindly throw some light on this issue as well.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there are 48 notices before me. All are important. I am trying to help you. Please be patient.

12.57 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Problems being faced by the domestic Vanaspati Industry in the Eastern Region due to free import under Indo-Nepal Treaty**

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the renewal of the Indo-Nepal Treaty on 3rd December, 1996, the domestic vanaspati industry has been suffering and very recently, on 4th October, 2004, the Director-General of Foreign Trade has issued a public notice allowing the State Trading Corporation, which has been authorised to import vanaspati from Nepal, to appoint associates who can also distribute vanaspati. As a result, we find that the domestic vanaspati producers, particularly those who are located in the eastern part of India, are suffering.

So, I demand that the State Trading Corporation should import material by itself and not through any associates as has been notified recently in the notice issued by the DGFT. Against the quota of one lakh metric tonnes, the import should be done on a pro-rata monthly basis and the domestic industry should be protected as there is no limit of import.

13.00 hrs.

The Government should see to it that this Indo-Nepal Treaty for duty free import of Vanaspati does not seriously make the domestic. Vanaspati industry

to suffer. The hon. Minister is here. He has agreed to respond.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel him. It is for him to respond.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very valid point that the import under duty-free treaty with Nepal must be evenly spread so that the localised effect of it coming from Nepal is not a threat.

The STC cannot import it itself. There is a court case in the Kolkata High Court. There were one or two court cases where they have imposed large duty amounting to crores of rupees. This had to be done in deference to keep that side all right. But I think, a new scheme will have to be introduced. We are conscious of the fact that it cannot be localised to one area and it has to be spread as much across the country as much as periodical. We will ensure this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The associates should be done away with.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Doing away with associates may not be the only answer. Lets us look at the best answer to see that that objective is met.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the distribution of Kerosene Oil is done in two ways. Firstly, it is available in the open market and secondly it is distributed through Public Distribution System to the people living below poverty line. But the problem is that the people for whom it is distributed through public distribution system at the fair price shops do not get it on time. Within two-three months this kerosene oil available at these shops reaches the black market. I would like to request the Government to lift the control over the

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

Kerosene Oil in the same way as it was lifted on sugar and the problem was resolved. Black marketing would be checked automatically. The Government should lift the control, this is my demand.

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time more than one dozen districts of Jharkhand are reeling under famine and drought and not even a seed of grains has been sowed in more than half a dozen districts as a result of which people are facing starvation in those areas. More than hundred people have died of starvation and one and a half lakh population is migrating from Jharkhand. The State Government is helpless. A team of the Central Government went there and conducted a survey as well. The yield in Garhwa, Palamu, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Chapra districts etc. has not even been ten per cent and the Government has not been able to control the situation and the people are dying of starvation that is why through you, I would request the Union Government that it should save the people from starving and stop them from migrating by giving a special package.

SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE (Osmanabad): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Water Resources towards the water crisis in Maharashtra. There is acute shortage of water in the State due to rains not coming in time during the last three years as a result of which the farmers are not getting water for irrigation and the public for drinking. Due to shortage of water, the farmers are under heavy debts and suffering loss of lacs of rupees in their crops. There are at least 15 sugar factories in my constituency in which thousands of people work. But sugarcane production is going down due to scanty rains and people are not getting work as the sugar factories are not operating. This way, thousands of workers have been rendered jobless. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to know from

the Hon. Minister as to what effective steps have been taken for solving the water crisis and the problem of unemployment.

SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR (Krishna Nagar): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards the issue of pension of the sports persons. The Government had formulated a scheme in the year 1994, for giving pension to the sports persons who would win gold Medals in Olympics, Asian Games or world championships. Approximately 250 sports persons were getting pension under this scheme but in 2004, the Govt. revised the scheme and decided to exclude such sports persons as were in jobs. For example, I would like to mention that the Indian Kabaddi team had won the Gold Medal in 2002. Five Members of this team applied for pension in 2003. But these persons are not getting pension because they are in jobs as per the said scheme revised in 2004. Through you, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to reconsider their decision and implement the earlier scheme of 1994 so that the medal winners of the country could get the benefit of pension.

MR. SPEAKER: Today few male Members will get an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ (Udupi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier, due to controversies and stiff public resistance, the coal-based thermal power project by Cogentrix Corporation of US proposed at Mangalore had to be shelved. Now, one Nagarjuna Power Corporation Limited is proceeding with a coal-based thermal power plant on the same location without any valid mandatory clearances from the competent authorities like CEA and KERC. This Project is likely to cause severe ecological and environmental damage both to vegetation and marine life in the area. The people of this region have been agitating against this Project. On the contrary, the people would welcome a project mooted by ONGC

to set up a gas-based thermal power plant which will cause no such environmental or sea pollution hazards.

I urge the Centre to intervene and deny further clearances to Nagarjuna Power Corporation Limited in the larger interest of the residents of the region.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. In rural and semi-rural areas, there are brick manufacturers who are small entrepreneurs. The Government have modified the new environment policy and these small entrepreneurs have been asked to install high tower chimneys in their units. The facility of roads is not there in the rural areas and to worsen the situation, these brick units are closing down and many have already closed due to these rules. As a result of this, construction activities have stopped. At the same time, some ancillary industries too have closed which provided employment to people. I would like to emphasis on this that if there is a need to review this policy, the Govt. should review it because these small entrepreneurs cannot afford to install tower chimneys. Therefore, the Govt. should pay attention towards their problem and consider this issue....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It will not be recorded. Why are you speaking? Nothing will be recorded unless I permit.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to choose some subjects. All are important issues.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has decided to increase the Minimum Support Price of the common variety of paddy and the fine variety of paddy by Rs. 10. In case of cotton, they have decided to increase

the Minimum Support Price by Rs. 10. In Andhra Pradesh, so far, the farmers are not getting the Minimum Support Price and, as a result, the cotton farmers are in distress. In Maharashtra, the Government is purchasing cotton through MARKFED at Rs. 2,500 per quintal. In Andhra Pradesh, the Cotton Corporation has so far purchased only 10 per cent of the cotton. The remaining 90 per cent of the cotton is being sold by the farmers as distress sale. The Government of India should intervene in this matter. During the 200-days' rule of Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh, 2,000 farmers have committed suicides. The Government has not intervened so far. I would request the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh to do something in this regard. This is a very important matter. I ask the hon. Home Minister to respond to this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give up this idea of trying to force the reply immediately.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it is a very alarming situation in Andhra Pradesh....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you cannot co-operate, I will have to adjourn.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Home Minister is here. I request him to respond.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are a leader of a Party. How can you do this? I cannot force anybody to give a reply.

Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri G.M. Siddeswara, Shri Prahlad Joshi and Shri S. Mallakarjuniah would kindly associate with this matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No speech please, sorry.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised an issue this week. No second issue will be allowed in a week.

Now, Shri Ananth Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am only recording your name for possible action.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except what Shri Ananth Kumar says.

...(Interruptions)*

13.12 hrs.

(ii) Re: Non-payment of Crop Insurance dues to the farmers of Karnataka

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, in Karnataka, the farmers are committing suicide because of lack of disbursement of crop insurance especially by the Agricultural Insurance Company of India Ltd., which has not disbursed Rs. 221 crore for *rabi* and summer crops for the year 2003-2004. The farmers are demanding it...(Interruptions) They are on agitation. They are not getting the insurance money. They want their premium money which they have already given to the Government. Their condition is so pitiable. The women have sold their *mangalsutras* to give premium money and they are not getting any relief. Without the crop insurance money and without getting the premium money, the farmers in Karnataka are in deep distress. Today all the BJP MPs sat on dharna. In Karnataka also, all our MLAs are sitting on dharna in front of the Karnataka Assembly.

We are demanding the Union Government, through you. Sir, to immediately intervene and to disburse Rs. 221 crore for the amelioration of the distress of the farmers of Karnataka. The hon. home Minister. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, who is a friend of farmers, is sitting here. I request him, through you,

* Not recorded.

Sir, to intervene and assure that this amount of Rs. 221 crore of crop insurance by the Agricultural Insurance Company of India Ltd....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately he has not got that much money to provide.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, he is a very senior Minister. This amount of Rs. 221 crore is due to the farmers of Karnataka by the Agricultural Insurance Company of India Ltd. This amount should be disbursed immediately because the farmers have given the premium, and this is due from 2003-04. Sir, I request the Home Minister to give an assurance to the farmers of Karnataka...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can he? He is not concerned with this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When the Speaker allows the matter to be raised, the Government has to take the matter seriously. This is obvious.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I only request the Government, through you, Sir, to take it very seriously. Sir, the Home Minister is ready to respond.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Some matters should be taken very seriously.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the Home Minister is ready to respond....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will bring it to the notice of the appropriate Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I will bring it to the notice of the Agriculture Minister and then I will ask him to appropriately act on it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Chandra Sekhar Dubey.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Lead Smelter of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Tundu in Dhanbad in the tribal dominated state of Jharkhand was established in 1942 for production of Lead as security related material. This factory under the name Metal Corporation of India has not only performed very well from the beginning, but also has set up three other big factories, one at Vishakhapattanam and two in Rajasthan at Dewari and Chanderia. The Government of India renamed this Group of Companies as Hindustan Zinc Ltd. in 1966. Under the new industrial policy of the Government, 26% shares and complete management of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. were transferred to M/s. Sterlite and Ventures Ltd. on 11.04.2002...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot go on reading the full text. I would not allow this in future.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: But in two years only, M/s. Sterlite closed the major unit of the Hindustan zinc Limited on 23.02.2004...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Reading will not be allowed during Special Mention. Mr. Chandra Shekhar Dubey, I will not allow this in future. Nobody will be allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: I want to draw the attention of the Govt. towards the number of workers in the Tundu unit which has reduced to 292 from 742 owing to the anti worker policy of the management...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandra Shekhar Dubey, you cannot read two pages.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have not got their wages for approximately one year and are on the verge of starvation...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandra Shekhar Dubey, you are misusing the indulgence.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: I want to say to the Government that M/s. Sterlite and Ventures Ltd. have closed this factory in gross violation of the Law. The Government should take the most stringent steps in the interest of the workers to reopen this Lead Smelter Unit at Tundu so that the workers may get their wages and are saved from starvation.

13.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER*

Rail Accident at Jalandhar-Pathankot Section in Ferozpur Division of Northern Railway

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the train accident which has

*Also Placed in Library. See No. LT 1106-A/04.

[Shri Madan Lal Sharma]
 taken place in Pathankot Section in Punjab today
 ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the same thing I will say to the
 hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): We want
 the facts and other aspects of the accidents to come
 to light.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Laluji will speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Lalu Prasadji is going
 to speak now.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU
 PRASAD): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to inform
 the House that there has been an unfortunate train
 accident. With heavy heart, I want to inform the
 House that when I came to the House I was informed
 that today Jalandhar-Pathankot Passenger collided
 with Jammu Tavi Express around 12 hrs. One coach
 of Jalandhar-Pathankot Passenger was over-turned
 and the engine and one coach of Jammu Tavi
 Express have derailed. The site of accident is
 between Bangar and Mirthala stations on Jalandhar-
 Pathankot section. This place is in Ferozpur division
 of railway and Hoshiarpur district of Punjab. As per
 the latest input approximately 25 persons might have
 lost their lives and thirty might have been injured.
 Medical relief van has been sent to Pathankot-
 Amritsar. The injured are being sent to the hospital. I
 along with all the members of the Board am leaving
 for the site of the accident and we will inspect the
 site in entirety and punish the guilty and take
 whatever action will be required. I will monitor the
 relief and compensation work myself and will also
 find out the reasons of the accident.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Deputy-
 Speaker, Sir, we want that the Hon. Minister should
 apprise the House of the details of the accident after
 tomorrow. There were two trains on the same track.
 ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now he has given his
 statement.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi):
 Occurrence of such accident itself is unfortunate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree with you, but
 for now, he has given his statement.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the
 Minister of Railways resign on this issue, what will
 be the further course of action in this regard? This is
 a very serious accident...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Between the two
 stations...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Accidents
 had taken place during your time also...*(Interruptions)*

14.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) **Need to take appropriate measures for promoting of salt industry in Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN (Tirunelveli):
 Sir, salt manufacturing is one of the important
 industries in Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu.
 Approximately 15,000 acres of land is used for salt
 span venture. Directly and indirectly, nearly 50,000
 workers are engaged in salt production. This industry
 is now facing a threat of closure.

Now, the bore-wells in the salt span area have
 gone to the depth of 150-200 feet and electricity
 consumption has increased three to four times with
 abnormal tariff hike. Due to the over production of
 salt, the salt producers were forced to sell salt at Rs.
 250 per tonne while the sand has been sold at Rs.
 450 per tonne. Further, the salt manufacturers are
 unnecessarily booked in adulteration cases. The fact
 is that salt cannot be adulterated with any other
 commodity because it is cheaper than sand. The

sodium chloride content below 90 per cent only constitutes low grade salt and is not to be treated as adulterated salt.

I request the Central and the State Governments to come forward to safeguard the salt industry in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Thoothukudi district. I request the Government to give free electricity to the salt manufacturing units as it is given to the farmers. The Government should give a direction to the officials not to book any adulteration case on the salt manufacturers or merchants. Railway wagon facility may be arranged on priority basis for the salt movement at subsidised fare. Export subsidy may also be announced to encourage salt export as done by other countries. The Government should give all facilities to the salt workers and their families including medical, educational and housing benefits as are provided to the *beedi* workers by the Central Government, to save this labour oriented industry from sickness.

(ii) Need to devise an employment package in Central and Paramilitary services for the youth of terrorist affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Due to on-going turmoil in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, every sector of the economy has received severe set back and people, in particular from border areas of Jammu, Rajouri and Poonch Districts, which happen to be in my parliamentary constituency, are almost facing starvation. The educated youth are frustrated, which in turn may lead them to resort to such activities, which may be detrimental to the national interests. Time and again, the Union Government have been requested to come up with some employment package in Paramilitary and other Central Services for the unemployed youth of these worst hit backward and border areas, but nothing has materialised so far, with the result majority of these youth have turned over-age for entry into Government services. The State has decimal industrial

employment avenues and as such dependence on Government services has increased.

I hope, the Government, in particular the Union Ministry of Home Affairs will come up to the rescue of these unemployed youth by arranging special employment drives in relaxation of age/qualification bar wherever necessary.

(iii) Need to accord clearance to the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementing the Polovaram and Pulichintala irrigation projects which envisage linking the Godavari and Krishna Rivers

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Linking of rivers in the country has become a dire need keeping in view of the huge losses to the crops and property because of floods and droughts. The losses run into thousands of crore rupees every year. The knowledge capacity and desire of the farmers and rural people who constitute 70 per cent of the population also has gone up substantially. Thereby, there is a need to increase the irrigatable land. Water in certain rivers like Godavari, Brahmaputra, Narmada and Mahanadi is going waste to the sea in large quantities. So, it is time to give top priority to allocate more funds in the State and Central budgets or to liberalise the terms to borrow funds by the State Governments from national and international sources. Similarly, sanctions and approvals from the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Environment are to be given on war footing while securing the interests of the tribes and displaced persons and raising forests in new areas compensating for the decrease in forest lands.

In this context, I request the Government of India to give clearances to the Polovaram and Pulichintala irrigation projects started by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide water to around 25 lakh acres of land by linking Godavari and Krishna rivers by which not only Andhra Pradesh, but also the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Chhattisgarh will be benefited.

(iv) Need to accord the status of 'Nagar Palika' to the Cantonment Board at Ranikhet, Uttaranchal

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is Ranikhet Cantonment Board in district Almora in my constituency in Uttaranchal. This board is more than 100 years old. The population of this board area is approximately 30,000 representing every section including businessmen, employees, entrepreneurs and all that. The people residing in this area have their houses, shops, hotels etc. In addition to this, there are Government Post Graduate College, dozens of other educational institutions, offices of Central Government and State Government in this area. Military officers interfere in movement of civilians and in other developmental works which not only hampers the development of the city but also violates the fundamental rights of the people.

For these reasons, the local people have been making their demand to convert this Cantonment Board into a 'Nagar Palika' since independence. For this, there have even been violent agitations, sit-ins and demonstrations. Some years back, Ambala Cantonment Board was accorded the status of Nagar Palika. The Uttaranchal Government have concurred to give the status of Nagar Palika to the Ranikhet Cantonment Board. I have raised this issue in the Lok Sabha from time to time earlier and written to the Ministry of Defence also.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action to accord the status of Nagar Palika to the Ranikhet Cantonment Board.

(v) Need to amend laws relating to forests for enabling setting up of industries and irrigation facilities in the tribal areas of Chandrapur and Gadachiroli districts of Maharashtra

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the percentage of forest cover

of the total land in Chandrapur and Gadachiroli districts in Maharashtra is 44 and 68 respectively. Owing to amendment in the Forest Act-1980-1982, the common people and the farmers are deprived of the benefits of industrial and irrigation development despite availability of minerals reserves in abundance and a number of rivers in these tribal dominated districts. Maharashtra Government has sought permission from the Minister of Forests and Environment of the Government of India for irrigation projects and mining of mineral reserves, however, the Ministry has been refusing to accord necessary permission in this regard. The conservation of Forests Act is being enforced by the Central Government under the pressure from the World Bank.

Keeping the innocent farmers, unemployed youths and villagers of the tribal belt deprived of development and employment has led to persistent apprehensions of their joining naxalite organisations. The tribals reside in forest land in huge numbers in the country. The Government of India ought to take these tribal people on the path of fast development and prosperity.

I, Therefore, demand from the Government of India to accord relaxation to the predominantly forest area districts with more than 33 per cent forest cover under the Conservation of Forests Act and should also accord permission for irrigation projects and mineral reserves-based industries by bringing about suitable amendment in the said Act.

(vi) Need to increase the support price for 'Narma Cotton' with a view to protect the interests of cotton growers of Sriganganagar, Rajasthan

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Sriganganagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the C.C.I. has been procuring Narma Cotton at a very cheaper price in Rajasthan. In the year 1990, the rate of cotton was Rs. 2000 per quintal but in the outgoing year 2004, the price has come down to Rs. 1600 per quintal. The farmers are not getting remunerative prices of their cotton.

The prices of diesel, fertilizers and pesticides are rising day by day. It is very difficult for the farming community to sustain. The Central Government should increase the prices of yields to enable the farmers to get remunerative prices of their yields.

- (vii) Need to ensure that people of Talcher tehsil in Orissa receive uniform rate of compensation accruing due to acquisition of land for setting up Koniha Open Cast Project**

[English]

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, Koniha Open Cast Project is coming up by acquiring land of eight villages in Talcher tehsil of Angul district. It is a matter of great concern that the rule of uniformity followed in case of land acquisition in the Talcher coal field area since 1961 has been violated in case of Koniha OCP. The affected villages have been arbitrarily bifurcated into two groups and paid compensation at two different rates. In case of the first group the rate varies between Rs. 2,90,500 and Rs. 2,75,000 whereas the rate for the other group varies between Rs. 62,500 and Rs. 50,000. This very much violates articles 14 and 18 of the Constitution of India. It also violates the State Government Gazette Notification No. GE(GI)III/71/30769/R. I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly intervene in the matter.

- (viii) Need to bring forward a Bill providing for assured employment on compassionate grounds to the wards of Central Government employees dying in harness**

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN (Quilon): Sir, there is a provision in the Central Government rules to give appointment on compassionate grounds to the wards of Central Government employees who died in harness. This is limited to five per cent of the recruitment. By and large, the wards were employed in those Departments in which the officials were working then they died.

Since the recruitment is almost nil or very minimal in most of the Departments, the wards of the expired officials are not at all considered for compassionate appointment. Five per cent of the recruitment does not count to anything when there is no recruitment or only very few recruitments. In each and every Department, there are thousands of applications pending requesting for appointment on compassionate grounds. The Departments are seemed to be working on how to deny these posts falling under compassionate grounds.

In the present circumstances when much recruitment is not taking place, it is necessary that the five per cent condition should be removed. Since the order is based on a Supreme Court judgement, the Government should take necessary steps to get the rules changed through legislation. Through you, Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to take an initiative for the legislation.

- (ix) Need to develop the air strip at Shravasti in U.P. into an aerodrome for promoting tourism in the area**

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the famous Buddhist Pilgrimage Centre Shravasti in Uttar Pradesh. Shravasti is a famous pilgrimage Centre of Buddhist religion. Large number of tourists and followers of Buddhism from Japan and various other parts of the world visit this place every year. There is one airstrip here which has been lying closed for years together.

I, therefore, demand from the Government to modernize the airstrip and to connect Shravasti with regular air service and to develop Shravasti as a tourist centre so as to provide direct and indirect job opportunities to the local youth and also to give impetus to the propagation/proliferation of Buddhist religion.

**(x) Need to modernize and utilize the unused
Defence airport at Gopalganj, Bihar**

SHRI ANIRUDDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to Hathawa airport which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. This airport is located in Gopalganj, Bihar which is lying closed for last several years and is also under encroachments. This airport is near to Nepal border and is therefore important from the security point of view.

I, therefore, demand that the surrounding land should be acquired and the airport be modernized so that local people might get employment.

**(xi) Need to undertake drought relief
measures in Vellore district, Tamil Nadu**

*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruppattur): Sir, monsoon failure for the past three consecutive years in Vellore district, particularly in areas around Tiruppattur, Natrampalli, Vaniambadi in my constituency has led to crop failure, drinking water scarcity affecting agriculture and rural population. Even the recent rains in Tamil Nadu failed in these areas adding misery. Farmers face hardship to continue their agricultural occupation for want of further investment and input. Their demand to convert existing loans to long-term loans and Government assurances in this regard are still to be met. In the absence of a streamlined credit facility and required support for inputs like seed and manure as a special package, the drought has led to an economic disaster affecting thousands of farmers here.

I urge upon the Union Government to respond on a war-footing by providing drought relief measures to save small and marginal farmers from desperation and deprivation. Further, the Union Minister of Finance and Minister of Agriculture should give suitable instructions to the nationalised banks and

*English translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil.

agricultural agencies for providing necessary assistance and inputs.

**(xii) Need to set-up an agro-based industry in
Parbhani Parliamentary Constituency,
Maharashtra**

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is good yield of fruits and vegetables in and around my parliamentary constituency and the quality is also of a very high standard. Some people are engaged in trade of these vegetables and fruits to other cities but several others are not able to do that resulting in wastage of vegetables and fruits worth lakhs of rupees. Sir, setting up of an agriculture based processing industries will enable the people to get remunerative prices of their produce and will simultaneously get employment. This area is industrially backward and setting up agro-based industries will facilitate fast growth in this area.

I, though, this august House, request the Government to kindly set up agro industries in and around Parbhani district.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri M. Shivana—Not Present.

Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan—Not Present.

Shri Furkan Ansari

**(xiii) Need to take appropriate measures to
improve the living condition of Beedi
workers in Jharkhand**

[Translation]

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the condition of about 2 lakh beedi workers in Deoghar, Jamtada, Dumaka, Godda, Pakud, Giridih and Sahibganj districts of Jharkhand is quite miserable. About 30 per cent beedi workers are suffering from T.B. and another 15 to 20 per cent

have cataract. About 80 per cent workers are homeless and they are not getting even minimum wages. These workers are deprived of the benefits under Health Scheme, Housing Scheme and student scholarships. Most of the workers have not been registered by the Department.

I, therefore, seek urgent intervention of the Central Government to ensure availability of all facilities to all beedi workers.

(xiv) Need to re-name the Madurai Airport as 'Mathuramalingam Thevar Airport'

[English]

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (Barasat): Sir, Late Shri Mathuramalingam Thevar, a reputed leader and former MP has been honoured by the Parliament by installation of his statue within the precincts of this House. The Government, however, has so far not taken any steps to bestow any honour to him in recognition of his services to the Nation in the fight for the improvement of the condition of the people of the economically backward classes in his own native town.

I request, the hon. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of Civil Aviation to kindly take appropriate action to rename the airport of madurai as "Mathuramalingam Thevar Airport."

14.40 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Internal Security in the Country—Contd.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday the issue of internal security was discussed here in this House and quite coincidentally yesterday was the day on which the terrorist had attacked this House three years before. Some brave personnel of

this august Office laid their lives to protect the lives of people's representatives and officers working in this House. I salute their memory. Likewise, the personnel and soldiers of Para-military forces and State Police Forces have protected the lives and property of the people attacked in various parts of the country. We here in this House pay our obeisance to them as well.

This is a welcome gesture that a discussion has been held on the issue of internal security. I would thank all those members who have initiated and participated in this discussion. This has been very healthy and straightforward discussion in which no statements have been made against any individual or any party. I feel that the standard of discussion was very high. I would, therefore, sincerely thank all my colleagues who have participated in this discussion. Some colleagues got very little time. Had they got some more time they would have spoken much more but the points they made in the available time are quite pertinent and I would keep them in my mind and the suggestions and opinions expressed here would be given due consideration while formulating the policy on internal security.

Some learned colleagues said that condition of internal security was not good and some others said that it was bad. I think all these three shades of opinions are not to be treated as wrong. First opinion was that the condition was not good so we shall not fight over it. Had the situation been good then all the issues would have been resolved. Some Members said that the situation was bad, yes, it is so in some states and some other members said that the situation has improved, yes, it is so in some states. Therefore, all these three kinds of opinions are neither wrong nor right in absolute terms...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Home Minister Saheb is of your party and you are interrupting him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to present the figures in brief relating to the situation there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has stopped speaking but now you should not start speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have tried to give these figures to the hon. Members in the form of a chart because it is difficult to give figures in detail. Therefore, we have sent some figures to the hon. Members in writing. They can go through them. Nevertheless, I would like to give some figures here.

The figures will clear the air about the situation prevailing there. What is the situation in Jammu and Kashmir? We say that the situation has improved there and to corroborate this we had given some figures. Today also I would like to submit some figures. There has been a decline in infiltration upto 60 per cent. I would reiterate that it has come down to 60 per cent. The incidents which were taking place there have come down to 24 per cent and there has been a decline of 12 per cent in the human killings. On the basis of these figures we say that the situation has improved in Jammu and Kashmir. Some people ask us as to what is the reason that brought about improvement in the situation there. The reply to their query is that the fencing which has been erected along the border has brought about this change. Our army personnel, personnel of para-military forces and the state police have also done a good job in bringing down the number of incidents and killings.

I would like to say one thing in this connection that the number of incidents and killings has come down. But despite this the terrorists are spreading terror there through other means. They are hurling grenades, launching rocket attacks and laying land mines. Now, they are targetting more on politicians and police. I am sharing this factual position with you. What is the situation in the north-eastern states? It

is being reported that situation has worsened there and some people are being blamed for that. Even they have been denigrated. But in all humility, I would like to say that the situation has improved there and we can know through the figures. How it has improved. The number of incidents there has come down by 22 per cent. The number of killings of the security personnel has also come down by 7 per cent and the number of killings of the common man has also come down by 26 per cent. On the basis of these figures, I can say that the situation has improved there. I am not saying that the situation is fully under control there but the situation has improved there to some extent.

We have discussed a lot about Manipur. An hon. Member was saying in the House yesterday that Manipur was in turmoil. It is not in turmoil. In fact, it was in turmoil three year back but I do not want to go into that. The situation there has worsened but I do not want to blame any one for that. Such kind of incident can take place anywhere and any time. I am not blaming any one or any government for that because such situation can crop up anywhere. But the incident which has occurred in Manipur, the people there have given vent to their anger against their own fellow-men.

But what has the Government done against them? It did not open fire on them nor were they lodged in jails nor did the Government remove the state Government nor did it promutgate President's Rule there. As the people were very angry there, the Government had talks with them. They were told that the crime had been committed and the guilty would be punished through the court's order. They were also told that the Kangla port would be opened. And this has been done. Some people are saying that the provisions of the Special Armed Forces Act are draconian and barbaric, hence a committee has been set up to go into that. In view of all these things, I can say that the situation has improved there to a great extent.

Several members here said that it was in turmoil and some people were rebuked for that and doubts were expressed about the competence of some people. I think that if any such thing happens some where, it does not help in checking terrorism. If rather adds fuel to the fire. If a wrong thing is propagated, it creates terror. Arms are used for creating terror by killing innocent persons. Rumours can also be spread to create terror. Such speeches can also be made as to create fear in the minds of the people.

There was a time when any such incident did not create fear in the minds of people but today if an incident takes place some where, we can witness it within five minutes sitting at home and it creates terror. It seems as if it is happening in my neighbourhood, not in Manipur, I do not want to say that such incident should not be published in newspapers or shown on TV and should not be discussed in the House, but what I want to say is that all these things create a fear psychosis. And if we talk about any wrong thing, it seems that it spreads all the more quickly.

Today, I am very happy that from now onwards the proceedings of the House would be telecast live. What we are doing in the House, people will know about that sitting in their homes. Whether we are talking right or wrong, people can now see us and hear us. They can judge for themselves how the Government is functioning and the types of policies that are being formulated and the types of the laws the Government is enacting. I was talking with the Minister of Human Resource Development that this is like making the entire country a university. Now from today onwards the people can see for themselves as to what the Parliament is doing and what laws are being enacted by our Government University and what the members of the treasury benches and that of opposition are doing. Therefore, nothing can be better than this. I would, therefore, like to express my thanks and respects to the hon'ble

speaker, to you and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I think that the people must know what is happening there and what are we doing.

Some points were made about Manipur. But what I want to tell is that the situation is returning to normalcy in Manipur. Two incidents took place there in which two people were killed. More people are being killed in other states. Say 20 in one state or 25 in some other state. Here, I am not criticizing any other particular State Government. Neither am I drawing any parallels. Manipur is our border state. People there love art, they are sensitive, they are patriotic, they want peace. It would have been better if we had not taken the situation which has arisen there, otherwise, this is what I feel.

Now, let us see what is happening in Naxal-affected states. This has been stated in this House and the upper House as well that naxalite activities have increased in some districts. In fact, the number of such districts has increased. One can not deny this fact. But these activities did not increase in these five months only. They have increased in 2003 from what they were in 2002 and they have increased today from what they were in 2003. These incidents have increased from 135 to 140 and from 140 to 155. I am not giving the exact figures but the incidents have increased and we will have to take it into consideration. We cannot forget it. Naxalite activities have increased. The number of incidents is more as compared to deaths involved in such incidents. Naxalism has now spread over to Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and U.P. if we analyse it, we found that these activities have increased. We need to take steps so as to check these activities. We need to give support to the State government to check such activities. But the centre can also not remain silent by assigning the responsibility to others. What we are going to do, I shall come onto that later on. As we discussed Manipur so we discussed Andhra Pradesh also. When

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

we discussed about Naxal affected area, we also discussed about Andhra Pradesh. It is said that when the Naxalite activities are on the increase, what is the use of talking with the naxalites. It was also asked as to whether this would reduce our work. It was also said that this would give them encouragement. There are very interesting statistics in this regard. If you set aside financially affected states viz Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Maharashtra, you will find that the number of deaths has come down in other states. It has come down in Andhra Pradesh. The number of deaths which were 72 has now come down to 2 only. Similarly, the number of incidents which was 52 has also come down drastically. It is the result of the series of talks which they initiated in Andhra Pradesh that the number of deaths has come down from 72 to 2 only. This shows we can solve the problem through dialogue. Some people have objected to dialogue process here. Some members have also alleged that we are treating them as brothers. Why are we treating them as brothers who are perpetrating the crimes like rape and murder? We have replied to that also and with all humility I would like to say that if a man does not get food, employment, and a house and there is none to support the family members and whatever support he requires, is not provided to him and if such a person is forced to take up arms under the influence of wrath, then it is not good to treat him as a foe and open fire on him.

These people have been forced to take up arms due to some compulsion and we do not want to treat them as our foes. We want to Make them realize that the path they have chosen, is not good. I want to tell all such persons who have taken up arms that they are not going to get anything with the help of arms and violence.

15.00 hrs.

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan *in the Chair*]

If they are able to get something that would be meager and that would have no meaning. But if they

come through negotiations or any other channel or if they do something through the House, they would be able to achieve enough. The government of Delhi or state governments are not so weak that they would talk because of any fear of arms. We are not taking the course of negotiations due to some kind of fear. We are taking this course because they are our own people. These are a few circumstances due to which we are taking this course because they are our own people. These are a few circumstances due to which we are taking the course of negotiations. Whosoever has started negotiations on it....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Union Government do not hold negotiations in this regard. They leave these things on the states.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You do not know that is why you are saying like this. Who held negotiations in Nagaland, Mizoram and Punjab?

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I am talking about the problem of Naxalism....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Please listen to me patiently. I will reply to your questions towards the end. You may note down all your questions. Please do not interrupt me. The course and move of negotiations is not wrong one. We must remember that negotiations were held in Mizoram during the regime of Rajeev Ganghiji, At that time Shri Lalthanwala of the Congress party was the Chief Minister there. He was asked to quit his office. Thereafter, Shri Laldenga became the Chief Minister there. Elections were held there and party of Shri Laldengaji had to face defeat. Today Mizoram is quite peaceful. Shri Arjun Singhji is sitting here and he is a senior minister. He had started negotiations in Punjab. I would like to ask whether or not arms were used in Punjab? Paramilitary forces acted bravely but we held negotiations. With the encouragement of Shri Rajeev Gandhiji Rajeev-Longowal agreement was reached. Joint officials of Arjun, Singhji and Rajeevji

helped in restoration of peace in Punjab. Now we can see that there is improvement in the situation in Punjab. The path of negotiations is not a wrong path. It is not a weak path. Government can take up arms any time. Thereafter there is no ground of showing power but we think that it is not proper to open fire on the people and to move on the bloody path. We are of this view that the path of negotiations has got more weight than the path of taking up arms. I would reiterate that negotiations were held in Nagaland. It is because of this that there is peace in Nagaland for the last seven years. There were some people who participated in the negotiations. They have again come to hold negotiations and we welcome this move and we think it is a good move. Let us see what is translated into action. But we will try that peace is maintained there. The path of negotiations is not an alien path. It is a path which leads to Democracy. We think that somebody is our own brother, somebody is our own family member but here you raise questions that why we consider them as our brothers?

[English]

We are chips of the same block.

[Translation]

Who says that we are not brothers. Ultimately we are brothers. If someone is going on the wrong path, then it is his family members, neighbours, the government or the society which will have to make efforts to bring them on the right track. They will have to be brought on the right path in order to ensure progress and peace in the society. What is wrong in it? In this House, our Speaker has said that path of negotiations would be adopted. Our Prime Minister has said from the ramparts of Red Fort that path of negotiations would be adopted. I said in the Rajya Sabha that the path of negotiations is not alien to us. We will follow that path.

Adopting the path of negotiations does not indicate any weakness in any way. Adopting the path

of negotiations means adopting the path of prudence. We do not want to run away from our duty. The way our brothers are taking up arms and sacrificing and the way our leaders have sacrificed their lives for preservation of security of the country is not unknown to anyone. If we take an account of all the wars we have fought after our country became independent, then we would find that in all six battles have been fought and we have won five out of them. We cannot forget the sacrifices made by our leaders to preserve security of the country. We cannot forget the sacrifice of Indiraji and Shri Rajiv Gandhiji. That was for the unity of the country and not for any other reason. But Rajeev Gandhiji was a leader who tried to improve the situation of Nagaland, Mizoram and Punjab through the path of negotiations.

...(Interruptions)

This cannot be forgotten. Therefore, the course of negotiations which we are following is right.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Some Hon. Members were just speaking here, though they spoke in brief, their speech was good. They said "If you want to hold talks, do hold but with precaution. It should not be that you are holding talks and the person with whom you are holding talks hoodwinks you". I was listening to their each word with rapt attention. We will hold talks with them with warmth as if we were talking with our own brother but at the same time we will have to be very careful.

[English]

We will not lower our guard. We will keep this vigil all the time.

[Translation]

Nobody should have an iota of doubt on this count. They have put it very clearly and whatever they said in their meaningful speech, our discussion is also focusing on the same point. What I deduce from the discussion here that barring one or two

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

members, no member was of the view that we should not hold talks with them. All the members were of the view that the course of dialogue was not wrong, but we should be careful. We should not compromise on national security while holding dialogue. The members have gone on record about this thing in the House, so, we will never forget it. We will keep this thing in our mind while holding talks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that the member who initiated discussion on it, presented it in the right perspective in the House. He said if we wanted to combat terrorism one could not do so with only guns and weapons. One will have to keep other things in mind also and those things are—economic advancement, social justice and cultural equality. I am very happy that debate started on a very good note and progressed in a right direction. I would like to felicitate these Hon. Members, who are not present here right now, perhaps they have gone to attend some meeting. Nonetheless, I would like to felicitate them as they gave a right direction to the discussion and all the members followed the same direction. We have brought this issue before the House, we want to know the opinion of the House and they are of the opinion that we should go ahead with talks, the House felt that we could not solve this problem with the help of weapons only, and we should also concentrate on economic advancement, social justice and development as well and we should also act keeping our diverse culture in view, simultaneously we should strengthen our army and police forces. We will keep this in mind. I think, we will take it as mandate, we will follow it.

Your point on the economic development was also good. I do not think that the Ministry of Home Affairs needs to speak more on this issue. But at the same time I want to tell you what the Home Ministry is doing on the economic front. I also want to tell as to what is being done by the entire Government on this front.

I would also like to tell in very brief as to what our State Governments are doing in the field of economy so that it may bear out that we are not ignoring what our hon. Members have said, we are working accordingly.

Several Hon. Members raised here the issue of unemployment and they were of the view that for want of employment our youths are becoming terrorists. This is true. Some hon. Members said that some terrorists are ideologists, some are anarchists and some are opportunists. It is difficult to change the mindset of those who are ideologists but those who are not getting work and are becoming terrorists, can be changed by giving them work. Those who are becoming terrorists for the sake of money, some other way can be adopted for them. But in brief I would like to say that for providing work to these people we have asked the state Governments to raise reserve battalions in their respective states. We have asked each state to raise two-three battalions and we have asked some states to raise even 10-15 battalions. If a battalion is raised, 1000 people can be given employment and if 10 battalions are raised 10000 people can be given employment. We have asked the States to give job to such people in the State Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also providing Rs. 15 Crore annually to such districts in each state which are affected by terrorism in order to develop infrastructure there and we have promised this help for three years. In this way, we will be giving Rs. 45 Crore to a district. Besides, we are laying rail lines in Jammu and Kashmir. Projects have been set up there for generating electricity. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Defence are providing funds for setting up mini power plants in the border area. If we are providing say Rs. 10-20 Crores, the Ministry of Defence is also giving the matching grant and mini power plants are being constructed over and above the major power plants which could generate electricity upto 1500 megawatt. Railway lines are

being constructed. Simultaneously, widening work of the national highways is also being taken up, we are providing funds for the purpose. We are spending money on funding developmental works in the state. We are giving funds for promotion of tourism, setting up factories and forest development also. Thus, we are working to bring about economic development in the State. Hon. Prime Minister has launched Food for Work Programme in Andhra Pradesh on the 14th. The Food for Work Programme is a way of assisting people. We will bring a legislation in near future in which it will be elaborated that how employment opportunities will be provided to the people. We will bring a legislation on providing employment. A scheme was formulated in Maharashtra with this theme which was followed by a legislation. Here at the centre also we have started the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on the basis of which we are going to bring a new legislation and provide employment. Which areas are naxalite and terrorism affected? There are forest and hilly areas. The areas which are covered by forests, which are hilly, where people have health problems and do not have educational facilities, people in such areas watch the life style and standard of other people on TV and compare it with their own plight. I would like to tell you that we have asked the Planning Commission to allocate maximum funds for the naxalite and terrorism affected areas so that economic development can be seen in those districts.

Sir, construction of roads, generation and distribution of power, opening of schools and hospitals, providing assistance in conducting agricultural activities and providing opportunities for trade are the duties of the State Governments. The Union Government are giving assistance to this also. I think, this sort of approach is not proper. If owing to financial constraints our children leave home in anger, then we should not let them go. Our endeavour should be to formulate such an economic policy which may facilitate speedy economic development—this is one way out.

Sir, some Members have raised the point of social development and social justice here. I support it fully. Our approach is entirely in tune with it. The hon. Member who initiated the discussion had said that social justice should be given. I appreciate this. He has said a very genuine thing. Our leaders also had said this thing. The same thing has been expressed in the Constitution also. There is a mention of 'Equality' and 'social justice' in the Preamble to the Constitution. The same thing has been said in the Directive Principles of our constitution. We, therefore, enacted Prevention of Untouchability Act. The Hindu Code Bill and the Hindu Succession Act were brought in order to give social justice to women.

Sir I would like to share it with you that our leader has asked us to make such law which can bring about social harmony and wipe out animosity. Communal harmony should remain a regular feature of our country and nobody should be allowed to disturb the peace of our society. These days we are working on this. We have prepared a draft for this which we have forwarded to the Ministry of Law. After approval of the Law Ministry, that paper will be placed on internet for seeking opinion of the public and then a new draft will be introduced in the House. That will be placed before the Standing Committee where you can discuss it. We want to make such law which should be long lasting. We do not want a law which is made this year and then repealed the next year. We want a law which should go a long way. There are laws in our country which are in place for hundreds of years viz. Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code, we want to make such law in this regard also. All aspects will be elaborated in this that proposed legislation and every term will have a definition. The terms like communal harmony, communal disturbance etc. will be defined in it and it will be laid down as to who will investigate these things. What will be the punishment for a certain crime. This will also be defined as to what will be

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

the punishment for the criminal, at the same time, there will be provision as to whether compensation will be given to the victim or not. The steps to be taken to avert the situation in future will also be suggested. We will do all this with your help.

Sir, it has been discussed here that a law in this regard is already existing so we should not make new laws. It was a little bit painful. It was said here that Bangladeshi people are illegally coming to India. Somebody pointed out the activities of Madarsas. I would not say that these things are not things of concern. Certainly these are, we will have to think over these things. But it is not fair to lay emphasis only on these things and not touch any other point. It connotes that you have your own view on this issue and do not come up with an open mind. An hon. Member after observing such behaviour, had said that his approach was communal. He is preoccupied with a communal bias. It would be better if it were not so.

Sir, Mr. Speaker was also interested in knowing the number of migrants from Bangladesh and the number of Bangladeshis who were sent back to their country. If people are pouring in from Bangladesh, we will definitely send them back.

We should differentiate between them. Do we ever think about the armed infiltrators who come and carry out indiscriminate killings, is there no difference between them and the people who are starving, who get neither employment nor food to eat. It means that there is a difference in our approach. Our approach towards this helpless lot would be different. We shall allow them neither to enter nor to settle down here, we shall send them back. And for this purpose we have enacted laws. The Foreigners Act is there, I.M.D.T. law is there and we have set up tribunals for it. We will work as per their provisions. I would like to submit only this much in this regard.

Now the question arises that our forces.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Hon. Mr. Home Minister, what will you do for the people who have come in search of employment? You are saying that the people who will come for employment.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the Minister is replying.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Please do not disturb me, you may note down your question, I will try to give its reply. You may like my reply or not, it is a separate issues.

The most important issue which we have to discuss here is the potential and strength of our armed forces. Today, we must see how we are doing. Certain people tried to snatch away our land by carrying out proxy wars but they failed. The land that could not be usurped through wars will not be usurped even through terrorism. This I would like to submit in the House. I have seen how a war is fought and also I am seeing how terrorism can be checked and I can say it with conviction what cannot be achieved through wars cannot be achieved even through terrorism. We will see to it that this low intensity war in no way harms our motherland. Who is helping us out? Our forces are doing this work and they are doing it so efficiently. The soldiers whose names we seldom take and which fade away from our memories but who face bullets and lay down their lives, protecting the borders of the country, are simply lost in oblivion. Next comes our paramilitary force and then our police force under the Central Government which are doing this work. Thirdly, our state police is also helping us tide over this problem.

One of the Members inquired about the action taken on the reports of so many Committees and

*Not recorded.

Commissions which were set up in regard to Police Reforms. I would like to tell you about the steps that we are going to take in this regard. The police Commission and Committees which were set up here have submitted their reports. They have given certain suggestions upon which the erstwhile Government and our Government have taken some steps. As regards the recommendations on which no action has been taken so far, we are going to set up new committees. The Government has taken a decision to implement the recommendations which have not been implemented as on date. We shall be categorical about the implementation of these recommendations. Similarly we shall implement the recommendations in regard to the Police reforms, be it amendment in the Police laws, hierarchy, revamping the training system, the recruitment procedures, facilities to the Police or the training given to the Police.

Thereafter, we shall set up another Commission which shall lay down fresh norms for the Police administration in today's scenario. The Commission shall submit a report after studying the role of police, their responsibilities, the challenges to be faced by them in carrying out their duty in various parts of the country viz. remote rural areas, the state capitals and even abroad. The manner in which the police shall operate, the new gadgets and equipments to be used by them—all this will be deliberated upon before finalizing the report and then the same will be implemented. But this cannot be done overnight, it requires greater skill. We will definitely do it and implement it. This much I intended to submit to the House.

I want to tell you as to what we have done for our brethren... (*Interruptions*) and what is our attitude and what is our policy in regard to use of military force, I want to tell about all these things. Today, we are not using army on large scale for combating terrorism but at times we have used them at many places. We will reduce this also. Our army will not

do this work, rather our police will do it, and we will create such situation. We will increase the number of battalions of the para-military forces which work alongwith them and for that we are planning to raise 209 new battalions. 209 battalions means adding about 2 lakh 90 thousand personnel to police force. Thereafter, we will provide them training; they will be given a new type of training. They are not supposed to fight in hills and forests only or face the bullet, they will be trained as to what they would do if they face grenade attack or the danger of land mines. We will train them as to how to face such kind of situation. We will provide them that type of weapons. Such situation should not arise as the weapons of terrorists are better than that of ours. If a policeman is carrying an ordinary gun and a terrorist is carrying AK-47, then how can the former face the latter? We are trying to change this situation.

They will be provided a different kind of vehicle for their movement. We are trying to provide armoured vehicle to police force so that they do not face any danger while their movement in any forest or in cities, where the situation is tense. The fighting in a city and forest is very dreadful. Yet there is a difference between the two as it also happens in the forest. Once they have armoured vehicles, they need not worry about anything. We are also trying to upgrade their telecommunication system. We are also going to set up a Pol-net in the country. Pol-net means every police station would get connected with the office of the S.P. of district and that office would get connected with the capital and in capital the police office would get connected with the country and the information would be flashed to the desired destination within one second. We are providing funds for them and for that we have earmarked approximately Rs. 4,000 crore. This is not the exact figure, I, think, this is approximately Rs. 3,700 crore.

It is also not that we are spending money on para-military forces only, we are also providing funds to the state police. And this figure has been worked

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

out to Rs. 1700 crore annually and if more funds are required, we will increase the same. We have asked the states to raise the number of battalions of the police force. We are also trying to update the training centers of the state police forces. We are also trying to update centre's police training center, we will provide them training in states and at the national level also and if need be, we can send them for training abroad. In this way, we are taking up the modernization work of the police forces and you will see it soon. Cannons, aircraft, frigates of submarines are used to combat terrorism but we cannot use them all the time. If these weapons are used to combat terrorism, it would be like using a hammer to kill a fly. In the process, the fly escapes the attack and hammer gets damaged. For all these, intelligence is all the more important. Our intelligence machinery should be such as there should be no delay in passing on the message to the place to strengthen our intelligence machinery. We also need to strengthen our military intelligence and police intelligence at the national level as well. We also need to strengthen the intelligence agencies of the states. We not only require to gather intelligence, we also require to analyse the same. This is a ticklish job and scientific too, we need to go into its depth and the people engaged in this work, face risk to their lives. They lose their lives but nobody knows that they have died in harness. We even cannot pay respects to them and salute them in recognition of their sacrifice. We are sleeping peacefully because of them only. Your and our lives remain safe. They are on the job day and night at the risk of their lives. When we sleep, they remain awake and that is why we sleep peacefully. We will have to keep this in our mind. This is how our preparations are going on.

One more thing is that what is being done at the centre's level? One point has been raised very nicely and I think that this should be discussed here. Some

members have said that at times the Home Minister says in the House that this a job which a state government needs to take care of and this is not our job. I have never said that this or that job is of a state and not ours. I have never said it even inadvertently. I will never say that the state government should do this or that work on priority basis. I would like to share my funny experiences. I am not going to say it as a comment on anybody. I am going to speak on the basis of the impression I have got. You might blame us as to why we did not go to Manipur when there were riots there. When our Minister visits a riot affected State to take stock of the situation, then you question the authority of the Minister to visit that State—this is not fair. Visiting and not visiting that State both are not fair in absolute terms. We have to find some way out. Therefore, our approach has been that it is the State Government, the state police to act first on the problem of law and order there. It would be unfair if our DIG conducts investigation on the order of our Home Minister. But we shall certainly go there if they seek our assistance. We have assured them again and again to assist them on demand. Moreover, we will go there to take stock of the situation if we think it necessary. We will respond to the call from the State Government and in case they say that we need not go there but we feel that situation is deteriorating there which may lead to a situation posing threat to the life and property of the people as had happened in some States some time ago where, unfortunately, we could not do anything, in such situation we shall go there and prove ourselves. But we shall mind the provisions of our Constitution. Law and order situation is in the State list but at the sametime it is there also in the concurrent list. We can go there. But the question is as to what we will do there. I want to tell you what we do there. Every year a Committee headed by the Special Secretary is constituted which we call Coordinating Task Force. They call meetings with

officers like DIG etc. to discuss the terrorist activities. The other is Coordination Committee at the level of Home Secretary which also discuss such issue. In addition to this, meetings with Chief Ministers at the level of Home Minister are held every year. In these meetings we decide the course of action and implement the same. If a particular State requires more police force, then we provide the same to it. If a particular State requires more funds, then we provide the same to it.

15.36 hrs.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav in the Chair]

We provide you every assistance whatever we have, be it intelligence, arms or other equipments. We do not say that this is solely your responsibility and we have nothing to do with it. There may be two situations—if somebody is facing legal action then we are questioned as to why we are not interfering and in the other, five or six persons have been murdered and we visit that place then too we are questioned as to why we are asking them about. These two things should not happen either. That is why, such a situation is there.

At the end, our Cabinet Committee on Security considers the issues related to security and their decision is binding on everybody including Home Minister.

Whatever is happening in Manipur and Kashmir or any other State affected by terrorism is not the result of any one person's decision rather decisions in this regard are taken collectively. Credit goes to all the colleagues for good results as all of them gave their opinion, I will say this openly. But at the same time we should say that they have credit for both, the good and the bad, it should not be so because such things create bitterness.

Now the question is that what we are doing with the neighbouring countries. Here, our colleagues of

the Opposition, Malhotraji is not present here, I had said that...(Interruptions) Meeting is going on. For that, I do not blame him. Hon. Speaker has called the meeting. But I want to tell him that we too are affected by the happenings in the neighbouring countries. Our neighbours are there in East, West and North. We have the longest border with Bangladesh. We must keep it in mind that the border stretches upto more than approximately 4000 kilometers and if something happens there, what are we going to do there? One thing is that we have almost completed the fencing work alongside the Indo-Pak borders. Only a stretch of 20.25 Kilometers remains where this work is pending. This fencing work, particularly along the Jammu and Kashmir border, which has been done by the Army, has been executed in a very good manner. The other work has also been done quite efficiently. But the work along the border of Bangladesh is not being carried out very fast. The work has been done along 1500 kilometers but the remaining work has not been done. It is because there are forests and rivers there. The agencies which have undertaken these works, are not fully equipped for the purpose. The State agency which was asked to undertake the work, has further assigned the work to some other agency. We are seeing to it that somehow or the other this work is completed.

There is no question of fencing the Indo-Myanmar border. Similarly, there is no question of fencing the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. Infiltration will have to be stopped there through patrolling. One institution has been set up. At the Home Secretary level, the Home Secretaries of Pakistan and India discuss it jointly. Similarly, the Home Secretaries of India and Bangladesh discuss it jointly and Home Secretary of Myanmar also discuss it with the Home Secretary of India. The discussion is also held with Bhutan and Nepal. These discussions are held not only at the level of Home Secretaries, but sometimes Defence Secretaries and foreign Secretaries also discuss such matters.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

The discussions are also held at the Minister level. Further talks would also be held at the Prime Minister level. Discussions have also been held between the Head of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India. Discussions have been held within and even outside the country. Besides, discussions are also held in SAARC meetings or on other occasions. These discussions may be bi-lateral and not multi-lateral. We are holding talks with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. We had invited the Head of Myanmar to our country. He came here and said that he had heard the concerns expressed by India quite patiently. He also said that he would extend his full support to us in this matter and do his best to combat terrorism either in India or in Myanmar. The people of Pakistan have also said the same thing. The king of Bhutan has helped India a lot. We have no words to express our thanks to them. The people of Nepal are also extending their support. We have talked almost what is happening in Bangladesh. They say that they would certainly extend help. But they have also said that they would see to it if what we have said is fully correct or not. We have told them about the things happening there. If terrorism gets its roots in India, then people of India will suffer and if it gets its roots in Bangladesh, the people of Bangladesh will suffer. We hope that they also will act in this direction.

I would like to say that if an incident takes place and we go on putting the entire blame on any Government for the same then it is not proper. Our cordial relations with them would get spoiled. There are many other things also. But today the circumstances are not such that a country cannot do so while interacting with any other country, be it Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Maldives, Pakistan, Bangladesh or Bhutan. The Government and the people of those countries have assured their fullest co-operation who in turn would accept ours also if we reciprocated. This is our effort.

The work done at a place may be good but I believe there is always room for improvement. If training camps for extremists are operating in the country we shall try to check them. Similarly, other countries too can take steps to control such a situation. But we cannot do so in their territory. We can do it with the help of the Government of that country and that is what we are doing.

Reference was made to POTA. It was submitted that a wrong message has been sent across the world by repealing POTA. With utmost humility I would like to submit that we did keep this aspect into account. We have not acted in ignorance of this. We have indeed repealed POTA but simultaneously we have substituted it with Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. I would like to state something in regard to the amendments brought by us in that regard. The resolution passed by the United Nations Organisation was to fight against terrorism. There must be a law so that India could act according to that resolution and that has been kept in mind. That is why we have passed this Act. In this Act there is a provision that the organisation which is declared as a terrorist organisation by the security council of the United Nations, shall be treated as such by us also and will be placed in the list of terrorists organisations and we shall take action against that organisation. And this we have done.

Another point raised in the United Nations was about the funding of terrorism which referred to such funds coming into the country through banks, hawala or any other source. We are trying to check the inflow of such funds from abroad meant for abetting terrorism in the country. We have made provisions to check such money coming through banks, hawala or by means of gun running and narcotics. Please do not make such statements as it may send a message that India, albeit damage suffered through terrorism, is doing nothing to check it. Therefore, we have made provisions in these amendments.

It is being said all over that terrorism is a situation we must fear. Perhaps, wars will not be there in future but terrorism would continue. The terrorists are doing this by means of the money involved in narcotics and gun running transactions from one country to another. It should be checked. About 18 countries have signed agreement for mutual legal cooperation. We have entered upon such an agreement with 18 countries for investigating the cases and prosecuting the culprits, and it is an ongoing process. We have signed Repatriation Treaty with approximately 30 countries and as per a provision contained therein, the criminals would be repatriated to their respective countries. Similarly, this work is being done in international scenario also. Terrorism can be there, even in the sea and in the sky. I would like to tell you that we, the UN people and others are deliberating upon the possibility of radiological and biological weapons coming in the hands of the terrorists and the ways to tackle them. Whatever I have submitted is only a small part of what we must do. You will also have to do a lot. One individual or a Ministry or a Government alone cannot do it. Everyone has to do it. The discussion in this regard has been done rising above all political lines and we have due respect for all the submissions made by you and would try our level best to implement them. If we keep on deliberating upon it we shall be able to take some vital measures in the field of internal security, national security, social security, financial and international security. I hope the prospective in which you have participated in this discussion you will continue to give your support in the same way.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are so kind and generous. Although there is no rule but I would like to ask something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Reply has been given now there is no rule for asking a question.

[English]

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have to seek a clarification.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I am not allowing you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: May I make a request to you? Ultimately, the decision has to be taken by you and I shall abide by whatever decision you take. But going by the manner and the way in which this discussion has taken place, you should allow hon. Members to ask one or two questions so that I can answer them.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has very extensively put forth his views. But I would like to bring something to your knowledge. We should feel grateful for the support given by Myanmar and Bhutan. But the situation in Nepal is a bit different. Today, Nepal itself has been engulfed in Naxalite violence that even democracy is in peril in that country and if their security is left to America then, this proposition would not be conducive for the security of India. The way America has tried to trouble Russia by creating the conditions of instability in Ukraine, it can also resort to destabilise Nepal to create problem for India—There are reports that the Naxalism which has been firmly rooted in Nepal has been instrumental in providing training to Naxalites of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. I would like to know from Hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what strategy the Government of India has formulated to tackle the Nepal Government, Naxalite movement there and Naxalites of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar who received training from there.

[Translation]

SHRI TAPIR GAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind the Home Minister that *[English]* we are not opposing the talks. The conclusion of the talks is agreement or a Accord. You have mentioned about Mizoram. The Government of India has deceived the people of Mizoram with an Accord. There was the

[Shri Tapir Gao]

Nagaland Haider Accord in 1960; in 1970 there was an agreement with Nagaland; in 1975 there was another agreement with Nagaland; then there was the Assam Accord; then there was the Bodoland Accord. [Translation] Development activities were mentioned in the accord. [English] I would like to know whether you are going to look into all these Accords to maintain peace and development in the North-East.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, internal security is a matter of grave concern for the country especially the foreign infiltrators who have intruded into India from several countries particularly from Bangladesh as they have close contacts with criminal elements. Wherever major crimes take place, they are found to be invariably involved therein. If they are investigated then most of them are found involved in crimes. I would like invite attention of Hon. Home Minister to a specific border area, Karimganj of Silchar district falls both in India and Pakistan and most of the Bangladeshis sneak into India from that route. They infiltrate from Karimganj to Silchar then to Assam and West Bengal and from West Bengal they have spread into entire country. would you formulate any specific strategy to check the infiltration from Karimganj and Silchar. Have the Government taken any such measures?

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Home Minister has stated many things about the police. He has not spoken a word about V.D.C. We belong to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. When they are gunned down they do not get any thing, as they are not constables. The Government has deployed S.P.O. and V.D.Cs. there. What measures are being taken for them? Even politicians are being attacked there. What arrangements, the Government have taken to check them? I had also made mention of myself in this regard?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): I would like to know from hon. Minister as to whether the Government have spoken to the state Governments to tackle the militant organizations and Naxalites operating in Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh along with certain caste based organization which enjoy the patronage of senior office-bearer and government officers at places. What action is being contemplated by the Government to combat such organizations.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramula): I would like the hon. Home Minister to explain a very small issue. He has very deftly elaborated the policies and intentions of the Government here in this House for which we are thankful to him.

However, yesterday our colleagues tried to press a point that trifurcation formula should be executed in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu should be made a separate state. Laddakh does not want interim autonomy and whether or not Kashmir should be given autonomy. I would like the Home Minister to express his views on this issue. I know that the Congress party does not think so. Hence the Government must make it clear as to what are its views on the issue of trifurcation or such viewpoints.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almorah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the areas adjoining Indo-Nepal border and Lipule Khadar Indo-Tibbetan border, and the Kalinadi (river) SSB is deployed, likewise deployment of SSB is being demanded in Pithoragarh and Champavat districts adjoining Nepal border. The demand for the facility of motor boat have also been made earlier as the hilly area in this region is so dangerous that patrolling is not possible otherwise in this area. There is always an apprehension that the maoists could cross over here by crossing the fence or by any other mode. We, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to immediately provide the facility of motorboat to the

SSB posted there in view of the security concern of the people living there.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I would like to know one thing particularly from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. In the Indo-Bangladesh border areas, there are lot of complaints against the behaviour of the BSF people. Is the hon. Minister aware of these complaints? The agriculturists and the farmers are also facing problems whose land is used for fencing the border areas.

My next point is—what about the enclaves. The problem of enclaves is there. I want to know whether the Government is willing to have a dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh to exchange the enclaves or not.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Home Minister has put forward the policies of the Government in the House in a detailed and meaningful manner. Hon. Members made their points on each and every aspect and the hon. Home Minister gave his views on these points. Hon. Minister has said in his reply that we cannot eliminate extremism or naxalism with the help of guns or bullets and nor this is the policy of the Government and at the same time we shall deal with them strictly and also treat them well. I want to draw his attention towards my area particularly Bihar and Jharkhand. The situation prevailing in Bihar and Jharkhand since years together is no secret to anyone. Naxal activities are on the increase in many districts there due to which situation has deteriorated there. I would like to know as to what steps you are going to take to check the spurt in the naxal activities in the last few days in Bihar and Jharkhand. What steps are proposed to be taken by you to restore peace in Bihar, Jharkhand and adjoining areas of Uttar Pradesh. People are finding it difficult to lead a normal life there. Several

Hon. Members from Bihar have expressed their feelings here. All of us, want to know as to what steps you are going to take to bring down the naxal activities in order to restore normalcy there.

[English]

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakpura): Sir our nation is aware of the riskiest professional work that is being done by our journalistic community as far as nationalism or internal security is concerned. Like the Armed Forces, it is always our journalists, who are risking their lives to do their duty. Is there any particular measure taken to protect their lives whether it is in Jammu and Kashmir or in the naxalite operational areas in Andhra Pradesh? In such cases, it is the journalists who are reaching first; in today's world it is the media people, particularly the visual media as well as the print media who are reaching the place first. Many times our intelligence people failed to receive the messages, but the media people were always receiving. Like in the case of Veerappan or during Kargil War, etc. it is the media people who have done wonderful service....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask only a question.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Sir, please give me a minute. Regarding the Armed Forces, particularly when it is the case of Manipur, where rape and other things occurred—it is the allegation—is very painful to me as a woman parliamentarian. I would like to consider this as a social problem. Our Armed Forces personnel are working under mental pressure these days. They are living away from their families and loving ones.

16.00 hrs.

Still, they are rendering their heroic and courageous profession and guarding the Siachen like highest-altitude post to guard the motherland. I feel that we must take some special measures to deal with their mental stress, and also to recognise the services of the journalistic community.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM (Sundergarh): Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to what they are doing against the terrorists who are providing false certificate and identify in order to secure jobs. And how they are going to deal with the naxalities who are saying that they will hold talks and at the same time demonstrate with weapons. They have openly demonstrated in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. From the day the Chief Minister held a conference, they have come in the open and are demonstrating in the city alongwith weapons. What is the policy of the Union Government in this regard, kindly make it clear to us.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN REDDY (Adilabad): Sir, I am congratulating the Government of India for this beautiful debate. I would like to ask the hon. Minister only one point. On 16th of this month, the ceasefire between the Maoists and the Government of Andhra Pradesh is ending. I want to know whether the Government of India is sending any letter or information to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to extend the ceasefire beyond 16th. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): Sir, may I suggest one thing? The replies can be sent in writing to the hon. Members. We cannot re-open another debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Balrampur): The Hon. Minister has just said in his reply that our relations with Nepal are such that fencing cannot be done along the border. Hon. Manmohan Singh has just expressed concern over the situation in

Nepal. My constituency is adjoining Nepal Border. In the last few days so many incidents have occurred which pointed out that be it a case of RDX or weapons haul in the country, all such things come to our country via Nepal. I want to know whether any special monitoring mechanism would be put in place there so that the weapons and RDX are not smuggled into our country.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHMED): Sir, how can we have two discussions?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no such precedence. As a special case, questions are being asked at the request of Hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Questions can be asked on the issue of the Nepal border. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can be no discussion on this issue. There is no such precedence which allows discussion on an issue already replied by the Minister after the debate is over. There cannot be any discussion after the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we fought for 34 years for a separate Jharkhand state. Earlier only four districts were known to be affected by extremists but after the creation of the separate state Jharkhand, the BJP Government came to power there, now all the 22 districts are affected by the Naxalite extremists. 200 police personnel, 38 CRPF personnel and 58 terrorists have been killed there so far....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 20 terrorists of India have been

identified as number one enemy of India, and they have fled the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to get them extradited from the various countries where they are located....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO: I want to say one more thing...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point has been recorded.

[*English*]

Now, hon. Minister will speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the hon. Minister, nothing will go on record. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, we have read in the newspapers that Al-Qaida is trying to intensify its activities in India. What does the Government intend to do to meet this challenge? Secondly, 20 terrorists, who are number one enemies, and who were involved in the bomb-blast case in Mumbai have escaped from India. What steps do the Government intend to take to extradite them?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramdas Athawaleji, kindly listen to the reply of Minister to the questions asked.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point is that Smirti Irani had asked for the dismissed of the Gujarat Government, she is being pressurized who will protect her?...(*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Who is this Chhoti Rani?

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the first question relates to Nepal. I do not want to say anything against any Government as such, but India all the time is talking to the Government of Nepal at the diplomatic level, at the political level. etc., and this matter will be properly handled. I need not say anything more than this. Probably, the External Affairs Ministry is better placed to reply to this question.

The second question relates to the Bodo Accord, and other accords. I will assure the Members on the Floor of the House that the Government of India would endeavour to see that all Accords are implemented and acted upon. We will try to see that the Accords, which are not acted upon, are implemented and acted upon. We have already taken steps to do it.

Shri Geete spoke about organised crimes. We have a cell looking into the organised crimes, and action would be taken against those people who are involved in the organised crimes also.

Shri Lal Singh spoke about PDC, and others. I will discuss this matter with you, and whatever assistance can be given to these people will be given. There are some provisions made by us to give assistance to others. We would like to give assistance to these people also.

As far as Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and other States are concerned, the only point, which I would like to make, is that we are not saying it is the responsibility of these States alone. The Government of India is willing to share the responsibility of controlling, and containing the extremist activities in these States also. My request to the hon. Members, and to the Governments of these States is that they should discuss this matter with us and let us know what kind of assistance they want from us. We will extend that assistance to Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, or any other State for that matter.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

As far as the question of trifurcation is concerned. I do not want to say anything more than this that the policy of the Government of India has been explained to the people at large, and at many forums, and that policy continues. We would like to see the States prospering, and doing well.

There was a question whether we would give motorboats on Kalinadi. Yes, we have plans, and we are using motorboats and other kinds of vehicles, which can be used in lakes and ponds. We would certainly examine this issue, and if a motorboat has to be given, we will give it.

As far as the behaviour of BSP is concerned, I am sorry that sometimes these things do happen, and sometimes because of these things the good work done, and the sacrifices made by these brave brothers and sisters of ours are also forgotten. If something of this nature has happened, we will certainly look into it and we will ask the officials to take proper action and see that these things are not repeated.

About the 'Enclaves' and other things, our Home Secretary had gone to Bangladesh. He did have a discussion with the Home Secretary of Bangladesh and the political leaders about these 'Enclaves' and other things. We are looking into these matters.

There are some journalists whose life is in danger; some journalists have been attacked in the past, and they lost their lives. It would be our responsibility and duty to provide protection and security to the journalists also and we will not fail in this.

As far as the people who are surrendering their arms are concerned. we have a policy to see that they are given employment. Now, those who join the naxalite activities or the extremist activities, come back and surrender, they get the jobs. That is being done to see that they do not go back to the groups with which they were carrying on naxalite or extremist

activities. If this is the policy, why should there be any difficulty in giving jobs to those people who have not joined the naxalite groups? If they come to us, we will certainly help them. The only thing is that we would ask them not to come through a wrong route. We would advise them to follow the direct route, and we will give them the jobs.

As somebody said, "What will you do, if 'baatcheef, 'hatyar' and all these things fail? I have spoken at a great length on that topic. Therefore, I need not speak on that....(Interruptions)

Well, if anybody asks for the security, we will provide security, whether the person comes directly or through the hon. Members....(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): She may not ask for security because she only read the statement that was handed over to her.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I think, there are no other points which I need to reply to Thank you. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ilyas Azmi, please take your seat.

16.13 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR MINORITY EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS ORDINANCE

AND

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITY
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2004

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will take up item Nos. 17 and 18 together. Now, I give the floor to Shri Bachi Singh Rawat to move the Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"that this House disapproves the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Ordinance, 2004 (No. 6 to 2004) promulgated by the President on 11th November, 2004."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to constitute a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move an amendment under Rule 75(2) Part(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha:

"That the bill to constitute a National Commission for minority Educational Institutions and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion on it by 20th March, 2005".

I also oppose the bill re-introduced in pursuance of the ordinance. In fact, the way it has been brought today, poses serious concern before the House and the Parliament.

First of all I must clarify that our political party and our National Democratic Alliance fully support the provisions envisaged by our constitution under Article 30 such as guarantee of education etc. We have always been in favour of it. But the motive envisaged behind this bill and the ordinance promulgated on 11th November surfaced only on 3rd July, when a function was organised by the Ministry of Human Resource Development at the expenses of the government. It appears that the function was focused on the politics of Uttar Pradesh as has been reported in the newspapers.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

People from Samajwadi Party and Bhartiya Janata Party were not invited in that function. Bhartiya Janata Party is the second largest party in the Parliament. Neither any leader nor any Member of Parliament from these parties was invited in that function to enable him share his views or give suggestions. Thus we have no first hand information of the deliberations held in that function, though we have gathered some information through the newspapers. This bill does not seem to contain adequate provisions. This bill appears to seek provision of affiliation of institutions to the universities opted by them. But the statement of objects and reasons attached to the bill indicates only one reason in para 2 which is as under:

[English]

"Subsequently, in a meeting of the National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education held on August 27, 2004, similar views were voiced by many experts. Participants from various minority communities affirmed the need to provide access to such affiliation in view of the often restrictive conditions imposed by the existing statutes of the universities relating to the affiliation of such institutions."

[Translation]

Further it has also been said that they do not have such a status and due to this reason they have remained isolated. The reason stated to be behind promulgation of the ordinance followed by introduction of this bill, which is mandatory, is said to be the difficulty in providing affiliation by various universities due to the existing statutes. With all humility I would like to take this matter to the notice of the Minister as well as his Ministry. That if any law creates any obstacle in providing affiliation to educational institutions of the minority community for which constitutional rights exist under article 30, then doors of Supreme Court can be knocked at to declare that law as ultra vires or the schedule of six universities

[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda']

that you have submitted,...Delhi University, North Eastern Hill University, Pondicherry University, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram—all these have governances mainly consisting of either the Congress party or a party supported by it. There is a statute which is obstructionist in nature and null-and void abinitio. Instead of getting such a statute declared as ultra-vires or striving to remove the hindrances, is it not understandable to have retained the statute untouched and bring a new legislation without any immediacy of purpose to do so. I am unable to understand as to why this ordinance has been brought in such a hurry. There is not any obvious reason to bring in this ordinance. The reason given for bringing in this ordinance is vague. From the incident of 3rd July, it can be said that discrimination was made in seeking opinion and the procedure adopted thereafter seems to have a political motive behind it. I want to give a message because during the five year regime of the NDA Government efforts were made to bring about improvement in education and syllabus. Now that is being termed as saffronisation of education. Not only this, this matter was taken to the Supreme Court to get the process nullified and it was said that syllabus is wrong, against the spirit of the Constitution of the country and is communal in content. The decision of three judges bench headed by justice Saha has put a fullstop to all allegations and propaganda. They have held that whatever has been done is as per rule and has been done keeping in view the circumstance in the country and is within the provision of the country and has been done to bring in improvement in education. Today they have brought an ordinance to undo that. The motion of amendment which I have brought should have come from the Ministry itself.

This Bill should have come from the Government and should have been circulated. Opinion should have been sought up to a definite time limit to see as to

what it is going to affect? This is going to affect only Delhi University, North-Eastern Hill University, Pondicherry, Assam Nagaland and Mizoram. Going through the constitution it was noticed that Andhra University is also included in it. Besides Aligarh University is also included in it. Besides Aligarh University and some other Universities are also there and rest are the state universities. Higher education was included in the concurrent list of our constitution later on by effecting an amendment in our constitution and this stands at 25th position in list 3 of seventh schedule of constitution. When it is the subject matter of concurrent list and barring Delhi University all other universities are state universities and opinion has not been sought and it has not been circulated, it puts a big question mark on the real intentions of the government.

This ordinance has been promulgated in such a hurry in order to over-ride the states and evidently there was no pressing need to promulgate it. Thereafter instead of circulating it, it has been introduced directly. There is a convention of this August House as per which the bill is referred to select Committee or Standing Committee for a serious, in-depth and detailed consideration. What are the possible long-term impact of it because all the definitions given in the Bill brought by the hon'ble Minister have all been clarified. You have retained only seven universities. There are hundreds of universities. The Universities in large states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra are not included in it. But a provision has been made in it that the Union Government shall be empowered to add or delete anything from it. Today this schedule is before us but it will be laid in the House in future. Once it is laid in the House it will be difficult to get information. There is a need to think a lot over it seriously. Had it been in the union list it would have been all right but it is in the concurrent list. It had been all right if we were going to pass the Central

University Act. I do agree that the Parliament is supreme but our intentions should also be clear.

[English]

Justice should not only be done, it must also appear to have been done.

[Translation]

- Justice has not been done in this matter. Provision has not been made of state universities. We have said that laws of those universities are
- wrong due to which there is an obstacle. Instead of correcting the law we have brought in a new Bill. That is why I have said at the outset that I have strong objection on it. I disapprove of it. It would be better to go into its merits. Common conditions have been laid down for nomination of President and Chairman as per section 4 of the Bill introduced. The condition is that there should a member from any minority community therein. Otherwise there will be neither member nor Chairman. Further powers and duties of the said Commission have been enshrined in section 11 to 13 besides the said Commission will also be empowered to go into the complaints received. Section 12 of the Bill is highly objectionable as it is in violation of law of natural justice. In section 1 it has been stipulated that if any dispute arises about affiliation of any minority educational institution or a Scheduled university as given in the schedule the decision of the Commission shall be final.

• 16.24 hrs

[Shri Arjun Sethi in the Chair]

I would like to read out the section-2 of the 'Definition'. It is stated in its part (f) as to what the term minorities means—"For the purpose of this Act, means such community as the Central Government may notify." The community which may be notified will be the minority community and the minority educational institution whether it is a university, a college or any other educational institution, will be

such as may be established or maintained by any person or group of persons belonging to minority community because the Bill provides so and it is believed that, without any prejudice, there will be an able Chairman, everything will be there but one point is common that it is you who has to define a community to be a minority community. But it is not proper that the educational institutions have to be run by the minorities and at the same time three members of the Commission too have to be from the minorities. As regards section 12, you have decided to affiliate to a university, the universities, AICTE or Medical Council of India follow the norms set by the University Grants Commission, they do not set norms for themselves upon whom you have conferred the power to take final decision with regard to technical education and higher education.

You have conferred upon the Commission to be constituted the power to take final decision by saying—"Decision of the Commission there on shall be final". Now, the universities have their own rules and problems, they may be said that they have not fulfilled the norms, the level of education is not upto the mark, there is shortage of staff, rooms and building. You have to set up deemed universities also as per the U.G.C. norms under section 3 for which we are facilitating affiliation. Even when we get the institutions, there is some point. You at your end have taken the final decision but there is always scope for appeal even after the final decision is taken. If an appeal is not possible then atleast we should go for revision. But it has been deprived which means both the cases are not similar and there is every possibility because the Commission, its Members and the technical institution—all are from the minority community, in such case, the University has no option but to grant affiliation in the matter which has come up before the Commission. In my opinion this point is very objectionable. If you bring any amendment then I will again give thrust on it. We should have consensus on the amendment which I have brought

[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda']

regarding circulation as we should rise above every thing while giving our opinion. In the beginning, I have said that we have been staunch supporter of the guarantee provided for the minorities in Article 30 and we have done everything for the education of the minorities and promotion of Urdu during over five and a half years of government which has been appreciated everywhere. But on this subject which has come up now, apart from UGC and AICTE etc. I had said in the beginning itself that we were not invited to any seminar or meeting. This is a sign of bias. I am quoting the report appeared in 'The Pioneer' New Delhi of the 13th August, it goes as follows:—

[English]

"This would effectively mean that such institutions would bypass the norms set by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the apex statutory body to regulate higher education. It could also make the role of the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and Medical Council of India (MCI) redundant for institutes set up by the minorities."

[Translation]

Which means, it will become redundant. You will bypass the norms. This is the apprehension. The News Paper further reports, "There could be a problem". Now, who will be these minorities, they may be linguistic minorities or religious minorities under Article 29 and 30, then what may be the problem as has been apprehended, I think, we all will agree to it. The apprehension expressed is that:—

[English]

"There could be a problem if a group of Oriyas, or Malayalees, Telugus, Tamils or Bengalis claims minority status in States other than its native place. Similarly, Hindi-speaking people in a district of Kerala could claim to be a minority. Religious

groups of all kinds would start vying for the same status in all parts of the country. observed experts."

[Translation]

This report has come from an expert. In the end, he has put a very important point. I would like to quote it very briefly:

[English]

"A majority of private medical and engineering colleges which earned huge money through capitation fees..."

[Translation]

That is, which are the major threat,

[English]

"...were trying to get the minority institute status either on religious or linguistic lines. For example, colleges in the Delhi NCR are trying to get the minority status claiming that Telugus and Tamils were a minority in their district. In Rajasthan, there are, at least, 30 minority professional institutes, at present."

[Translation]

I have referred to it because it is bound to pose a major threat. Our norms are not comprehensive, deemed universities are not there, our colleges lack in management and the opinion that every Indian and every section of the society should have uniform and equal level of education is being discouraged, if we try to bypass it, there may be a problem. The media personalities and experts too have expressed their views in this regard.

There is another aspect of this case. The case of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad had come up. Everybody knows that in this case, the Newspapers and other media had highlighted only one point that the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the NDA Government had been

interfering in the autonomy of the university while this was not the issue. The issue was of academic autonomy and financial autonomy. It also included issue relating to fees so that an ordinary aspirant could also get admission. So the fee structure should be such that neither the IIMA incurs loss nor the most underprivileged aspirant is deprived of education. Such system was evolved. That system drew support from everywhere, from outside the Court, from the verdict and direction of the Court and a public opinion come up endorsing it as justifiable and that the NDA Government were not infringing upon the academic autonomy of the IIMA. There was no interference in deciding the syllabi, norms and the colleges to be affiliated. However, the Bill that has been moved today will certainly affect the autonomy of the Universities as there is provision of constituting a Commission overriding the autonomy and it will definitely be a direct blow to the autonomy of the education sector.

I have referred only a few newspapers. I have other informations also in this regard. However, I would not like to waste the valuable time of the House. They all have report regarding the autonomy of education. The present form of the Bill that the Government have moved may bypass the autonomy of the institutions like UGC, AITCE, MCI etc., and may pose danger to them.

I was submitting that I am in support of education and good education should be provided to all. I would like to refer to the debates that were being held in the Constituent Assembly at the time of making of the constitution. The report of the Consultative Committee regarding the minorities was submitted to the first Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. He expressed his views on that I would like to mention about it in the House. That meeting was held on 29 May, 1950 under the Chairmanship of the then President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It is mentioned on page number 510 of Debates No. 5 of Constituency Assembly. There was a detailed

debate over this issue. He had expressed his views in detail. However, I would like to quote a small portion of that speech. It is mentioned on page no. 510:—

I would like that while considering this issue whether it is a question of providing employment or reservation to the minorities or providing any kind of protection to them ground reality should be taken into account. Such protection or any other sort of protection is meaningful only when there is despotic rule or foreign rule in the country. But when there is democracy in our country, in that case the provision for providing reservation to that particular section is likely harmful rather than beneficial.

When there is foreign rule and the king is despot then in that condition such provision will be beneficial as the king may divide the people "These are the views of Pandit Nehruji". "However, when there is democratic system in the country and the protection is provided to the minorities then that class will be cut off for ever from the main stream. It is possible that they may have short term gain from the protection. However, we should think that they will have to pay heavy cost for this." The education section is very important sector. The education sector is as important as the Defence and Agriculture etc. However, education specifically education to all, standard of education and its norms are more important. If we ignore all these things, and without following the norms educational institutions are established and affiliation is provided through the Commission, the standard of University education will deteriorated as the apprehensions have been expressed.

[English]

'Justice hurried is justice burried'

[Translation]

It is a matter of concern and without taking it otherwise and after knowing the views of hon'ble

[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda']

Members if he feels that there is a need to make it further effective then there should be free and frank discussion on this bill. The present amendment bill should be moved in the Budget Session Commencing in March. Today with your permission it can be said only that 'Aagaj to Achcha hai, anjam khuda jane'. The beginning seems to be fine, however, there should not be hurry in formulating provisions of Bill, and opportunity should also be given to the Universities to present their side of the argument regarding their legal rights. If the decision is being taken against them, then where will they go? That aspect of the issue was not discussed. I would like to submit to that extent that hon'ble Patilji is proposing to replace POTA by some other Act on the ground of shortcomings inherent in the Act then if there is any shortcomings in the University Act, the action should be taken to rectify those shortcomings and the Ministry of Law should take this matter in their hands and the Ministry of education and the Ministry of Human Resource should come forward and work for removing shortcomings where ever they are existing. I would like to mention about the full bench decision of the Supreme Court given on 12 September, 2002 regarding the curriculum of NCERT. They have given detailed explanation as to what is the Hinduism, what is religion or what is sect. After consolidating 200 matters related to minorities, the Supreme Court is pondering over it. By that time their opinion, the opinions of the State and the other institutions will also come and if statute is wrong then the problem will be sorted out and if there is anything wrong then penal clauses should also be incorporated. The hon'ble Members should express their opinion as there is no reference of the mandatory clause. I have already mentioned about 7 universities. It is not mandatory which university, would be asked and vice-versa. Then the universities that have been covered would be asked to present their choice.

[English]

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a Minority Educational Institution may seek recognition as an affiliated college of a Scheduled University of its choice". That is not mandatory but discretionary, suppose, nobody turns up, commission is constituted and financial memorandum detailing expenditure to be incurred on establishing office and appointing secretary and staff, is also attached. If it is not mandatory then absolute arbitrariness would prevail. This needs to be contemplated over if you intend to introduce it and are also determining every thing than all the affiliation will be made through it. Therefore, there should be a thorough discussion on all the deficiencies being referred to. This should be referred to the standing committee and should also be circulated.

In the initial phase, POTA was brought about. Now this Bill has been introduced in the wrong manner. We have registered our protest. This has a provision against the Constitution. Reservation could be made on the basis of quota but here an attempt has been made to provide reservation on the basis of religion. Even the court...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Bachi Singh Rawat.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': We agree that the defeciencies should brought out before all. The OBC List contains Julaha and Mallah but Dhobi and Passa have not been included. Therefore, they should also be included therein...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Bachi Singh Rawat.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHADA': Mr. Chairman, Sir, I need your protection. Ever since the U.P.A. Government has taken over, several such things have come up. A Bill on POTA has been introduced. Reservation on the basis of religion was provided in Andhra Pradesh. Now by setting up the Minority Commission an attempt has been made to put across a message that they are doing many things for Muslims. The Government is trying to woo the Muslims voters through it. Now politics is being played in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh so that minorities would be placated. We are of the opinion that some thing concrete must be done to uplift them. Their lot should be ameliorated, they should be educated, however, the Government does not really intend to do so. In the end, emphasising the point I made, I would like to state that "lbtdaye lshq he Rota he kya, Aage aage dekhiye hota he kya".

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions Ordinance, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004) promulgated by the President on 11th November, 2004."

"That the Bill to constitute a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to constitute a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th of March, 2005."

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkanta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sincerely thank you for giving me the opportunity to put forth my views. At the very outset, I congratulate the Government for bringing

about this Bill. The Prime Minister has fulfilled the promise made out in the CMP. The Chairperson of the CMP has also stood to her word contained in the CMP. Hon'ble Minister has also tried to fulfill promise by bringing about this Bill. I congratulate him for it.

What is the issue? The issue is that institution of minorities can seek affiliation to the scheduled university of their own choice. A commission will be constituted for this purpose. Such institutions seeking affiliation can join state universities. If such institutions can not join the state universities then they can join Central Universities.

This Bill seeks to provide such a mechanism which the state should provide especially for minorities. We may claim anything outside but one of our colleagues was stating here that he did what he could do to his level best for minorities with in the period of 6-7 years, but I come from such a state which has exposed them not only in India but outside the country also. Gujarat is such a State where, leave aside reservation, State administration is targetting a particular community, be it recruitment or any thing else, they are being shunted out. This is nothing new. I would like to quote an instance which may shock you. A R.T.O. office was made operational in my constituency. The place where the office of R.T.O. was set up, the minority population settled around it in substantial number after riots in Gujarat. A Central school was also being construed there already. But later on these people settled around it. A ladies' school was also being construed there. The R.T.O. office was being carried into the minority area after being shifted from other place. Today thousands of people are residing there which was once an open field. The R.T.O. residence was also being constructed. This R.T.O. office and residence was going to minority area, but the local MLA who belongs to their party approached the Chief Minister and got it stopped. A minority group filed a case in the High

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

Court to retrieve it. They are fighting for that today. I am citing this example because it is very explicit. Their attitude is not explicit, rather it is hidden. This hidden segregation, which is called hidden racism in the form of harijan segregation, comes at every stage. This step comes in the process of recruitment and also in giving apparent reasons for transferring a minority community member. If a minority institution wants to run a school, college or vocational institute then the same segregation comes in according recognition and approval to it. This education is a ladder to the progress of a community. This path of progress has already been blocked in the states and especially in my state by the said hidden segregation and discrimination. This mechanism of covering the educational institutions and giving affiliation to them through this bill paves the way for the states to fulfill their obligations to the minorities groups and minorities population. So I want to congratulate this Government. What will happen with the enactment of this bill? The lower section of the people in this country are constituted of SC, ST, minority and OBC. The total number of the poor, the people living below poverty line as well as the unemployed all these come from these four classes....(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): You have not been inducted into the Cabinet.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You do not worry about it. If anybody has to be inducted into the Cabinet it will be done without seeking your advice. You should put your statement directly...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Please do not get distracted.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He is not here to speak on the subject but to add fuel to the fire. They

have always been doing so. We have been listening to them here. What should I talk to him? Today his party claims to have done a lot for the minorities during the seven years of their tenure but even a single minister of Gujarat Government has not visited the camps of riot victims. This is their history. They have not given even an acre of land to them. How will they support this bill, they have been looking at this bill with a political angle. I want to tell you their problem. They have double mind. Here they will oppose the bill but at the same time their children study in minority institutions like ST. XAVIERS AND MOUNT CARMEL. So these are their two faces, which we have always been seeing in this house too. In the thirteenth Lok Sabha and today also we see their duality. I come to my point. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and Minorities have always remained a down-trodden lot in this country and education alone can bring them forward on the path of progress. If the administration and the state try to implement their hidden agenda in the education system, it hampers their development, and they cannot make progress. This mechanism will open the avenues of development for the entire minorities belonging to the said three-four classes. Yesterday, a Member of his party was saying that the other type of education is given in the Madarsa's. They say that mainstream education should be imparted. They even oppose the mainstream education given in the colleges and the universities. Yesterday it was said here that in some Madarsa's such activities are going on which are not in tune with the culture of this country. In the Thirteenth Lok Sabha a question was asked to the then Minister that how many Madarsa's were there in the country in which such activities were going on which were against the interests of the country. You may refer to the records. I as well as our whip Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunshiji was present during that debate. The minister of his party could not point out even a single Madarsa in which any conspiracy against this country was being hatched. This is in the record, not a thing of faith. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Please speak on the bill....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am coming to that only. you dont' worry. I am exposing you. ... (Interruptions)

When we had a discussion under rule 193, it was mentioned here that Madarsas are mushrooming on the borders of the country. When asked, he could not give a reply as to where have the number of Madarsas increased. When asked as to along which international border were those Madarsas situated he said that those were not in Indian Territory but in the Nepalese and Bangladeshi territories, and more so not in Gujarat....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Mistry is saying. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt, please sit down. You can speak when it is your turn, not now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am not yielding. Let him say whatever he has to say after I complete my speech.

[Translation]

So I want to say that I fail to understand their duality if the minority institutions want to follow their own syllabus of education and maintain their own characteristic, they oppose it but at the same time, if they want to manage the new stream, they oppose that also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Madhusudan Mistry, please address the Chair.

*Not recorded.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am addressing the Chair only, but I cannot help it if I get distracted to that side.

Through you, Sir, I want to say that the provisions made in the Bill introduced by the Government will open new avenues of development for the entire community in the country. The minority community is the lowest community in the country today. People of these communities have minimum representation in the service class. Most of them are in the automobile or other petty business inherited from generations to earn their livelihood. I can firmly say that you will not find a qualified person in this community if you want to give him a job. I myself have doubts that persons with requisite qualification for a job will be found in minority community because for years, after their Government came to power, avenues of education for this community have been closed due to which the entire minority community's development has been hampered. Therefore, I want to say, especially to the Government that....(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, I am coming to the point. I think my party has got some more time.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, there are nine Member from your party alone to speak.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: O.K. Sir, I may take 2-4 minutes more.

[English]

This bill allows individual initiatives.

[Translation]

With this, the persons from amongst the minority group, who due to redtapism or any other reasons did not want to run their institutions, will come forward to form trusts for the upliftment and help of their community as they will be in a position to preserve

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

their characteristics. There is a provision for exercising their choice also. These choices will facilitate the return of the things to them which should go to them. With this, the entire minority community will come into the mainstream and they will help themselves.

[English]

They don't talk of assimilation. Why they are opposing this Bill is that they have a design in their minds, the design of 'always hate and segregate,' as if all the problems of this country are because of the minorities. That is the ideology they are pursuing. That is why they are opposing this Bill. They have nothing else in their mind.

[Translation]

The explanation with regard to the constitution has been given for this reason. The situation with regard to the Constitution has changed a lot today. The situation was not like today's in the year 1950 when Nehruji had advocated this idea. The Minister of education in the previous Government brought typical amendments in the law and changed syllabi which led to a situation in which the progress of the minorities was hampered. This Bill will pave the path of their own progress. So, thinking against this Bill will in no way be good.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make provision regarding not only the affiliation but also some other provisions. If they demand a deemed university status then, it should also be granted. Not only this, if they want to establish their schools etc. then I would like to request that they should be granted permission for that too. This will open the avenue of their progress.

[English]

If they want a separate registration, let there be a separate registration. I do not think we should have any hesitation in doing that.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

Those whom you are considering to treat as second class citizens, are also citizens of this country, they are also born here, don't see them with a jaundiced eye. I, therefore, request you to kindly change your mindset. You have lost in the Maharashtra election. In Gujarat their seats have increased from six to twelve and now, elections are to be held in Bihar and some other States where, they are going to be completely wiped out. They will not even be able to show their faces here. So, they need to change their mindset. We salute the saffron colour which they hold in high esteem since it symbolises the feeling of brotherhood, and it knows no hatred and dishonour.

Sir, the people who are sitting here wearing clothes of saffron colour, do not have any right in the Hindu religion to wear such clothes if they have up communal passions in the country. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

DR. SEBASTIAN PAUL (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this important discussion.

Sir, the Bill for the formation of a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions is yet another step in the positive direction taken by the UPA Government in implementing the directive principles contained in the National Common Minimum Programme.

Perhaps, at the initial stage, there was a doubt about the constitutional validity of such an enactment. The National Common Minimum Programme foresaw the necessity of a constitutional amendment before legislating in an area which is included in the Concurrent List. Now, at this stage, I am not going

into the constitutional sanctity of the present legislation. But I am concerned with the detection of several grey areas in the proposed legislation.

As the hon. Prime Minister pointed out in his July 3rd inaugural address to the meeting on minority welfare and education, education is empowerment. The establishment of a statutory Commission as an autonomous body for governing the affairs of minority educational institutions is in tune with the Government's proclaimed policy of affirmative action. On the face of it, it is noble in intent but will the provision for direct affiliation of such institutions with Central Universities fulfil the cherished goal of empowerment of minorities? That is the question which we should address at this stage.

Minority interest has become a vested interest. Educational institutions, established and administered under the protection of Article 30(1), are in reality, catering to the needs of affluent non-minorities as well as those belonging to the minority communities if they are capable enough to pay the amount demanded by the private managements. Starting from the famous Unnikrishnan case, a series of Supreme Court judgements have time and again pointed out that there cannot be any profiteering or capitation fee in any self-financing professional colleges.

But inconsistency and confusion still persist. The judgement in the Pai Foundation case and the clarificatory judgement in the Islamic Academy case have resulted in the acceptance of the concept of free enterprise in education and permitted market forces to intervene in an unprecedented manner in the field of professional education.

The greatest flaw of the present Bill is its failure to bring private self-financing institutions under strict social control to ensure social justice and equity in the realm of professional education.

Clause 2 (b) of the Bill permits even a person—I repeat, a person—to establish and maintain a

minority educational institution. This is indeed a very dangerous provision. A trader in education, whether belonging to the minority or not, can assume the position of minority, if necessary through a benami, and claim minority status. Such individuals are seen everywhere. At least social control within the community should be assured by eliminating individual operators. Several names can be mentioned here, but for the sake of propriety I am not mentioning any individual name. But from the experience in my State, Kerala, I can say that there are institutions run by minorities, organisation of minorities like the Muslim Education Society or several colleges and teaching institutions run by Christian organisations, where there is an effective in built system of accountability, answerability and responsibility which will be absent in the case of individual operators in the field of education.

The need of the hour is not affiliation of educational institutions, but prevention of commercialisation of education. The Bill is intended to take away whatever little control the States have on these institutions by bringing them under the protective umbrella of Central Universities.

Rather than addressing crucial issues such as merit-based admissions, common entrance tests and the UGC's role in faculty appointments, the Bill is encouraging institutions run in the name of minorities to have a free hand in their administration. This will definitely open a Pandora's box resulting in the mushrooming of private professional institutions.

As per the constitutional provisions, a minority is both religious and linguistic. This would create problems in identifying such institutions. All sorts of people will come into the fray, claiming privilege under the law, because a Central University degree will have a better market value. It will also help the so-called minority-run institutions to secure greater Central support. But at the same time, it will go against the spirit of federalism.

[Dr. Sebastian Paul]

The minorities, as per the Bill, will be identified by the Central Government. In this context, I would request the hon. Minister to provide as much leeway as possible to accommodate and entertain the opinion or recommendation of the State Governments in this regard.

Another point is, by definition, a college means any teaching institution, not a professional college alone, I am envisaging a scenario where all the teaching institutions run by minorities, by affiliation, coming under Central Universities, making existing universities in many parts of the country redundant.

The minority captains may now welcome this legislation, but think of a situation where a particular State becoming minority-friendly and the Centre hostile to minorities. It is not an impossible situation.

The constitution of the Commission itself is unwarranted or rather against the spirit of the Constitution. Let the members of the minority communities be appointed as members. But it is derogatory to say that the chairperson, who will be a retired High Court Judge, should also be one belonging to a minority community. The minorities alone do not protect the minorities; the good sense of the majority is the greatest bulwark in the protection of minority interests.

The Bill is intended to protect and enlarge the vested interests of the alleged and assumed leader of the minorities, not the interests of members of the minority communities. What is urgently needed is to free education from the dangerous clutches of the powerful education mafia. The fundamental right to education should be upheld. The haste—I am not using the word ugly haste—in which the ordinance was promulgated just on the eve of the Parliament Session creates suspicion.

It will be desirable if the Government is prepared to refer the Bill for the scrutiny of the Standing

Committee because of the known and unknown ramifications. In the meantime, the Government may think of a legislation, controlling the procedure for admission and fixation of fee so that the fundamental right to education may become a reality for the poor but meritorious sections of the society.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to speak in support of the Bill but with some complaints. The Hon. Minister had convened a conference on 3rd July and announced the promulgation of the ordinance in respect of the said Bill but knowingly or unknowingly, the party which have 50 Members of Parliament both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were excluded. ...*(Interruptions)* if somebody does good work for the sake of taking credit, he must be congratulated. We do not want any credit but if it aims at the welfare of minorities, we would feel happy. They are criticising that this bill violates the provision of Article 30 of the constitution but the fact is just opposite. Rather that Article gives them the right to take care of their culture, their traditions and their education but there is no safeguards provided for their safety and security in this country. This commission would make up for that missing safeguard. The spirit of this entire bill revolves round sections 11 and 12 which was criticised by our colleague Shri Rawat. This is true that the basis for granting recognition to any deemed university is prepared by the University Grants Commission whereas the recognition to technical institutions is granted by the Technical Board of the Government of India but they do have also to affiliate themselves with some university or the other. This bill does not deprive the Technical Board or the UGC of their rights. However, this bill deals with the issue of other than university affiliation and they are required to get affiliations only from those universities which are 100 percent funded by the centre. Only such institutions have been included in this schedule.

Therefore, the objection raised by Shri Rawat on this issue is not so logical, this is what I want to say. As regards the right to manage the educational institutions by the minorities, you know through the Aligarh University Bill which was introduced by the Government of India earlier, this Parliament had terminated its minority status. The entire community had to wage a long struggle to get the minority character or status of the Aligarh Muslim University restored finally by this Parliament.

I know about the Committee in Uttar Pradesh which grants the status of minority institution has not held any meeting for the last six consecutive years. We had requested the Committee to grant the minority status to about two hundred and fifty institutions, and we have been waiting for the meeting of the said Committee for all these six years so that these institutions could get minority status and thereby get the right to run them. After seven years when our Government came in power in the state, within ten months we disposed of all these cases and granted them minority status. The Uttar Pradesh Assembly passed the bill for setting up Mohammad Ali Johar University twice but the Governor there was not willing to sign the bill. The minorities have to face a lot of difficulties in going ahead with their educational institutions. They have to face hurdles and many adverse situations. The minorities have to face a lot of hurdles in the exercise of their rights provided by the constitution to go ahead with their educational institutions based on religion, language and culture. The constitution of India provides for the right to equality before the law for all. Our constitution provides equal rights to all but at the same time the Government of India and State Governments can take action separately in order to further the interests of the minorities. This is also provided in our constitution and this bill has been introduced in consonance with the said provision. Therefore, we support this Bill and I believe that the objections which were raised by

Shri Bachi Singh Rawatji in his speech perhaps relate to the manner in which this bill has been introduced. Perhaps, he did not like this Bill in the form of an ordinance. Our CPM colleague has also the same objection as it sounds from his speech. They actually desired that this should have been brought in the form of a bill before any Parliamentary Committee and then that committee also would have contributed their views and we also wanted the same thing.

I hope that you will redress their procedure related objection and take a historic decision to introduce this bill in the House with consensus and will also make us a party to this bill. With this hope, I support this bill and I also hope that all others will also support this and I hope that our colleagues of the BJP will also support this bill and by doing so that they will respect the feelings of the colleagues of the Akali Dal. The meaning of minority from them is Muslims only. There are so many categories of minorities which are mentioned in our constitution and this bill also envisages that the commission will go into the difficulties faced by them and will also remove these difficulties and this commission will send recommendations to the Government of India in case there is any dispute between these universities and these institutions I think that this bill is a very wise one, therefore, all of us should support this Bill.

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this bill. The doubts which have just been expressed by the Hon. Member Shri Bachi Singh Rawat and particularly what the Hon. Member Shri Mohan Singh has said, I fully support their views. I want to express my heart felt gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that what was promised in the Common Minimum Programme, they first brought it in the form of an ordinance and then in the form of a bill. Article 30 and Article 31 provide safeguards and constitutional protection to the minorities. This is true. But to take it forward and to strengthen it and

[Shri Vijoy Krishna]

to remove practical difficulties particularly, with regard to providing affiliation to minority institutions, this is a revolutionary step in this direction. I, therefore, expect from all the House that the members would support the passage of this bill unanimously.

I have been seeing that be it the issue of infiltration from Bangladesh or be it the issue of madarsa or be it the issue of Urdu, as and when the issues relating to minorities came before this House, a strange kind of voice of protest is heard in this House. And this voice of protest may create a dangerous situation for the unity and integrity of this country and for maintaining peace and harmony in our society and for India ushering into a next era.

I, therefore, want to tell the members of the opposition benches that while speaking on these issues you must see as to what the minorities which constitute a large part of our population think in this regard and what their views are about you. Particularly for such things make my submission that the practical difficulties faced by the minority institutions particularly in securing affiliation which they are denied due to our mindset not because of laws, should be removed. But our mindset is such that we are bent upon denying them affiliations. We came across such a mindset during the regime of the previous Government. There was such a case. It was of a deemed university. And the file relating to this case remained lying in the Prime Minister's Secretariat for two years. Finally, the Supreme Court had to intervene and then this came to light. This step has been taken to remove the practical difficulties faced by our minority brethren. This move needs support from the entire House. This is in fact a revolutionary step. I also want to submit that providing judicial rights to the commission in order to safeguard the minority institutions is indeed a big step forward. Had you not provided judicial powers to this commission it would have been proved meaningless.

By giving judicial powers to it, it will be in a position to give decision if any dispute arises and for that we want to express our gratitude to our HRD Minister and hope that the entire House will extend its support to this bill. One thing I want to submit Mohan Singhji raised a discussion about six universities in this House. I appeal to the HRD Minister to take further action in this direction. One common doubt that the commercial institutions and the education mafia pose a threat to such bills as they tend to capitalise on the loopholes that crept in such bills and this doubt must be there in the minds of some members as I have. I, therefore, request the Government to kindly plug all such loopholes so that the education mafia could not take any undue benefits out of this bill. Only those minority institutions should be given recognition which deserve it. This bill should not create a situation that the minority institutions which do not deserve recognition as in West Bengal or Bihar or Tripura get recognition from other states. So it is my request that such loopholes should not be there in this bill.

With these words, I support this revolutionary bill which is in the interest of the minorities. I also request this House particularly our colleagues to support this bill open heartedly, as this bill intends to strengthen the unity and integrity of our nation and infuses new vigour into our country to march ahead and keep pace with the world.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur):
Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to oppose this Bill. This ordinance has been issued on 11th November. When Parliament Session was to commence not later than 1st December, heavens would not have fallen if they had waited for just twenty days for the session to begin. The ordinance was issued on 11th November and Notification for the same was issued on 26th November i.e. they have issued the notification only four clear days before the

start of Lok Sabha Session. Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development had organised a conference in the Vigyan Bhawan where Hon. Prime Minister was also present. The Prime Minister had said in his speech.

[English]

"I am distressed by the low representation of minorities particularly the Muslim minority in many walks of life both in the public and the private sector."

[Translation]

He expressed sorrow for the fact that even after lapse of so many years, the representation of people belonging to minority community is less in all the sectors. I would like to know from the Minister of Human Resource Development that the party he belongs to has ruled over the country for 45 years. If the sections his party derived its strength from to remain in power for so long are not getting the justice, then who should be held responsible. This question needs to be answered. We were in power only for six years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Respected Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was not invited to the conference in which this decision was taken. On being asked as to why people from Samajwadi party were not invited, the Minister of Human Resource Development replied, [English] 'because it is not a national party'. [Translation] Whereas leaders of JMM were invited. Mayawati was invited although she did not participate in the conference. There was no question of inviting the BJP leaders. That is why I was saying that there is politics behind this Bill. This bill is not intended to protect the interests of the minority communities and on the contrary, it is against the people of the minority communities. It appears to me that when conference was being held there, the Minister of Human Resource Development will tell, newspapers have reported,

[English]

"The representatives of Darul-ul-Daobund and Dar-ul-Nadwakul-Ulum said the idea of Government-imposed Commission was not acceptable to them."

[Translation]

That means the people of the top Muslim Institutions of the country had said while participating in the conference that it was being imposed upon them. Such type of Commission was not acceptable to them. I am a humble Member of the House and have been elected to it for the first time. It appears to me that the struggle for power within the Congress Party has thereby come to surface. What has led to this struggle is the fact that aspirants/claimants for the office of Prime Minister have been afflicted by the syndrome: "I am more powerful than the Prime Minister, not withstanding the fact that they have been denied elevation to the high office and that I am a parallel sector and so I can do anything I like" ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, you sit down please and do not interrupt. Please let him speak.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: As I have said that this bill does not protect the interests of the Minority Communities and rather it will prove to be harmful for them. How will it prove like that, that I will tell you later on.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they have mentioned its functions and aims as [English] to advise the Central Government on any question relating to the education of the minorities. [Translation] I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of HRD as to whether the Minority Commission was not doing this job. Whether the commission was not able to do this job. He has mentioned [English] 'to advise the Central Government or any State Government on any question relating to education of minorities.' That may be referred to the Minorities Commission. [Translation] Minority

[Shri Sushil Kumar Modi]

Commission was also doing the same job. He has mentioned that if any specific complaint is received [English] about violation of right of minorities to establish an educational institution, [Translation] i.e. there is a commission to see if there is any violation of the rights of the people of minority community for setting up of any educational institution. Minority Commission was already there to take care of all that. Then under the situation what is the rationale behind setting up of any other commission, the whole politics behind it is clearly visible. Today a misunderstanding is being created in the minds of the people that through this commission minority educational institutions throughout the country are going to get recognition. But 95 percent educational institutions are at primary level and secondary level. They have nothing to do with that. What will be the fate of such schools? He is a Minister of Human Resource Development. If any school belonging to minority community requests that they need affiliation from CBSE, then whether any provisions for the same have been made in this bill. He has made provisions for only one percent institutions of higher education. Then how a number of minority institutions are providing higher education? He has brought this bill only for one percent minority institutions and in this bill he has provided no guarantee and made no provisions for the 99 percent Madrasas which are minority institutions....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

[Translation]

MR. SALIM (Calcutta North East): You bring the amendment. We are ready to support.

[English]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: It is a flaw, it is an illusion.

[Translation]

That is why I am saying that this illusion is being created that we are doing much for the minority communities. They are deceiving them and trying to do everything for the one percent institutions of higher education and professional education. Mr. Chairman, Sir, article 30(1) of the Constitution of India provides that:

[English]

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have right to establish and administer educational institution of their choice."

[Translation]

The constitution of India provides there rights to the Minority Community. [English] The right to establish educational institution, the right to administer. [Translation] They have been given the fundamental right to establish their institutions. You can run them. The third right provided by the constitution is [English] 'the right to determine the nature of their, educational institutions of their own choice'. [Translation] The Constitution has provided right to open educational institutions of their own choice. But by making an amendment in the constitution you have given a fourth right and that is the right to affiliation, not only the right to establish and right to open educational institution of own choice, you have given them the right to affiliation and it will be challenged in the court so long as you do not challenge it in the Court and fundamentally so long as you do not give the right to affiliation. At some point of time in the past, news items were reported in the newspapers that they are making preparation to amend the constitution. Later on they brought a bill quietly and you have given the right to affiliation and tomorrow it will be challenged in the Court. They have no right to bring a bill and give such right through that bill.

17.34 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the most surprising thing that I would like to know from the Minister of Human Resource Development is that what is the number of the minority institutions which have been denied recognition. Tomorrow he will reply and tell as to what is the number of institutions which have not been given recognition by the universities. If all the institutions are getting the recognition from the universities, then what was the need to constitute a separate commission?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, no running commentary in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: If any institution does not fulfil the conditions of UGC or the Medical Council of India or AICT, then whether that institution has been given the right to get recognition from the university?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Interruptions are not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: If Medical Council of India opens a medical college but so long as recognition is not granted to that medical college, the University cannot provide affiliation to that College. If the same is provided then recognition will not be provided to the degrees awarded by the university. It appears that he has constituted a commission by abrogating the rights of the AICT, Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, University Grants

*Not recorded.

Commission. Which are the six universities? Nagaland University, Mizoram University, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamiya Miliya University, JNU have not been mentioned. Out of the six universities from which affiliation would be provided, four universities are from North East-Nehru, Assam University, Nagaland University, Mizoram University. Why University of Patna, Sewan of Dhanbad would approach Mizoram to seek affiliation? In North India, there is one Delhi University? I was seeing the Delhi University Act. Have you amended this Act. During the last fifty years, Delhi University has not provided affiliation to any college except one i.e. the University of Bhutan. If University is based in Delhi, then how its Vice-Chancellor would be able to control any college located at a far away place in the South? If a college is opened at Gaya and seeks affiliation from Assam then the Principal of that college will have to run to Assam for every thing. Examination will also be conducted from there. In this way names of about almost six defunct colleges have been given. Will anybody be willing to enroll himself in Patna University instead of Mizoram, Nagaland or Assam university? You should make clear the terms and condition of the university Grant Commission. I would like to read out a judgment of the Supreme court in this regard:

[English]

"The consistent view of the Supreme Court has been that there is no fundamental right of a minority institution to affiliation or recognition."

[Translation]

Any institution does not became eligible for affiliation to any other body because of status being a minority one.

[English]

"The educational institutions established by the minorities cannot compel the States to recognise them. If they fail to follow the statutory measures regulating educational standard and efficiency, the prescribed courses of study and instructions..."

[Shri Sushil Kumar Modi]

[*Translation*]

Fifth acres of land, teacher and buildings are needed for opening of a medical college but if it does not meet the prerequisites of a medical college, an engineering college and even a general college, I want to know whether after getting recognition from the commission will they get affiliation also? You decide it or wind up U.G.C. You have created confusion by keeping both in existence. There was no need of such commission. I have already said that if you have to make arrangements for this the names of the educational institutions should also be mentioned which are experiencing difficulties in getting affiliation. You should remove the difficulties they are experiencing in getting affiliation, you should help in granting affiliation to them. We are not apposed to it. There are a number of minority universities in the country. We have not closed down even a single minority institution during B.J.P. regime but a confusion is being created in this regard. You have done nothing but you are propagating that you are taking revolutionary steps for minority communities. How are they going to be benefited by it?

I would like to refer what Shri Bachi Singhji has said. Minority does not mean only the religious minority....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, no running commentary in the House.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Linguistic minorities are also included in minorities. I know, if more than thirty people from Telugu or Oriya Community come together in Delhi will set an institution and term it as a minority institution and demand for affiliation. As such, the actual linguistic minorities. Institutions will be neglected. Hundreds of professional institutions are operating in N.C.R. region and such people have taken maximum benefit in the name of minority

schools. There is a mad race to associate minority community and benefit of it will go to such institutions instead of genuine minorities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I would like to tell the hon'ble minister of Human Resource Development that after becoming minister his sole motive is to appease the minority community. This is evident from the efforts being made at present. Hon'ble Minister Sir, you are responsible for their shabby economic, educational and social condition since the last fifty years. You have been on coveted posts continuously in various Governments. You did nothing to improve their bad economic, educational and social status during the last fifty years and also you are trying again to deceive the people of minority community. You have not given anything to them. Therefore, I am of the view that this Bill is neither in the interest of the country nor in the interest of minority community, so I oppose this Bill.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I give the floor to Shri R.L. Jalappa. There are 22 more speakers, and I would request you to be very brief.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (Chikballapur): Thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. The hon. Minister, after taking charge of this Ministry, has been very active and, in the educational field, he has brought several changes. He has undone so many things which were done by the previous NDA Government. This Bill is not going to achieve everything that the minorities want. In a way, it supports articles 29 and 30. This is a channel through which the minorities could get quick relief. That is why, I welcome this Bill.

Sir, the Government should be careful because in the name of minorities, especially linguistic

minorities, some individuals opened institutions and are claiming all the benefits that are given to the minorities. For example, a Telugu speaking man or a Tamil speaking man or a Kannada speaking man can go and open their institutions in neighbouring States by claiming this minority status and thereby get all the benefits, which the Supreme Court has recently bestowed on them.

When I am talking about the minority institutions. I am talking especially about the professional institutions. These institutions can give away 50 per cent of the seats to their community people or to those people who speak Kannada, Marathi or any other language without holding any examination or *inter se* merit. The other 50 per cent, they can offer to people belonging to other communities or to other associations. If they have formed an association, they can hold an examination for selecting the candidates. Whenever such institutions are being recognised, the Government should have some control over such institutions or else, there will be a mushrooming of such institutions and the students will be put to a lot of inconvenience.

Last week, last Tuesday, while replying to question No. 86, the hon. Minister had stated that nearly 34 foreign universities had approached AICTE and that the proposals were pending with the AICTE. As far as I know, the Government cannot bring so many legislation to prevent such institutions from coming into the country. It is not possible under the WTO.

So, we will have to face a lot of challenges when those institutes get into our country. To meet those challenges, we must prepare our universities, our colleges to offer education of excellence. This is another way of encouraging the minority institutions to become stronger so that they can meet the challenge of the foreign universities. Not only the minority institutions, other institutions should also be geared up to meet the challenges of the foreign universities.

In the CMP of our Government it was clearly stated that autonomy of the institutions of higher education and that of professional education institutions would be restored. I do not think an iota of effort has been made to restore the autonomy of these institutions, excepting IIMs. I request the hon. Minister to see for himself what autonomy these private institutions are enjoying. Thousands of crores of rupees have been invested in these private professional educational institutions—be it medical, dental or engineering institutions.

In my own State Karnataka, more than Rs. 3000 crore are invested. Not a single paisa is given by the Government, not a single paisa is invested by the Government. What is the autonomy they are enjoying? The institutions cannot give five seats to anybody they like. Some Committee is there to fix the fee; some Committee is there to oversee the examinations; and the Government has its own CET. Seat sharing is done by the State Governments. What is left for these professional institutions? Except providing infrastructure, buildings, teaching staff and looking after the student welfare, not a single right they are enjoying. They have got all the duties cast upon them. Do you call this autonomy? How long could this go on? How long can such institutions survive like this? I urge upon the hon. Minister who is really intending to improve the quality of education of our country to look into this aspect.

Thousands of our students who have taken medical and engineering degrees are now serving in the foreign countries. Most of them are from the private colleges. Such being the case, you cannot shackle them with so many restrictions. I urge upon the hon. Minister to give greater autonomy to these institutions.

Lastly, minority institutions are fully taken care of. Neither the institutions of Scheduled Castes are taken care of nor the institutions belonging to

[Shri R.L. Jalappa]

backward classes are taken care of. Unfortunately, there is a saying which applies well to the position of institutions of backward classes, that is, '*dhobi ka kutta, na ghar ka na ghaat ka*'. This is the position of backward classes institutions. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to do something for the backward classes institutions also.

With these words, I support the Bill wholeheartedly.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, conclude within five minutes.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: I am the single member to speak from my party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know it.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Sir, other hon'ble member spoke for twenty five to thirty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that. This debate is to be concluded up to half past six.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill with heavy heart. Shir Bachi Singh Rawatji said some strange things. I felt one thing most baffling. A commission for national minority educational institutions is proposed to be set up. Therefore, the people associated to it will be from minority communities and there will none from minority communities in the rest 95 percent institutions. It is not that only the people belonging to minority communities will be permitted to approach the said commission and only their application will be entertained and only they will get justice from the said commission. Minorities are getting justice from the existing commission and they will be getting it from the proposed commission also both minority

communities as well as majority community will get justice from both commissions. It was somewhat childish to say so. It should be corrected.

Sir, today there is no arrangements for minority institutions. As per law there is no minority institution in country, which has been set up and run by 10-20 minority people. Any institution is deemed a minority institution only when it is declared so by the state government and today not even a single degree college is declared as minority institution. I am founder of such an institution; a good minority degree college which is in true sense a minority institution but has not been declared a minority institution. Though no difficulty was faced in getting affiliation to it and the reason was that I put the case for demanding affiliation in a better way than the prescribed norms and affiliation was granted immediately....(Interruptions)...

Sir, I am talking particularly about Uttar Pradesh because no higher education institution in the state has been declared as minority institution. An application was submitted three and half years ago with request to declare an institution as minority institution but it has not been done so far. Neither the application is rejected nor approval is accorded to it. At least we can approach the court once the application is rejected. That is why it is not being rejected. I have even got a letter dispatched from the office of hon'ble Chief Minister in this connection but neither that letter has been replied to nor I have got any communication in this regard....(Interruptions)

Sir, there should be a provision in law that any higher educational institution applying for status of minority institution automatically become a minority institution if no reply is received from the State Government even after one year from the date of applying for the same but actually it is not so. I would like to tell in detail about several provisions of U.G.C. There are several laws even today which are not

practicable. I would like to cite an example in this regard. In the institution which is authorized to run B.Ed. classes, only the person who has qualified N.E.T. or who is M.A. Phd. Will be a teacher Hundreds and thousands of institutions are operating which are running B.Ed. classes and they are forced to employ retired persons as teachers because there is a provision to employ retired persons. This provision is not practical. Such norms have been prescribed which are not practical. It is not that U.G.C. norms are meant only for minorities. Several norms of U.G.C. are beneficial to none. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister kindly to constitute a committee of some people to review the existing norms of U.G.C. and old and impracticable norms of U.G.C. should be scrapped.

Sir, I am saying this because a teacher of a degree college is drawing Rs. 30,000 salary and aided colleges are also paying about Rs. 25,000 but private colleges be they minority run college or majority run college are unable to pay such high salaries because of dual education policy of the Government. But norms are same for both. Therefore, the norms should be fixed and salary of teachers should not exceed rupees ten to twelve thousand so that all the colleges could pay it but this is not happening. That is why U.G.C. norms are not practicable. I would like to say one thing more about this Bill. The speeches made from both side on this Bill were nothing but attack on each other. I am surprised that these people made efforts to garner votes in the name of Lord Rama but they could not succeed in their designs. Similarly if the congress people would try to take mileage out of the Gujarat muslim carnage, it may be that you may get some votes. I want to say that one should speak out boldly in the Parliament. If 2002 Gujarat *...* Only than I will presume that you are just. This has happened twice in Gujarat....(Interruptions)

*...*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Expunge names.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: He has stated, they are trying to get political mileage out of muslim blood and it is legitimate for them as well....(Interruptions)* ...*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I stated earlier, no name calling please.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not present in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Nature has given them an opportunity, they should encash it in their favour with a permanent office....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked to expunge the objectionable remarks.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: If they rule justly then their rule will last for a longer period. I am glad that POTA is being discussed....(Interruptions) I have responded to all. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs garnered the votes on the promise of implementation of the recommendations of the Shrikrishna Commission and it was included in their Election manifesto and finally they won the election. He spoke and left without even making mention of it. You should establish the rule based on justice as this will last for a longer period and this will be good for them and no way it is going to be beneficial for me. You should establish the rule based on justice. I have said earlier as well, if they establish social justice, terrorism will be rooted out and if it does not happen, you may put me to gallows. ... (Interruptions) If you ensure social justice in the Government then nobody would fasten the bomb on to his body and kill himself.

Sir, Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is present here in the House and I would like to add

*...*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

one provision there is that if the state Government does not approve or reject the application of a minority institution seeking affiliation then the said minority institution should be free to approach the Commission and then the Commission should examine the request and if the request is within the norms then, it should have the powers to declare it as a minority institution. When a minority institution is not to be declared as minority institution then what for the Government is bringing about this Act. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, honouring your sentiments, I conclude my speech, however, certain points I wanted to make, have been left.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, the time may be extended by half an hour as per the list with me, 21-22 more members have to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, please direct the remaining members to speak tomorrow....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): Today we can sit up to 6.30 p.m. and then we can adjourn the House.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us extend the time by half an hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, 22 more member have to speak, only 2 more members will be able to speak, and 20 members will still be left....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some work will be disposed of.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (Vellore): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House. I have risen to support the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Bill, 2004.

Article 30 of our Constitution gives the fundamental right to every minority community in this country to establish and administer an educational institution of its choice. But the choice of affiliating that institution with any university has been denied until now. That defect which had been in existence for the last more than 60 years is removed and rectified by bringing about this Bill. Therefore, I congratulate and thank the present Government, the hon. Prime Minister, the Education Minister and all the UPA leaders.

It had been the demand of the minority community for a very long time to bring about such a Bill in this House. In Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar, our great leader of the Democratic Progressive Alliance had made such a demand and passed a resolution to this effect in Villupuram, Virudnagar and Salem Conferences. The National Common Minimum Programme also had guaranteed to bring about this kind of a legislation.

Our beloved Prime Minister has spoken in the United Nations Assembly that a new world order should be based on peace, harmony, coexistence and development. He has in mind that the society in our country also should be based on these four principles—peace, harmony, coexistence and development. For the development of the minority communities, such a Bill is very necessary. Therefore, it is a welcome step taken by this Government.

This Bill provides for affiliation of the minority institutions with the Central universities. The Bill itself

has scheduled certain universities. But the Supreme Court itself has said that such an affiliation is legal. In the case of *St. Xavier versus the State of Gujarat* in 1974, the hon. Supreme Court has held the view that the 'linguistic minorities can seek affiliation to appropriate bodies outside the State.' This may be regarded as a necessary corollary to the provisions of Article 30. The hon. Court has also said that 'permitting the minority educational institutions to affiliate with appropriate bodies outside the State is not a kind of privilege, but it is to give them a sense of security and a feeling of confidence.' This sense of security and a feeling of confidence to the minorities in this country is offered by bringing about this Bill. Therefore, I once again thank them very much.

Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, in Tamil Nadu, the Muslim minority communities and the Urdu-speaking communities have tried to bring about their institutions. But so far, no muslim teacher training college has been affiliated in our State. No Urdu teaching college has been affiliated in the State. Such a situation is not only prevailing in Tamil Nadu, it may be prevailing in other States of India also.

It is very difficult for the minority community to get affiliation with the universities in the States. This Bill is, therefore, to be welcomed hundred times. It is considered to be a beginning for the rectification of defects and the wrongs that have been followed in the past. I find that the previous Government has been pursuing a policy of estrangement of minorities. But the policy of estrangement being followed in this country has now been changed into the policy of endearment of the minority community. It is indeed a welcome feature. This Bill guarantees the right to be restored to the minority community. The long-standing problem of the minority community will be solved by the introduction of this Bill. Therefore, I once again welcome this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am making this point with a heavy heart. Education is being commercialised at a large scale in the whole country. These complaints are from every state especially in the field of higher education, be it medical or engineering education, there is maximum commercialization in these two fields. This Bill was first brought about as an Ordinance and now an effort to get it passed as a Bill by the Government creates apprehensions in my mind that this Bill would further add to commercialisation of education in the country. I am saying it here because when Shri Ilyas Azmi was speaking he made a mention that the if the institutions which propose to work as minority institutions as in the field of education are deemed as minority institution by the State Governments then such institution would become eligible under the new legislation. He has identified six universities—Delhi University, North Eastern Hill University, Pondichery University, Assam University, Nagaland University and Mizoram university. If such institutions seek affiliation from these aforesaid universities then it is mandatory that the State Governments should deem them as minority institutions. Several complaints of this nature are reported that the state Governments do not accord them the status of minority institution. Then what was the haste to introduce this Bill. Now the ordinance has been brought about in the form of a Bill and that the powers, responsibilities and functions of the proposed commission have been enumerated in the part (a) of the Bill which state that:

If the commission is directed on the issue relating to education of minorities then it will give its expert opinion to the Central or State Government. The Commission set up after passage of this Bill will give its opinion to the State Governments and state governments will have to implement them. Before taking such a crucial decision and setting up such a commission, it has not been ascertained as to what

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

are the view and difficulties of the state Government as they have to implement their opinion. Without going into all these issues this Bill has been brought about.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I do not want to speak on political lines here. But, whenever we rise to speak from this side on any issue concerning Hindus, then members sitting on the other side raise a question as to whether we are champions of Hindus only. Today, when we look at the ongoing debate here in the House then it appears as if barring us, all others here are champions of Muslims. There is no point to speak or oppose this mindset or proposition. I do remember when I was first elected to the 11th Lok Sabha in this House, the Bill relating to Maulana Abul Kalam Urdu University came up for discussion in this House. Supporting the Bill, I had stated that setting up of one language university or college may enrich the language, may enhance its importance and recognition in the world. But enrichment of any language can not bring about any transformation in the life of any individual. If the Government intends to bring about the change in the life of any individual then they will have to be imparted quality education. Whether they are minority people or majority people, all of them need to be given quality education. They should imbibe noble values, should get educated and elevated. We believe if an individual alongwith his family marches forward then the nation also marches ahead. Earlier we had made a suggestion that only setting up a university will not serve the purpose. I would like to say that whenever we refer to minorities then it is deemed that minority means Muslims. This is a wrong interpretation. There are several minorities in this country. Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains are all minority. There are several religions which are in minority in the country. When we talk about region or language then we find that there are several languages in our country. Definition of minority varies. Therefore we had given a

suggestion that basic education and thereafter higher education should be imparted. Basic education is imparted in mother tongue but unfortunately higher education is not imparted through mother tongue even today. Be it engineering or medical education, that is imparted through English language. If we talk about the minorities and particularly the Muslims, how many children out of the total population of Muslims are able to get higher education or receive higher education or their families are in a position to send their children for higher education.

If you take into account the entire population of the country you will find not even one percent of the youth belonging to Muslim community striving for higher education. I am not criticizing or opposing anyone. A Commission should be set up here which should ensure that only the Medical Council of India or the Dental Council of India, the UGC or AICTE will give recognition to a school or a medical or an Engineering College and not any State Government. Given this situation, what was the hurry to bring this Bill in such a manner. It would have been better had a discussion on the bill taken place or had the Members deliberated upon this matter. We firmly believe it. In regard to the minorities particularly the Muslims, I must submit that if a person belonging to the minority receives higher education then it would be for the betterment of the country because it will enkindle a sense of enlightenment and awareness in him. He will come out of ignorance and would be able to face the challenges of the world.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Geete, Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The situation prevailing now is the fallout of ignorance of the minorities. Owing to this they are not getting proper

education. They are not able to receive education. They are not able to comprehend the issues important for the country, the society and the world as whole. And political mileage is drawn by us politicians. I am not opposing this Bill. But in reality, if we wish to talk about the interests of the minority and Muslims in particular then there is a need to reflect upon these issues whereas you brought this Bill without thinking over it. When Mohan Singhji was on his legs here, I told them emphatically that the Minister of Education did not call the Samajwadi Party when he convened a meeting. They must be drawing some political mileage and also do not want others to gain from that. If that be the reality then what we would be getting from this Commission. We need to change this mindset. When we stand to support, it is said that the Bhartiya Janata Party is against Muslims, Shiv Sena is against Muslims. Repeatedly it is ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No running commentary please. He is going to wind up soon.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Ilyas Azmiji has given you a reply. We need not to reiterate. We were the ruling party when NDA was in power in the country for 5-6 years while for 50 years you were in power. During 50 years of rule what improvement came in the condition of Muslims who represent the major section of minority community. We are not against Muslims. The Indian Muslims who love this country, treat it as their motherland, we treat them as our brothers. There is no room for discussion. This is our mindset. I come from Ratnagiri, Antulayji is present here. More than one lakh Muslim brethren live there and I feel proud to submit that whenever there is voting, approximately 30 to 35 percent vote

out of one lakh are cast in favour of Anant Gangaram Geete of the Shiv Sena. No discrimination takes place there but we in order to draw political mileage...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him. Please do not interfere in his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record of the submission made without my permission.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Do not associate Muslims with riots...*(Interruptions)* This is the mindset...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not disturb please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No running commentary.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am about to conclude. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I neither find any change in the policies formulated by the Congress Governments in the last 50-55 years nor see any intention of this Government in safeguarding

*Not recorded.

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

the interests of the minorities. What benefit would come out of this Bill and this Commission, I do not know. It would have been better if all the states had been consulted before the setting up of this Commission. Then if this Commission would have been set up for safeguarding the interests of either Sikhs or Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Jains linguistic minorities we would have welcomed it. But I oppose this political Bill.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak when you will get chance to speak.

Shri Ramji Lal Suman, please speak briefly.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): I will conclude in eight minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude in five minutes.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the National Commission for minority Educational Institutions Bill 2004. From the other side Shri Sushil Kumar Modi and our Friend Ananat Geeteji made their submissions. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is another thing that what would be the rational or what would be the language. But the reality is whenever some issue is raised regarding the welfare of minorities in this country then they are not able to digest it. With reference to the meeting convened by the Government in regard to the educational development of the minorities it was submitted that the Samajwadi Party people were not invited. It does not bother us at all. We are neither

*Not recorded.

bothered nor have any grievances. There is transparency in the attitude of the Samajwadi Party towards the minorities and we do not need any certificate for it. In reality this National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions is not of much use. It is not that it would bring any fundamental change or improvement in the educational condition of the minorities. It is limiting the purpose of bringing this Bill is that this Commission would facilitate the minority educational institutions in getting affiliation from those Universities from which it was difficult to get.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you supporting or opposing this Bill?

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I am supporting it. Although it does not carry much meaning. This Commission has actually been set up to facilitate the minority or educational institutions in getting university affiliation.

It serves another purpose that is the degree awarded by the Minority Educational Institution will be recognised by the Central Government. I raised the issue of Ali Johar University in Uttar Pradesh and got a Bill passed in this regard in the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly). No offences meant against the office and dignity of the Governor but being a constitutional head the conduct of Governors is definitely a cause of concern. Despite the passing of the Bill two times by the Vidhan Sabha, Mr. Governor did not sign it. I wish to submit that if we do not actually work for the fundamental problems of the minorities, there is no point in working for them superficially. The meeting which was convened for the welfare of the minorities, I would like to read the summary of the objectives and reasons for which it was introduced. "One of the issues out of the various issues raised by the representative of the minority communities was the setting up of their educational institutions and doing away with their difficulties, despite the constitutional guarantee given in this regard."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to request that certain colleges used to run despite the difficulties created by the Universities and certain conditions were stipulated which were definitely difficult to be fulfilled resulting in affiliation problems. Today, the important issue above all is that there is a need to help these educational institutions for minorities, financially to help them administratively. The role of the Government of India should be to create attraction in the running of their educational institution. The average of level of education in the country today is 63 percent and the percentage of minorities therein is only 51 percent. The children belonging to the minority community drop their school till they reach class tenth and only 7 percent of the Children are able to study upto class X. The percentage of minorities in the graduation level is only 5.4 and only 3.2 percent in technical education.

The affiliation of colleges to the Universities is another question. Hon. Arjun Singhji is sitting here. Today, the Muslims are not getting education. Till the percentage of their education is not increased and you do not prepare an environment I do not believe that better results can be achieved by working at superficial level. The working of this Government cannot bring any fundamental change in the

educational environment of the minorities. If we would evaluate the problems faced by the minorities, the main problem which would be identified would be their educational backwardness. On one hand, where I stand to support this Bill I would like to make this request on the other that this superficial work should be stopped. The real question is that there should be improvement in the education of minorities and the percentage of their literacy should be increased. An ambience of education is created and the Government provides them protection, only then certain good results can be achieved.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the discussion will continue tomorrow.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 15th December, 2004 at 11 a.m.

18.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 15, 2004/ Agrahayana 24, 1926 (Saka).

Annexure-I**Member-wise Index to the Starred List of Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	200,
2.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	196,
3.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	186,
4.	Shri Chitthan, N.S.V.	184,
5.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	194,
6.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	192,
7.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	195,
8.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	191,
9.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	198
10.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	184,
11.	Shri Khan, Sunil	198,
12.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	185,
13.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	190,
14.	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	190,
15.	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	199,
16.	Shri Lonappan, Nambadan	187,
17.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	189,
18.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	181,
19.	Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	199,
20.	Shri Nair, P.K. Vasudevan	194,
21.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	193,
22.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	183,
23.	Shri Pradhan, Dharmendra	192,
24.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	181,
25.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	200,
26.	Prof. Rawat, Rasa Singh	197,

1	2	3
27.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatra	182,
28.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	188,
29.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	185
30.	Shri Singh, Mohan	188,

Member-wise Index to the Unstarred List of Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Acharia, Basudeb	2129, 2199, 2237,
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao V.	2075, 2117, 2166, 2230, 2054,
3.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	2061, 2194,
4.	Shri Ananth Kumar	2143,
5.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	2086, 2215, 2249,
6.	Shri Ansari, Furkan	2231,
7.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	2096, 2193, 2195, 2236,
8.	Shri Azmi, Ilyas	2109, 2193,
9.	Shri Baitha, Kailash	2060,
10.	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	2046, 2150, 2218, 2252
11.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	2174, 2226, 2255,
12.	Shri Baxla, Joachim	2050, 2151,
13.	Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	2240,
14.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	2105, 2142, 2201,
15.	Shri Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	2103, 2124,

1	2	3
16.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	2057, 2190, 2207, 2232,
17.	Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra	2063,
18.	Shri Budholiya, Rajnarayan	2265,
19.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khun	2266,
20.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	2085, 2188, 2231, 2270,
21.	Shri Chaliha, Kirip	2185,
22.	Shri Chandel, Suresh	2175,
23.	Prof. Chander Kumar	2175,
24.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	2104,
25.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2049, 2115, 2265,
26.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	2177,
27.	Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	2111, 2185.
28.	Shri Chouhan, Shivraj Singh	2130, 2200,
29.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	2078, 2119, 2191, 2223,
30.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2088,
31.	Shri Fernandes, George	2247,
32.	Shri Gadakh, Tukaram Gangadhar	2088,
33.	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	2112,
34.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	2098, 2167, 2240,
35.	Shri Gehlot, Thawarchand	2070, 2097, 2184,
36.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	2269,
37.	Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash	2222,
38.	Shri Hamza, T.K.	2198, 2270,
39.	Shri Hassan, Munawar	2101, 2214, 2257,

1	2	3
40.	Shri Hegde, Anantkumar	2193,
41.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	2108, 2182,
42.	Dr. Jatiya, Satyanarayan	2202, 2231,
43.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	2126, 2154, 2225, 2264,
44.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	2055,
45.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	2231,
46.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2092,
47.	Shri Kalmadi, Suresh	2084, 2192, 2234,
48.	Shri Kamat, Gurudas	2135, 2207, 2231, 2245, 2263,
49.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2176,
50.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	2127, 2147,
51.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	2173, 2223,
52.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	2045, 2162, 2193,
53.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	2101, 2155, 2220, 2251,
54.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	2168,
55.	Shri Kulaste, Faggan Singh	2138,
56.	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	2159, 2224, 2253,
57.	Shri Kumar, Nitish	2177,
58.	Shri Kumar, Sajjan	2137,
59.	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	2090, 2110, 2179, 2247,
60.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2073, 2163
61.	Smt. Madhavaraj, Manorama	2101, 2114,
62.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	2105,
63.	Shri Mahajan, Y.G.	2115, 2222,

1	2	3	1	2	3
64.	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	2048, 2172.	87.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	2183, 2231
65.	Shri Mahato, Sunil Kumar	2107, 2109, 2193.	88.	Shri Nishad, Mahendra Prasad	2069, 2136,
66.	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	2117, 2118, 2203, 2213, 2246,	89.	Shri Oram, Jual	2068, 2208,
67.	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	2047, 2197.	90.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2158, 2221, 2249, 2254,
68.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	2170,	91.	Shri Pal, Rajaram	2136, 2209,
69.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	2124, 2133, 2193, 2205, 2242,	92.	Shri Palanisamy, K.C.	2071, 2171,
70.	Shri Mandlik, S.D.	2185,	93.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2110, 2183,
71.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	2129, 2144,	94.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	2098, 2177,
72.	Shri Marndi, Sudam	2149,	95.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	2088, 2095,
73.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	2053, 2088, 2153, 2177, 2233,	96.	Shri Paswan, Ram Chandra	2077, 2212,
74.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	2132, 2203,	97.	Shri Paswan, Sukdeo	2102, 2126,
75.	Shri Mehta, Bhubneshwar Prasad	2148,	98.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	2093, 2125, 2204, 2241,
76.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	2087, 2185,	99.	Shri Patil, Shriniwas Dadasaheb	2123,
77.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	2222,	100.	Shri Pingle, Devidas	2066,
78.	Shri Mistry, Madhusudan	2222,	101.	Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Y.	2144, 2185,
79.	Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	2126, 2180, 2228, 2270,	102.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	2106, 2181, 2193, 2206, 2268,
80.	Shri Mohd., Mukeem	2145, 2217, 2248,	103.	Shri Prasad, Lalmani	2072,
81.	Shri Mollah, Hannan	2205,	104.	Shri Rajendra Kumar	2140,
82.	Shri Moorthy, A.K.	2054, 2117	105.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	2076,
83.	Shri Munshi Ram	2067, 2090, 2126,	106.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	2100, 2178, 2227, 2261,
84.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	2094, 2196, 2259,	107.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	2193, 2211,
85.	Shri Nair, P.K. Vasudevan	2270,	108.	Shri Rao, K.S.	2074, 2165, 2177, 2229, 2256,
86.	Smt. Narhire, (Saw.) Kalpana Rames	2052, 2088	109.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	2126, 2186, 2254,
			110.	Shri Rao. D. Vittal	2079,
			111.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	2080, 2216,

1	2	3
112.	Shri Rawale, Mohan	2152, 2219, 2249, 2250, 2258,
113.	Prof. Rawat, Rasa Singh	2161,
114.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	2121, 2193, 2235,
115.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	2117, 2183,
116.	Shri Reddy, S.P.Y.	2160, 2222, 2258,
117.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	2085, 2088, 2187,
118.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatra	2048, 2193,
119.	Shri Rijiju, Khiren	2265,
120.	Shri Sangwan, Kishan Singh	2146,
121.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	2110, 2117, 2122, 2126, 2186,
122.	Adv. Satheedevi, (Shrimati) P.	2099, 2126,
123.	Smt. Sen, Minati	2124, 2185,
124.	Shri Sethi, Arjun	2081, 2189,
125.	Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	2125,
126.	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	2111, 2127, 2185,
127.	Dr. Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram	2056, 2175,
128.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	2231,
129.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	2117, 2144, 2164, 2230, 2249,
130.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	2067, 2169,
131.	Smt. Shukla Karuna	2062, 2238, 2260,
132.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	2134, 2192,
133.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	2091, 2210,
134.	Shri Singh (Babuji), Ramsevak	2044, 2120,

1	2	3
135.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	2113, 2271,
136.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	2128, 2173, 2198, 2270,
137.	Ch. Singh, Chaudhary Lal	2139, 2193,
138.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	2193,
139.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	2117, 2156, 2243, 2262,
140.	Smt. Singh, Pratibha	2175,
141.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	2231,
142.	Shri Singh, Sitaram	2127, 2131, 2177, 2267,
143.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	2089, 2202, 2239,
144.	Shri Singh, Uday	2119, 2191,
145.	Shri Solanki, Bhupendrasinh	2258,
146.	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	2064,
147.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	2141, 2222,
148.	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	2082, 2177,
149.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	2144,
150.	Shri Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	2097,
151.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2107, 2193, 2268,
152.	Shri Verma, Bhanu Pratap Singh	2058,
153.	Shri Verma, Rajesh	2065, 2206, 2244,
154.	Shri Yadav, Baleshwar	2055, 2059, 2157,
155.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	2048, 2172, 2193,
156.	Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal	2102,
157.	Shri Yadav, Ramakant	2077, 2083,
158.	Shri Yadav, Sita Ram	2241,
159.	Shri Yogi, Aditya Nath	2097, 2222,
160.	Shri Zahedi, Mahboob	2051,

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred List of Questions***Chemicals and Fertilizers****Development of North Eastern Region**

Home Affairs 181, 188, 194, 197

Human Resource Development 183, 187, 199

Non-Conventional Energy Sources 193

Parliamentary Affairs

Power 182, 192, 198, 200

Steel**Tribal Affairs**

Urban Development 184, 185, 186, 196

Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation 189, 190, 191, 195.

*Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred List of Questions*Chemicals and Fertilizers 2067, 2072, 2088, 2112, 2127, 2130, 2133, 2145, 2146,
2147, 2163, 2184, 2223, 2228, 2261, 2273

Development of North Eastern Region 2087

Home Affairs 2046, 2057, 2058, 2064, 2077, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2084,
2085, 2092, 2104, 2106, 2109, 2114, 2122, 2131, 2136,
2139, 2140, 2143, 2144, 2150, 2167, 2168, 2173, 2177,
2181, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2200, 2214, 2218, 2224, 2227,
2229, 2234, 2246, 2258, 2265, 2266Human Resource Development 2045, 2051, 2056, 2062, 2075, 2082, 2083, 2091, 2093,
2097, 2099, 2201, 2105, 2107, 2108, 2111, 2115, 2116,
2117, 2124, 2126, 2137, 2153, 2162, 2166, 2171, 2175,
2180, 2186, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2203, 2207, 2213, 2215,
2221, 2233, 2240, 2242, 2250, 2253, 2260, 2262, 2263,
2267, 2270

Non-Conventional Energy Sources : 2059, 2070, 2071, 2194, 2205, 2219

Parliamentary Affairs 2272

Power : 2049, 2066, 2098, 2101, 2123, 2142, 2152, 2157, 2158,
2161, 2164, 2182, 2183, 2188, 2193, 2198, 2216, 2226,
2249, 2254

Steel	: 2047, 2061, 2073, 2110, 2120, 2129, 2148, 2154, 2178, 2199, 2237, 2247
Tribal Affairs	: 2068, 2090, 2125, 2128, 2138, 2169, 2176, 2179, 2197, 2230, 2232, 2239, 2255, 2268, 2269
Urban Development	2044, 2048, 2050, 2053, 2055, 2060, 2063, 2069, 2076, 2078, 2086, 2094, 2096, 2100, 2102, 2103, 2113, 2118, 2119, 2132, 2134, 2135, 2141, 2149, 2151, 2155, 2156, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2172, 2196, 2204, 2206, 2212, 2217, 2220, 2222, 2225, 2236, 2238, 2241, 2243, 2244, 2248, 2251, 2256, 2264
Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.	: 2052, 2054, 2065, 2074, 2089, 2095, 2121, 2159, 2174, 2195, 2202, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2231, 2235, 2245, 2252.

© 2005 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Ninth Edition)
and Printed by Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, 12/3 Sri Ram Marg, South Malviya Pur, Delhi-110 053
