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Tuesday, December 7, 2004

Agrahayana 16, 1926 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 7, 2004/Agrahayana 16, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 81, Shri Sugrib Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bihar fertilizers and seeds. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you know that it is Question Hour?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing, except Shri Sugrib Singh's Question will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

11.01 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Controversy Over Census Report

\*81. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recently published Census Report of 1990-2001;

\*Not recorded.

(b) if so, whether the data published in the report has shown rise in population of certain communities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the factors attributed thereto;

(d) whether the mode of publishing religion-wise data was also adopted in 1991 census report;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some discrepancies were found in the report while publishing religion-wise data;

(g) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government for the wrong figures published in regard to population of certain communities in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken/being taken against the guilty officials responsible for this lapse?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):  
(a) to (h) A Statement is laid on Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Several reports based on Census 2001 have been released so far. The Report on Religion data was released on 6th September, 2004.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The unadjusted and adjusted growth rates for various religious communities have been as under.

#### Decadal Growth Rate (%age)

1991-2001

Religious Community	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Hindus	20.3	20.0
Muslims	36.0	29.3
Christians	22.6	22.1
Sikhs	18.2	16.9
Buddhists	24.5	23.2
Jains	26.0	26.0



The adjusted growth rates were added in the Report released on 9th September, 2004.

The rise in population is demographically attributed to fertility and mortality rates.

(d) and (e) The 1991 Report on Religion provided the population data of religious communities and their growth rates. The 2001 Census Reports on Religion, has besides this, cross-classified the population data by other characteristics such as child population, literacy and workers and their categories.

(f) There were no discrepancies in the Report except that the growth rates shown in the Brief Analysis of the report released on 6th September, 2004 did not state that these were based on unadjusted figures. This Report indicated the absolute figures of population of various religious communities with a footnote that no census was conducted in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991. It also had indicated the proportion of the population for 2001 and previous census from 1961. The relevant para of the Report in Brief Analysis was amended on 9th September, 2004 to give the adjusted growth rates. At the same time, unadjusted and adjusted growth rates were added by way of a Table in the Report to avoid any misinterpretation.

(g) and (h) An internal enquiry has been made. A mistake has been committed. Appropriate warning is being issued to the concerned. Guidelines have been issued to the Office of RGI that whenever any changes are made in the format or analysis—it should be done after due technical diligence, be carefully vetted and an explicit mention should be made of the departure so as to avoid confusion and misinterpretation of the data by the users.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, population is increasing rapidly in the country. It has been noticed that population grows at a low rate at places where women are literate. Population increases due to low rate of literacy. The more are educated the women in the country, the lesser would be the increase in population. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether any measures have been taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, reply of the Question asked by hon. Member has been given in part (a). Several reports have been issued based on census of 2001 till now, the report containing data relating to religion was released on 6th September, 2004.

Unadjusted and adjusted growth rates of various religious communities have been given in part (b) and (c) of the reply. Unadjusted and adjusted growth rate for Hindus is 20.3 and 20.0 percent respectively and for muslims unadjusted growth rate is 36.0 and adjusted 29.3 percent. As regards Christians, it is 22.6 and adjusted 22.1 percent. ...*(Interruptions)* This is final data. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: That is already in your statement.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: For Sikhs unadjusted growth rate is 18.2 and adjusted 16.9. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Modi, I do not understand in what capacity you are intervening. If you want to ask a question, then, I will give you a chance.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: For Buddhists, it is 24.5 unadjusted and 23.2 adjusted percent. For Jains, it is 26.02 unadjusted and 26.0 adjusted percent. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister you are only reading from the statement. Is that helping him?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your second supplementary. Put a specific question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Mr. Speaker, officers have made a mistake in carrying out census. It has been noticed that they have not made the enunciation properly. It is cheating with some of the communities. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any stringent action has been taken against officers who have committed mistakes in carrying out the census?

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: I have already said that the data released on 6 September was a little unadjusted. That is why I gave this statement that final

data is given over here and RBI has the right to declare data and Government of India is empowered to publish it in the gazette. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whoever has made a mistake in this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Sir, it is not that the officers have made any mistake. Home Secretary has conducted an enquiry into this. He has been told that census has been conducted properly. The mistake in calculating growth rate is not due to any bad intention of the administration. There is no need to take any further action in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Member that this matter has been looked into. Home Secretary has looked into the matter and it has been noticed that some mistakes has been committed. The officers responsible for this have gone back to their cadre and we have decided to take action against them.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

*[English]*

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Census Commissioner has committed a grave mistake while announcing the growth rate of Muslim population during 1991-2000. He has compared the figures of 1991 with those of 2001. Has the Census been taken only as an assessment based on facts? If so, do the forms contain the appropriate column?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: They have a method for it. They collect the information and after that, they analyse the information. The analysis or the conclusions that are arrived at are given to the Government so that the policies can be formed. This is the procedure which has been followed since many years. They do have a column for that and they do analyse. They do come to conclusions, and these conclusions are made available to the people at large and also to the Government for use.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. M. Ramadass—not present.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: But I am here, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very solemn matter. The House of Parliament is solemn.

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Sir, the population growth in the country is shown in the last Census Report which was conducted on religion basis. It is really alarming and worrisome.

Before I come to the question, I would like to quote the figures and percentage of growth of population in certain communities in my State of Assam for the information of this House. In my State, out of 23 districts, the population of certain communities has gone up very rapidly in six districts as per the reports of the State Government.

In Dhubri district, the population of religious minorities has increased by 22.83 per cent in comparison to the Hindu population which has increased at 5.81 per cent. This is almost five times the growth of Hindus.

In Goalpara district, this increase is 35.74 per cent in comparison to 17.88 per cent increase in Hindu population which is almost 200 per cent.

In Nagaon which is my home district, the increase is 32.12 per cent in comparison to 12.96 per cent in Hindu population. Again, the increase is almost 250 per cent.

Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister the reason for increase in population of these communities and whether it is due to infiltration of Bangladeshis or due to some other reason. If it is due to infiltration, then what steps has the Ministry taken to stop this infiltration?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, there are many reasons. One of the reasons is fertility, the second reason is mortality and the third reason is immigration. It is also a reason to some extent. But it depends on the circumstances in which the people live and the manner in which they lead their lives. It depends on so many other things.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: My question is regarding the information about the population published in the Census Report which was made public before this nation. Some of the employees have misreported certain aspects, which were not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: The hon. Home Minister has already replied to the question. What action is the Government taking against those employees who have misreported the census?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered it.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after observing the data given in the reply, it is seen that there is rise in the population of certain communities in the country. I would like to know whether the Government is considering any proposal for population control and for the implementation of Common Civil Code for these communities to safeguard the interests of other communities and to keep the balance in the population of the country.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: One fact which has to be borne in mind is this. If the number of people belonging to one community is small, small increase in the population gives a big percentage. If the number of people in another community is very big, even a big increase in the population gives a small percentage. That is why sometimes these percentages are quite misleading. We shall have to take into account the actual increase in the number of people belonging to a particular community, if we have to understand that fact.

As far as Common Civil Code is concerned, I do not think that Common Civil Code has any relevance to this Question. However, I would like to say that India does have a Common Civil Code. Contract Labour law relating to the trade unions, law relating to agriculture, law relating to arbitration and other laws are applicable to Hindus and Muslims in the same manner. What is not common is the personal law, law of marriages. That has to be understood. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: But family planning law is existing in Islamic countries ...*(Interruptions)*. Law should be the same for everyone. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it to the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I gave Mr. Adsul an opportunity, who belongs to your Party, to ask the question. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Do not record it.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Only what Mr. Athawale speaks will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale, I am requesting you to take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If one is not satisfied with the replies given, then there is a method open under the rules. Apply that method. Take recourse to that method.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied with the answer, then there are methods available.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: There should be one law for the entire country. I am not satisfied with the Government's reply. I am staging walkout.

11.14 hrs.

*(At this stage Shri Mohan Rawale, the Hon. Member left the House.)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kharventhan, you please sit down. You must sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: My question is very important. Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramdas Athawale, would you put your question or not?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I want to put my question. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a mention of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christians communities has been made. Similarly Lingayat and Parsi religions should also be included in it. This should be considered. My second question is that we should be given the data of the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes too. The third question is that there is a need to formulate a law to control population so that one family one child norm is established. If we have to control increasing population of our country and increase in the population of Muslims is not much and the population of Hindus is increasing rapidly then it would be in the interest of the country to control increasing population. So, whether the Government are contemplating to formulate "one family one child" law or not?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The original question is about a mistake in reporting. Many supplementary questions are being added to this question. Like Common Civil Code was mentioned and this has nothing to do with the original question. If this point needs to be replied then it is the Law Ministry which will reply.

[Translation]

Whether there are figures regarding castes or religion or not and whether the Government are pondering over it or not. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: For one question, if you take half-an-hour, what can I do?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This process is not meant for dividing any caste or religion. Earlier process of categorisation of SCs and STs people regarding caste or religion is applicable.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Anuradha Choudhary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody else is allowed. Nothing will be recorded except the question of Shrimati Anuradha Choudhary.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You will not get a chance from me. First, you please sit down. I have called an hon. Member. You have no right to disturb. Do not try to do that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the reply of the hon'ble Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether will it not hurt the sentiment of those religious communities whose population percentage is declining. Along with this, I would also like to know whether the people of our neighbouring countries, who have settled here for several years, have also been included in the census.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have tried earlier also to clarify that if we go by percentage, we will not be able to understand the reality in right perspective. If we calculate percentage in comparison to smaller number, it will look bigger. Similarly, if we take percentage against bigger number, it will appear small. So, it will be wrong to infer on the basis of percentage that the number of certain community is increasing or decreasing. I have tried to clarify it earlier also and I would not like to reiterate the same thing. Second thing that the hon'ble Member has asked whether the people of the neighbouring countries who have come here and settled are covered in census or not. My submission is that those who are citizens of the country are included and those who are not are not included. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not have stood up. Please give up this habit of interrupting.

[Translation]

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: In reply to Part (f) and (g) of the original question, it has been stated that in internal

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\*Not recorded.

checking some mistakes have been detected. At the time of census in the country, especially, in Jharkhand State, Scheduled Tribes population who had migrated to other State in search of jobs could not be included in census. Similarly, it is due to exclusion of Scheduled Tribes population of Naxal infested areas of Jharkhand, as enumerators could not venture to go there, that the decline in tribal population has been registered in the State. If so, then I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government propose to renumerate the tribal population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we have to take the entire data in the context of the whole country. Even if we take it separately there is no mistake as the people of Jharkhand who migrate to other States for employment are enumerated there. So, it may be more or less in the respect of any State. If it is felt that there is a need to rectify the mistake, the Government may ponder over it later on as to how can be done so.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tufani Saroj. If you are interested, you can put the question.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be some discipline in this House. Shri Saroj, you put a pointed question. If you do not have a question, then please sit down.

*[Translation]*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the fact that population of the country is increasing. In comparison to urban area there is drastic increase in the population in rural areas and the main reason behind this is their illiteracy. Whether the Government propose to formulate any programme in villages in this regard.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the objectives of census is to survey the level of education as to in which parts of the State is low or high and also to see as to what is the nature of unemployment. Census are conducted taking into account all these aspects. The Government will take into account the census figures while pondering over education-policy, employment policy and agriculture policy of the country.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given you-elp.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh, there are 22 names. Do you want that one question should go on for an hour? Please take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Tamil Nadu, in some areas, many people. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to do justice to everybody. I cannot give chance to more than one Member from each party.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 138 Members of BJP and we should be given opportunity accordingly. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the way. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no commitment of time in Question Hour.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Sir, we are having 138 Members and you are not giving us chance according to our strength. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are only wasting the time.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kharventhan, please put your question.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How many chances shall I give them, Mr. Modi? This is not the way. I have not asked for your suggestion. Please do not interrupt.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, in some areas, many people belonging to the Scheduled Castes got converted themselves into Muslims and Christians. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have been included in the list of Muslims and Christians or in the list of Hindus in the Census.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question? Nobody could hear it clearly. Please put that again.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, in some areas, many people belonging to the Scheduled Castes got converted themselves into Muslims and Christians. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have been included in the list of Muslims and Christians or in the list of Hindus in the Census.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, there are laws applicable and on the basis of those laws, they are either included in the Hindu community or the Muslim community. Now, where the laws provide that even after the conversion they can be included in the Scheduled Castes or in the Hindu community, that is done.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a pointed question and I need a very clear answer. Is it true that the Hindu population, in total population, has declined from 83.4 per cent in 1961 to 80.4 per cent in 2001? The share of Muslim population has increased from 10.7 per cent in 1961 to 13.4 per cent in 2001, an increase by 2.7 per cent. The Hindu population increased from 366 million to 826 million, an addition of 460 million. The Muslim population increased from 47 million to 138 million, an addition of 91 million in a period of 40 years. Is it true or not?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the figures do show that there is a higher percentage of increase in Muslim population. But we shall have to understand that the information which was given was based on some wrong facts. While showing the increase in the percentage, they had not taken into account the Census in Jammu and Kashmir because the Census had not taken place in Jammu and Kashmir and also Assam. That is why there is an increase.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I had quoted the report of September, 2004.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: But that mistake, which was committed and because of which this question has come before us, has been corrected. When the figures

were included, the percentage has come down. Moreover, I have been repeating here that the increase in percentage is sometimes misleading. If the population is of smaller number, then the increase in percentage is higher and if the population is of bigger number, then the increase in percentage is smaller. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please have a little patience. I am trying to adjust everybody.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, I obey your order.

MR. SPEAKER: Though you obey but late.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that the State Government employees, especially teachers are deployed for census and Central Government employees are excluded. The State Governments has also politicized the census operation. It has become the tradition of the State Government to increase or decrease the population of a particular block. The complaint have also been made in this regard. I would like to mention especially about Masrakh block in Bihar. While in previous census, the population of the block was 1 lakh 72 thousand, in this census it is only 1 lakh 52 thousand, that is, 20 lakh population has been decreased. Similarly the population of Sonpur Block has been increased to 15 lakh in comparison to the previous census. The population of Patna have been added to Sonpur. The MLA of Sonpur has given written complaint. The hon'ble Minister himself has accepted it in his reply that there are some shortcomings. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to verify and correct the figures for the area about which specific complaints have been made regarding the increase or decrease in population.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It will not be correct to outrightly reject the observations of the hon'ble Member, however, I will try to find out how can it be corrected. If the people of a certain district migrate to other place then the population of that district may decline. One more similar question was asked. We have to see as to how can it be corrected in view of all the above facts. The Government will have to see as to what can be done in this matter.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: What type of reply the hon. Minister is giving that he will have to see, what can be done.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Prabhunathji, the problem is that you are focusing on your question and not my reply. I am repeating what you have said. You asked what we are going to do in this regard and I have said that we would take steps after contemplating the situation.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushila Kerketa.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow the hon. Member to ask her supplementary.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHILA KERKETTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister about Jharkhand. Hindu, muslim, sikh and christians have been given place in census but our brethren of Sama caste have not been given place in it, that is why our brethren of Sama caste have boycotted census? I want to know whether the Government of India want to conduct census again? Secondly, the persons living in another State are counted there in the census. But I regret to say that there are around one and a half lakh persons of Jharkhand living in Delhi. Simultaneously, High Court has given judgement that there would be no reservation for Scheduled Tribes and Tribals in Delhi Government. I want to know from the hon. Minister about this.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have replied to this earlier too. As far as entire nation is concerned, people living in other States do not affect the census. If a census is carried out in any particular region then be it Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, they are included in it. We are busy tackling the issue of Delhi that the hon. Member has raised.

[*Translation*]

#### Talks with Militants/Fundamentalists

\*82. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has opened their doors for dialogues with various militant/fundamentalist

organizations active in various parts of the country including J&K;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held with such organizations during 2004 so far, State-wise;

(c) the specific demands raised by each of such Organizations; and

(d) the details of the progress and outcome of such dialogues so far?

[*English*]

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

#### *Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is willing to talk to any group which abjures violence.

(b) to (d) The Central Government is committed to carry forward dialogue with all groups and with different shades of opinion in Jammu & Kashmir on a sustained basis. The Government held two rounds of talks with All Party Huriyat Conference led by Maulvi Abbas Ansari on 22.01.2004 and 27.03.2004. Thereafter discussions have been held at the level of the Government of India's interlocutor and later with the Home Minister with a wide cross section of society in J&K importantly elected representatives of political parties, representatives of trade, industry, commerce, social and intellectual groups and academicians and voluntary agencies.

In the North East Region, suspension of hostilities & ceasefire are achieved through dialogues with various groups.

[*Translation*]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Question No. 83 is also related to this, both the questions can be clubbed if you desire. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, terrorists activities have been on a rise since the new government came to power. 44 major incidents took place in Jammu-Kashmir itself and more than 400 soldiers and other persons have been killed. Moreover, there was an attack just a day before Prime Minister's visit to Jammu and Kashmir. I would not elaborate. It is also clear that

number of tourists have decreased and in such a situation, it is unfortunate that the hon. Minister has chosen to give such a reply, I feel that the Government should not give such a reply. I asked the details of negotiations held with terrorist organisations. In the reply he said that the interlocutor of the Government of India held dialogues with various sections of society of Jammu and Kashmir particularly industrial, commerce, social and intellectual groups. It seems that only terrorists are safe there, rest of people are insecure that is why they are being discussed and concern is being shown for them. The first line of the reply says that two rounds of negotiations were held on 20.1.2004 and 27.3.2004. After that no round of talks have been held since the new Government came to power and Hurriyat has maintained that dialogues would be resumed only when Kashmir is recognised as disputed territory. Hurriyat has said that they would hold dialogues with none other the Prime Minister. I would say that this subject should be taken up for comprehensive discussion so that all the hon. Members might get opportunity to express their views. I would like to say that when the then Prime Minister visited Islamabad, for the first time a document was presented which was appreciated by the public. A joint press statement was released on 6 January 2004 which was clear and defined and which talked about solving the issue between two countries bilaterally. It included everything. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether dialogues would be held by making the joint press statement released on January, 2004 the basis of talk or they would hold it on their own. The interest of the nation seems to be at stake.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that situation in Jammu and Kashmir has improved. Infiltration has come down by 60 percent. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, people are being killed there everyday. Several people were killed in Sopore and Pulwama in the recent days and here they are clapping. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Malhotraji, what can we do against there who clap here? It is their fundamental right.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell about the number of incidents that took place in 2002. I thank the hon. Member Shri Mohan Singh as well as you for bringing this question before the House so that I have got opportunity to reply. I want to say that in 2002, 11 incidents occurred in just one day, in 2003

the incidents came down to 9 and in 2004 it is only 6. It shows that infiltration has lessened and the number of incidents have come down. I have information about the number of killings. I can read out the information. I have got the information in print for the hon. Members and I would hand it to them. Incidents of terrorism have lessened from 2001 to 2004, the number of security personnels, civilians killed has come down and there are lesser terrorists now, I want to give all this information in printed form to all the hon. Members instead of reading it out.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, his question was a bit lengthy, the second part of his question is as to what issue the Government is considering. I want to tell the hon. Member that when we visit the State, we hold discussions with MPS., MLAs, members of district council, municipalities and corporations, professors, lawyers, traders and industrialists. We have also conducted discussions with the leaders of various political parties over there. Hon. Member has asked the details of discussion. In the discussion, this issue was raised. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? You are putting a question but you have no patience to listen to the reply. You were Minister then.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: During discussion it was said that economic condition and infrastructure should be improved there, management of education should be good, health facilities should be made available and steps should be taken for promoting tourism and pilgrimage in hilly areas. The Prime Minister visited the State after considering all these issues and it is not that only a package worth Rs. 24,000 crore has been given but a plan involving these aspects has been presented, discussion included all these issues.

[*Translation*]

We are working in the same manner. If any Member of any party feels inconvenient there then we can have talks when such Member finds it convenient. But we are ready to have talks with other persons, elected representatives and also, we are talking with them.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask 2-3 things. I have already asked what



shall be the basic stands of the Government with regard to Press statement made on 6 January, 2004. Secondly I just want to tell:

*[English]*

It says:

"To implement a multi-purpose national Identity cards for all citizens as decided by the NDA Government, the Government is proposing this and to institute an integrated command for the entire North-East."

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: How would they check violence? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is at number two. I would give you a chance if you want a supplementary.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded except Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy's question.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: No cross-talks please.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now the situation in North-East is very much alarming and sensitive. There are about 816 violent incidents and 350 civilian killings up to 30th September 2004. I do not have the information about what are the number of incidents that have been taken place within the next two months. The hon. Minister has replied that in the North-Eastern region, suspension of hostilities and ceasefire are achieved through dialogue with various groups. But he has not given the name of the groups with whom the ceasefire is achieved. Which are the groups which have declared ceasefire, hon. Minister has not indicated it in the statement. He should have give us information about the groups which have actually declared the ceasefire.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief. You put a question.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The Government is issuing completely contradictory statements regarding Manipur. When the hon. Home Minister, the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry are opposing the withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act, the hon. Prime Minister had assured the groups when the delegation met him recently that there will be withdrawal of this Armed Forces Special Powers Act. So, the Government is issuing contradictory statements regarding North-East and Manipur. I want to know what is the real stand of the Government. So far as Manipur is concerned, they should clarify whether they are going to withdraw the Armed Forces Special Powers Act or not.

So far as Kashmir is concerned, this is my brief question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please help me.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: That was mostly regarding North-Eastern States. Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, is the All-Party Hurriyat Conference putting some conditions to the Government regarding talks? What are their conditions? Are they putting the condition that they should have talk with Pakistan first and then they will hold discussion with the Government? So, what is the real stand? Are they making any pre-condition?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss this matter. Please put a pointed question. So many hon. Members want to put questions.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, this is a very serious matter. Some groups of the All-Party Hurriyat Conference are even opposing our country becoming a permanent member in the UN Security Council. So, I want to know whether this is a fact that some groups in the All-Party Hurriyat Conference are opposing this thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Braja Kishore Tripathy, it is more than a supplementary. It is not fair. Please tell me if you do not co-operate, what can be done? You are all respectable senior parliamentarians. So many hon. Members want to put questions.

Yes, Mr. Minister, you please carry on.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: There are three parts of the question. The first part relates to the organisations in the North-Eastern States with whom the Government is talking. The NSCN (I-M) is one of the organisations with whom the Government has been talking and there has been peace for the last seven years. Now, the Bodo organisations have also been talking with us. There are many other organisations. I can give you the names of all the organisations which are willing to talk and with whom we have talked for the ceasefire in that area.

Now, as far as the Act is concerned, you have asked a question relating to the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Please do not depend on the statements which you read in different media. You depend on the statement which is issued on the floor of the House or authenticated by the Government because sometimes, you know, some portion is given in one newspaper and some portion is not given.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: You should clarify the stand of the Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is exactly what I am doing. You should have the patience to hear me please. I am saying that the hon. Prime Minister had gone there. They had met him. Then a delegation from Manipur had come here. They had met the hon. Prime Minister and they had met the Home Minister also.

They said that the law was draconian and it should be reviewed. We said that we would appoint a committee to look into the provisions of the law and suggest how to deal with that law: if it was enough to remove the draconian provisions from the law or it was necessary to repeal the law. We said that all those things would be looked into by a committee. A committee has been constituted. A retired Judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed as Chairman of the Committee and there are four other members looking into it. After they give the report, we would see what is to be done.

As far as the Hurriyat is concerned, it is the third part of his question. This is a question having three parts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You need not answer that.

Shri Kirip Chaliha.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Sir, Question No. 83 is identical. Therefore, my submission is that let it also be taken up.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Chaliha. I am not allowing any other hon. Member. I am sorry, without your co-operation, I cannot run the House.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, it is a very important question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tripathy, it is not being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chaliha, please be brief.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, the common impression might not be the correct impression. I would like to compliment the present Minister of Home Affairs for once again putting the initiative in the North-East on the right track. In fact, there are a number of positive developments in the North-East in spite of allegations of some of my friends on the other side. There has been no politicisation of the insurgency situation by the Congress party and the Government whereas there have been such attempts by the previous Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, my question is very simple. There have been certain initiatives on talks with the ULFA militants in Assam by a private person. This has appeared in the newspapers. There are reasons to believe that any initiative by a private person might not yield the desired results. My question is whether the Government is taking any recourse, through the official channels, through IB or through some other agency, to establish contact with the ULFA so that the negotiations take place in a proper way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is only one question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, there is only one question and I would reply very briefly.

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\*Not recorded.

The Government's policy is to talk to the people who abjure violence. When we get any information from any corner, any person, or any organisation that they are willing to talk, and if that information is reliable, we take further steps to see that talks take place.

As far as ULFA is concerned, we received some private individuals and heard them. If that information proves to be such that we can take further steps, further steps would be taken. But we have said that we want to talk without condition and that should be the case from the other side also. One more condition is to abjure violence.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

Shri Harin Pathak. You are very articulate. Put a very brief and pointed question.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I have always been brief.

*[Translation]*

Sir, it is a question related to country's internal security. I have read the reply of the Ministry. After reading the reply I feel the Govt. are not so serious about it's compliance as it should be.

Sir, I would like to give an example—it has been asked in part (c) of the question—"what type of special demands have been made by each of such outfits;"

*[English]*

I am sorry, Mr. Tripathy has rightly pointed out that there is no mention about the specific demand—whether it has been made or not. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should at least tell this august House that there was some demand or there was no demand. So, the Government is not concerned and serious about this matter. My supplementary question is very serious and important and I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

What hon. Minister wants to say on unabated increase in Maoist and naxalite activities and when the Government propose to implement said scheme?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir I have told yesterday about our policy and today also I have

told, which may have been reported by the newspapers also. I am not able to find out what that exactly is and on what point he is emphasising. I would like to tell hon. Member that we are considering the persons involved in terrorist activities as our brothers and we are trying to bring those persons on right path. We will try to improve their financial condition. We try to remove social injustice done to them. We will make use of the law available with us. If the law appears to be stringent, draconian the Government would amend it and then enforce. In addition, we will provide proper facilities, equipments and correct information to our armed forces, state-police and para-military forces so that innocent people are not harassed and their life and property are protected as also their reputation is safeguarded. It is the attitude of the Government.

As far as the issue of Unified command for Northern Area is concerned—I would like to say that the Government has formulated a scheme for Unified Headquarters for such separate States which are utterable to such incidents. Unified headquarters would mean officers, state-police, armed forces and para-military forces and elected representative would sit together and chalk-out plan to deal with terrorism and act accordingly. The Central Government would provide forces, information and anything else required by the State to the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, we have received many reports about the States ruled by his party that the State Governments in said States are holding talks with terrorist organisations who have not declared cease-fire. Therefore, through you, I would like to ask hon. Minister—whether the Central Government are aware that some State Governments in various parts of the country are holding talks with some organisations which have not stopped violence; if so, whether the Government agree with such decision and policy of said State Governments?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I have just made it clear as to how the Government wants to fight terrorism in the country. If he says that the Government should tackle it only through the barrel of a gun, then it is not right.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that?

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He listened to your question and when he is replying, you are disturbing him.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The answer is.  
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on correcting him. This is not the way.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I have not asked it. I want the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied with the answer, there are other methods to ask questions. There are only ten minutes left and, at least, 20 Members want to put their Supplementaries.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he wants to know whether the Government propose to have talks with the persons who believe in weapons and terrorism. In this regard, I would like to tell him that when their Government was in power they had talks with same kind of people. I am not going to say that I did a wrong. I would like to tell that if the need be, we will not hesitate in using force, but we will not take the very first opportunity. First we will have talks with them to improve their economic condition and provide them social justice. I would like to tell him that the talks the Government held in Nagaland. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Does the Govts. hold talks with people involved in violence ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I would like to know whether the Central Government is endorsing the decision taken by the Andhra Government or not. I want a specific reply. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am giving specific reply. You should speak after my reply is over. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Athawaleji, you take your seat. You have not yet become a Minister. Patilji, you speak.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please let me reply. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, I would not allow you. Please sit down. There are only eight minutes left after 20 Members want to put their Supplementaries.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, he needs you protection. The hon., Minister is not replying to many of the questions. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I am trying to control.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If everybody rises and interrupts the Minister, then how is it possible? Nobody can interrupt a Minister when he is replying.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Prof. Malhotra, you can put your question and I will reply to your question. But if you are propping up every now and then, then I cannot reply to your question. ...(*Interruptions*) I am saying that we know that there are some people who have taken a recourse to arms and arms struggle. But we are trying to persuade them to give up that attitude. We are trying to tell them that with arms and bloodshed very little can be achieved and with dialogue, discussion and development, a lot can be achieved. That is exactly what we are trying to do. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The answer is very clear when the hon. Minister says that the Government of India is willing to talk to any group which abjures violence. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Ms. Mehbooba Mufti. Only whatever Ms. Mehbooba Mufti says will go on record and nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI: First of all, I would like to say. ...(*Interruptions*)

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\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, I have not called you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have only 60 minutes for Question Hour and we are now only on the second question.

...(Interruptions)

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI: Now, somebody mentioned.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

The day Prime Minister was on a tour there, a suicide attack took place. But he forget to mention despite that over 40 thousand people came to hear hon. Prime Minister's speech.

[English]

My question is that two rounds of unconditional talks have already taken place during the NDA Government,

[Translation]

First it was held between Dy. P.M. Shri L.K. Advaniji and Acting Chairman of Huriyat. He claimed that it was agreed in first two rounds of talks that before third round of talks NDA Govt. would permit them to go to Pakistan.

[English]

The acting Chairman claimed that he would go there and he would try to persuade the militant leaders there to give up violence and agree to some kind of a ceasefire. Now, when the UPA Government is there in power, the Govt. should have talks with all sections of society and improve the condition in Kashmir. The Hurriyat people have applied for their passports. I would like to know whether the UPA Government is willing to go by the policy of the NDA Government and allow them to travel to Pakistan. If they are able to bring down the violence, I think, we will have a lot to gain.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I was in Jammu and Kashmir recently and I was with the Chief Minister also. In the Press meeting I was asked whether they would be allowed to go to Pakistan, if they want to go. Supposing, they want to talk to someone else rather than the representatives of the people, the leaders of the people, the hon. Prime Minister and other Ministers in the Government, we are not objecting to that.

We have said that if you want to go there, you can go there; you shall have to make proper application and we will certainly consider and we will take a decision. The point is that this dispute has to be decided between the people who are living in Jammu and Kashmir and in other parts of India. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohd. Salim—a very brief and pointed question, no preface.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: I fully agree with his views that this problem can be solved only through dialogue and not through the barrel of a gun, be it Kashmir, North East or any other part of India. But if anyone tries to prove himself 'holier than thou' then the process is going on. Earlier also, the Government have sent gestures and signals for talks to such outfits but the peace process could not be materialised on one or the other pretext. I would like to have specific assurance from hon. Home Minister that the Government would prepare an action plan and a road map for economic development of said affected areas and would also ensure their social restructuring and that the dialogue would continue. These militants and extremists have been encashing problems of people of such areas. The Government should assure that the peace process continues simultaneously and a logical conclusion is arrived at. The Government have sent signals for success of talks during last 2-3 rounds but it failed to reach any logical termination.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are going to do same thing. We would follow each word and would act upon that. The package of Rs. 24 thousand crore is a run up to that. Construction of railways and roads in North East, power houses, developing cities and converting the universities there into Central Universities are the steps in this direction.

[English]

SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH: Thank you, Sir. I will be very brief and very pointed.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH: One of the parts in this question is on talks with militants. A large part of the confidence-building measures and talks with militants is linked to the Government's surrender policy. Is the hon. Minister of Home Affairs aware of the recent scandal that we unearthed in Jammu and Kashmir where fake

surrenders had been orchestrated, where unemployed youth in the guise of being promised jobs were being forced to surrender? They were being made to wear militants' uniform, militants' clothes, were being handed guns and then were promised jobs. This blot on their lives will be forever. They will be known as militants rather than unemployed youth.

Is the Government going to look into this, conduct an investigation and give the guilty the most serious punishment possible?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member has said that something has happened and it should be looked into. We will certainly ask the State Government to look into it and if it is necessary for the Union Government to look into it, we will look into it.

But I would like to make one point. There are some people who are saying that 'if you are giving the economic package, if you are giving Rs. 24,000 crore, we doesn't need For God's sake, do not present this case in this fashion. If money is given by the Union Government to Jammu and Kashmir people and the Government, it is not *bheekh*. You have a claim over this amount of money. We are not giving you *bheekh*. You are sharing what is yours. for God's sake, do not keep on saying this thing and at the same time do not say that if economic development is not taking place and if unemployment is there, if some people are misled, they should not be misled. These two things should not go together. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Congress is staking its claim over that.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to put a question instead of sitting and saying.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask hon. Minister whether the Government is bounded by the unanimous resolution passed by both the Houses earlier and whether the Government would not act upon that; and if Government fails to do so, will it not amount to contempt of the House? Hon. Prime Minister has said—all options are open and he also used the words 'any limit', there he told that the Government

is ready to provide autonomy. I want to ask—will it not be dangerous for the country? Will he accept terrorists involved in violence as brothers or will he take action against them?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Hon. Prime Minister has quite clearly told that the Government is not in favour of any geographical and territorial adjustment. Secondly, I have told that people in National Conference blame us for having talks with the separatists and not holding talks with people demanding autonomy. I have told them that we are ready to have talks with regard to autonomy. We never said that the autonomy means—the Government are ready to provide whatever has been demanded or the Government are not considering that. It is neither of these two. The Government is ready to hold talks on autonomy.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please keep quiet. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, you come and see me in my chamber.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Militancy in North-East

\*83. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in terrorist activities in North-Eastern Region in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of incidents during 2004 till date, State-wise;

(c) the estimated loss of life of civilian, security personnel, militants and the property damaged in each of such incidents;

(d) the name of organisations involved in such incidents;

(e) whether insurgent groups in such activities are supported by ISI and Bangladesh;

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

(g) whether US and other countries have offered their help to curb their activities;

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

(i) the details of the visits made by the Minister to North Eastern Region to assess the situation; and

(j) the steps taken by the Government to check the

activities of militants in North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The overall violence in the North-Eastern region during the current year (till 15.11.2004) has reduced and law and order situation has improved. The State-wise details of incidents during 2004 (upto 15th November) are as follows:

Name of the State	No. of incidents	No. of security personnel killed	No. of militants killed	No. of Civilian killed
Assam	229	14	1	188
Meghalaya	42	8	—	12
Tripura	192	32	17	60
Arunachal Pradesh	36	—	4	4
Nagaland	167	—	—	39
Mizoram	2	—	—	—
Manipur	273	28	3	48
Total	941	82	25	351

The details of property damaged in such incidents are not maintained.

(d) Major militant groups involved in such incidents are United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam, Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya, both factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland [NSCN (IM) and (K)] in Nagaland and also in Triap and Changlang areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Meitei extremist groups in Manipur and All Tripura Tigers Force (ATTF) and National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) in Tripura.

(e) and (f) Reports have been received about activities and camps of Indian insurgent groups inside Bangladesh. Reports also indicate that the Pak ISI is providing material and logistic support to the North Eastern militants.

(g) and (h) Some such offers have been received by the Government. Our Security Forces are capable of tackling the situation posed by the Militants in the North

Eastern States. Individual and specific offers are discussed in the bilateral arrangements with the countries.

(i) Union Home Minister visited Meghalaya and Manipur from 4th to 6th September 2004. He also visited Nagaland and Assam in the first week of October 2004.

(j) Government policy is to dialogue, develop, do social justice, have correct kind of laws and modernise, strengthen the Police/Security Forces, to tackle the activities of the militants with the help of forces to protect, properties, limbs and lives of innocent persons in the society.

*[English]*

#### **Subletting Teachers Post to Young Matriculates**

\*84. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in a large number of rural schools, regular teachers 'sub-let' their posts to young matriculates on insignificant salary;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether it has also been observed that over 60 per cent of children passing from primary schools fail to acquire permanent literacy; and

(d) if so, measure proposed, if any, to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No such incidence has come to the notice of the Central Government with regard to regular teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas operating in rural areas. However, schools in rural areas are mostly run by State Governments and Local Bodies and others. Irregularities, if any, of the kind mentioned in the question, are dealt with by the respective State Government/Local Body.

(c) No survey has been conducted by the Central Government for assessing 'permanent literacy' among children passing out from primary schools.

(d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, several steps are being taken to improve the attendance of teachers and the quality of learning at the Elementary level including the community ownership of schools, decentralised management, accountability to and monitoring by the community, in service training of teachers and provision of additional teachers.

#### **Security Threat Due to Imported Scrap**

\*85. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in the country due to explosion of imported scrap, State-wise;

(b) the compensation paid to the victims;

(c) whether the Government has inquired into the whole case of live ammunition in the form of scrap coming into the country in view of its threat to national security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and remedial steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) 10 persons were killed and 8 injured in an explosion on 30.9.2004 inside the factory premises of M/s Bhushan Steel and Strips Ltd., Ghaziabad (UP) during the course of unloading of imported Iron Scrap. Besides, two persons were killed and three others injured in an explosion in iron scrap in the Indo Power Service Rolling Factory at Navagaon (Bhavnagar), Gujarat on 20.10.2004.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that M/s. Bhushan Steel and Strips Ltd., Ghaziabad (UP) has paid Rs. one lakh each to the families of the persons killed and Rs. 25,000 each to the persons injured in the incident. The Government of Gujarat has informed that they have not paid any compensation to the families of the victims of the incident of 20.10.2004.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Government has taken various remedial measures in this regard which inter-alia include advisories issued to all States/UTs to (a) step up police vigilance and carry out the necessary screening of the scrap lying in the steel and iron factories to segregate shells/rockets if any, from the scrap, (b) ensure that rockets, mortars and shells are not dumped by factory owners in public places like road and river beds and (c) to render assistance to the customs authorities as and when solicited by them to carry out physical inspection of the scrap lying at the premises of the steel and iron factories. Besides, Ministry of Defence, NSG, BSF and ITBP were also requested to issue instructions to all their field formations to render assistance, to the extent possible, to the State/UT Governments in detection and disposal of the recovered shells/rockets. The Government has also laid down certain new guidelines and procedures for import of metallic scrap and waste.

#### **Foreign Universities**

\*86. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to allow the entry of foreign universities in the field of imparting education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



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

(d) the reasons for allowing the foreign universities in the field of education in the country;

(e) whether a number of applications by foreign universities to set up/affiliates in India are under the consideration of the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there has been complaints about the quality and exorbitant cost being charged for the degrees offered by the existing foreign affiliates in the country; and

(h) if so, the details and precautions being taken in giving approval to the new applications?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Government has initiated the process of evolving a policy with regard to the entry of Foreign Universities. It has been decided to set up a Committee of Experts to study the entire gamut of issues impinging on higher and technical education with the entry of Foreign Universities in India. The Committee will be requested to submit its recommendation within a period of three months.

(e) and (f) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has received 36 applications from Foreign Universities so far, for consideration under the regulations notified by the Council.

(g) and (h) No, Sir.

#### **Per Capita Demand and Supply of Power**

\*87. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:  
DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita gap between the consumption and generation of power from various sources in the country recorded during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) total quantum of power supplied from Central pool to each State during the period;

(c) whether the gap between consumption and generation is likely to be bridged during the ensuing five years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the annual percentage of increase being registered in power generation;

(f) whether it is a fact that the allocation of funds for the current financial year has been curtailed; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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

(i) As per the old methodology of computation of per capita consumption of electricity, out of the total electricity generated, transmission and distribution losses, auxiliary consumption, etc. are excluded before dividing by the mid year population. Based on this definition, the gap between per capita consumption and per capita generation State-wise for the last three years i.e. 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is given in the enclosed \*Statements 1(A), (B) and (C) respectively.

(ii) As per the United Nations methodology adopted in India since 2001-02, whatever electricity is generated at the terminals is taken into account for arriving at per capita consumption of electricity. Thus, whatever electricity is generated is taken as energy consumed. Therefore, there is no gap between per capita consumption and the per capita generation as per this definition. Per capita consumption/generation, State-wise as per new definition for the last three years i.e. 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is given in the enclosed \*Statement-II.

(iii) However, considering the title of the question, the State wise figures showing the gap between per capita demand and supply of power for the last three years i.e. 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 have been worked out and given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) The details of drawal of electrical energy from Central Sector Generating Stations during years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

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\*Correcting Statements 1(A), (B), (C) and Statement II were laid on the Table by the Minister on 21.12.2004.

(c) and (d) The gap between demand and supply of electricity is likely to be mitigated gradually during next five years and likely to be completely bridged by the end of the 11th Plan in the year 2012. The steps taken to bridge the gap between per capita demand and supply of power *inter-alia*, include:

- A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan in the country. Projects worth over 60,000 MW have been identified for being set up in XI Plan and advance action has already been started to ensure their commissioning in XI Plan.
- Early stabilization of newly commissioned units and overall increase in Plan Load Factor (PLF) of thermal units.
- Creation of a robust National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transmission of power.
- To bring about reforms in electricity distribution, Government of India has implemented the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for upgradation of sub-

transmission and distribution systems in States as a major step towards reduction of aggregate transmission and commercial losses and attaining commercial viability of the power sector.

- Demand side management, energy efficiency and conservation measures.
- Distribution of loans with interest subsidy by the Power Finance Corporation for renovation and modernization of old and inefficient generating units.

(e) The Annual Growth Rates of All India electrical energy generation is given below:

Year	Annual % increase
2001-02	3.2
2002-03	2.9
2003-04	6.1

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### *Statement 1(A)*

*State-wise details of Gaps between per capita electricity generation and electricity consumption for the year 2001-02 (as per old definition)*

Name of the State/U.T.s	Per Capita Generation	Per Capita Consumption	Gap between per capita Gen. & Consumption
	kWh	kWh	kWh
1	2	3	4
Haryana	924.37	532.90	391.47
Himachal Pradesh	540.35	397.66	142.69
Jammu & Kashmir	604.33	292.82	311.51
Punjab	1253.27	835.69	417.58
Rajasthan	517.41	284.71	232.69
Uttar Pradesh	311.28	189.02	122.26
Uttaranchal	418.24	284.05	134.19
Chandigarh	637.01	815.45	-178.43

1	2	3	4
Delhi	1341.61	696.54	645.07
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>530.16</b>	<b>316.13</b>	<b>214.02</b>
Gujarat	1094.23	817.18	277.05
Madhya Pradesh	495.48	273.04	222.44
Chhattisgarh	622.90	394.51	228.39
Maharashtra	851.24	507.90	343.34
Goa	1806.01	1067.89	738.13
Daman & Diu	7388.06	4622.88	2765.19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3993.39	3722.13	271.26
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>804.03</b>	<b>513.45</b>	<b>290.58</b>
Andhra Pradesh	699.74	494.13	205.60
Karnataka	638.03	427.76	210.27
Kerala	424.73	280.80	143.94
Tamil Nadu	782.12	623.25	158.88
Lakshadweep	331.00	1624.87	-1293.87
Pondicherry	1676.61	290.50	1386.11
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>673.04</b>	<b>488.81</b>	<b>184.23</b>
Bihar	76.13	36.29	39.84
Jharkhand	517.66	363.67	153.99
Orissa	546.40	324.55	221.84
West Bengal	343.07	218.10	124.96
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	319.44	253.19	66.25
Sikkim	222.11	224.22	-2.11
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>298.34</b>	<b>185.94</b>	<b>112.40</b>
Assam	159.17	99.42	59.75
Manipur	198.28	69.43	128.85
Meghalaya	354.06	235.35	118.71
Nagaland	129.85	57.19	72.66
Tripura	208.72	108.75	99.97

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	155.10	68.33	86.77
Mizoram	277.08	147.09	129.99
Sub-Total	178.50	104.49	74.00
Total (All India)	557.95	360.97	196.97

**Statement 1(B)**

*State-wise details of Gaps between per capita electricity generation and electricity consumption for the year 2002-03 (as per old definition)*

Name of the State/U.T.s	Per Capita Generation kWh	Per Capita Consumption kWh	Gap between per capita Gen. & Consumption kWh
1	2	3	4
Haryana	997.08	580.05	417.04
Himachal Pradesh	598.71	420.38	178.33
Jammu & Kashmir	592.41	316.42	275.99
Punjab	1227.39	870.39	357.00
Rajasthan	566.14	290.91	275.24
Uttar Pradesh	316.13	187.73	128.40
Uttaranchal	472.08	311.68	160.40
Chandigarh	648.46	858.82	-210.36
Delhi	1426.17	739.00	687.17
Sub-Total	550.65	326.35	224.30
Gujarat	1192.87	837.99	354.88
Madhya Pradesh	520.35	278.16	242.19
Chhattisgarh	675.86	515.80	160.06
Maharashtra	848.02	538.53	309.49
Goa	1842.70	1160.60	682.10
Daman & Diu	7375.94	4830.71	2545.23

1	2	3	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4135.15	4078.70	56.46
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>835.61</b>	<b>543.83</b>	<b>291.78</b>
Andhra Pradesh	672.64	468.02	204.62
Karnataka	611.16	462.80	148.36
Kerala	377.54	284.53	93.01
Tamil Nadu	815.26	645.44	169.82
Lakshadweep	348.17	1605.16	-1256.99
Pondicherry	1761.24	303.83	1457.41
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>660.32</b>	<b>494.80</b>	<b>165.52</b>
Bihar	77.78	44.91	32.87
Jharkhand	461.68	310.01	151.67
Orissa	463.64	346.97	117.68
West Bengal	358.38	224.57	133.81
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	375.14	292.54	82.59
Sikkim	216.83	130.84	86.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>284.39</b>	<b>188.22</b>	<b>96.17</b>
Assam	159.97	105.54	54.44
Manipur	206.37	72.88	133.49
Meghalaya	335.86	300.84	35.02
Nagaland	139.11	61.42	77.69
Tripura	227.26	111.34	115.92
Arunachal Pradesh	132.45	70.72	61.73
Mizoram	299.85	162.25	137.60
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>180.29</b>	<b>113.72</b>	<b>66.57</b>
<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>565.42</b>	<b>373.00</b>	<b>192.42</b>

**Statement 1(C)**

*State-wise details of Gaps between per capita electricity generation and electricity consumption for the year 2003-04  
(as per old definition)*

Name of the State/U.T.s	Per Capita Generation kWh	Per Capita Consumption kWh	Gap between per capita Gen. & Consumption kWh
1	2	3	4
Haryana	937.44	618.98	318.46
Himachal Pradesh	753.00	445.45	307.55
Jammu & Kashmir	647.46	327.04	320.42
Punjab	1300.84	902.76	397.88
Rajasthan	538.95	294.08	244.87
Uttar Pradesh	299.63	188.83	110.80
Uttaranchal	831.88	342.05	489.63
Chandigarh	878.90	853.34	25.56
Delhi	1542.04	796.85	745.19
<b>Sub-Total (NR)</b>	<b>558.97</b>	<b>336.85</b>	<b>222.12</b>
Gujarat	1175.23	917.96	257.27
Madhya Pradesh	474.78	283.54	191.24
Chhattisgarh	677.66	404.51	273.15
Maharashtra	878.57	559.35	319.22
Goa	2178.47	1067.35	1111.12
Daman & Diu	7037.98	5428.11	1609.87
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7496.78	6631.49	865.29
<b>Sub-Total (WR)</b>	<b>837.20</b>	<b>563.43</b>	<b>273.77</b>
Andhra Pradesh	718.84	495.30	223.54
Karnataka	642.26	481.73	160.53
Kerala	386.20	291.11	95.09
Tamil Nadu	866.43	677.37	189.06
Lakshadweep	1133.75	296.25	837.50
Pondicherry	1844.16	1828.55	15.61
<b>Sub-Total (SR)</b>	<b>699.34</b>	<b>519.27</b>	<b>180.07</b>

1	2	3	4
Bihar	70.01	44.85	25.16
Jharkhand	558.76	394.87	163.89
Orissa	688.79	373.45	315.34
West Bengal	400.13	237.47	162.66
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	420.29	301.89	118.40
Sikkim	707.07	323.69	383.38
<b>Sub-Total (ER)</b>	<b>344.58</b>	<b>207.41</b>	<b>137.17</b>
Assam	160.08	105.34	54.74
Manipur	218.37	70.55	147.82
Meghalaya	416.02	332.37	83.65
Nagaland	155.91	65.47	90.44
Tripura	263.65	125.34	138.31
Arunachal Pradesh	224.64	110.33	114.31
Mizoram	300.76	140.28	160.48
<b>Sub-Total (NER)</b>	<b>192.33</b>	<b>117.27</b>	<b>75.06</b>
<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>590.42</b>	<b>390.03</b>	<b>200.39</b>

**Statement II***Details of State-wise Per Capita Consumption/Generation as per new definition*

Name of the State/UTs	Per Capita Consumption/Generation (KWH)		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	637.01	648.46	676.90
Delhi	1341.61	1426.17	1542.04
Haryana	924.37	997.08	937.44
Himachal Pradesh	540.35	598.71	753.00
Jammu & Kashmir	604.33	592.41	647.46
Punjab	1253.27	1227.39	1300.64

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	517.41	566.14	536.64
Uttar Pradesh	311.28	316.13	299.63
Uttaranchal	412.72	468.70	825.10
Chhattisgarh	622.90	675.86	677.66
Gujarat	1094.23	1192.87	1175.23
Madhya Pradesh	495.48	520.35	474.78
Maharashtra	851.24	848.02	878.57
Daman & Diu	7388.06	7375.94	7037.98
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3993.39	4135.15	7496.78
Goa	1806.01	1842.76	2178.47
Andhra Pradesh	699.74	672.64	718.84
Karnataka	638.03	611.16	642.26
Kerala	424.73	377.54	386.20
Tamil Nadu	782.12	815.26	866.43
Pondicherry	1676.61	1761.24	1844.16
Lakshadweep	331.00	348.17	1133.75
Bihar	81.50	81.55	75.44
Jharkhand	521.09	467.70	564.26
Orissa	550.02	470.18	695.42
West Bengal	351.10	368.50	410.19
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	319.44	375.14	420.29
Sikkim	230.47	246.87	765.68
Arunachal Pradesh	155.10	132.45	224.64
Assam	159.17	159.97	160.08
Manipur	198.28	206.37	218.37
Meghalaya	354.06	335.86	416.02
Mizoram	277.08	299.85	300.76
Nagaland	129.85	139.11	155.91
Tripura	208.72	227.26	263.65
All India	559.18	566.69	592.00



**Statement III****State-wise Per Capita Gap Between Electricity Demand & Supply at Utility Grid Level for the Last Three years**

Region State/System	2001-02					2002-03					2003-04				
	Population*	Demand	Supply	Surplus/ Deficit (-)	Per capita deficit KWh	Population*	Demand	Supply	Surplus/ Deficit (-)	Per capita deficit KWh	Population*	Demand	Supply	Surplus/ Deficit (-)	Per capita deficit KWh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chandigarh	0.92	1110	1108	-2	-2.2	0.94	1146	1141	-5	-5.3	0.96	1088	1087	-1	-1.0
Delhi	14.07	19350	18741	-609	-43.3	14.49	19946	19567	-379	-26.2	14.94	20440	20160	-280	-18.7
Haryana	21.40	18138	17839	-299	-14.0	21.74	20298	19688	-610	-28.1	22.14	20743	19779	-964	-43.5
Himachal Pradesh	6.13	3293	3206	-87	-14.2	6.20	3427	3341	-86	-13.9	6.26	3439	3424	-15	-2.4
Jammu & Kashmir	10.22	6635	5899	-736	-72.0	10.51	7243	6327	-916	-87.2	10.81	7105	6780	-325	-30.1
Punjab	24.55	28780	27577	-1203	-49.0	24.86	30082	28313	-1769	-71.2	25.20	31420	30520	-900	-35.7
Rajasthan	57.33	24745	24495	-250	-4.4	58.43	25917	25382	-535	-9.2	59.63	26611	26486	-125	-2.1
Uttar Pradesh	176.86	48332	43545	-4787	-27.1	171.70	44777	36789	-7988	-46.5	175.27	46552	40399	-6153	-35.1
Uttaranchal*	—	—	—	—	—	8.71	3774	3670	0	0.00	8.86	4197	4108	-89	-10.0
N.R.	311.48	150383	142410	-7973	-25.6	317.58	156610	144218	-12392	-39.0	324.07	161595	152743	-8852	-27.3
Chhattisgarh	20.93	8054	7825	-229	-10.9	21.41	9868	9561	-307	-14.3	21.83	10147	9876	-271	-12.4
Gujarat	51.66	53693	47530	-6163	-119.3	52.40	60175	53316	-6859	-130.9	52.85	57171	50292	-6879	-130.2
Madhya Pradesh	61.10	31013	26233	-4780	-78.2	62.39	31705	26493	-5212	-83.5	63.69	32744	28417	-4327	-67.9
Maharashtra	97.78	80489	73438	-7051	-72.1	99.20	87152	75472	-11680	-117.7	100.67	87933	78966	-8967	-89.1
Daman & Diu(\$)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	633	633	0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli(\$)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	1073	1073	0	0.0
Goa	1.36	1767	1767	0	0.00	1.40	1845	1845	0	0.0	1.44	1979	1979	0	0.0
W.R.	232.83	175016	156793	-18223	-78.3	236.80	190745	166687	-24058	-101.6	240.88	191680	171236	-20444	-84.9
Andhra Pradesh	76.01	48394	44302	-4092	-53.8	77.15	47258	44049	-3209	-41.6	78.12	48080	46680	-1400	-17.9
Karnataka	53.19	32556	28493	-4063	-76.4	53.85	32249	29084	-3165	-58.8	54.54	36153	31145	-5008	-91.8
Kerala	31.97	13334	12349	-985	-30.8	32.36	13628	12893	-935	-28.9	32.71	12995	12498	-497	-15.2
Tamilnadu	63.40	46232	42951	-3281	-51.8	63.10	46262	43476	-2786	-44.2	63.75	45665	45042	-623	-9.8
Pondicherry*	—	—	—	—	—	0.99	1228	1228	0	0.00	1.01	1479	1479	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.06	17	17	0	0.00	0.06	18	18	0	0.00	0.06	19	19	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
S.R.	224.63	140533	128112	-12421	-55.3	227.51	140643	130548	-10095	-44.4	230.19	144391	136863	-7528	-32.7
Bihar	111.48	13530	13148	-382	-3.4	85.58	8096	7422	-674	-7.9	87.16	7588	5878	-1710	-19.6
Jharkband*	—	—	—	—	—	27.66	5471	5410	0	0.0	28.11	7493	7294	-199	-7.1
Orissa	36.97	12328	12318	-10	-0.3	37.46	13393	13087	-306	-8.2	37.94	13610	13375	-235	-6.2
West Bengal	80.78	24830	24731	-99	-1.2	81.99	24693	24341	-352.	-4.3	83.12	26286	25740	-546	-6.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.36	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.37	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sikkim*	0.55	—	—	—	—	0.56	—	—	—	—	0.56	—	—	—	—
E.R.	230.14	50687	50197	-490	-2.1	233.62	51653	50260	-1393	-6.0	237.27	54977	52287	-2690	-11.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1.10	136.3	134.6	-1.7	-1.5	1.12	182.4	161.4	-1	-0.9	1.13	177	175	-2	-1.8
Assam	26.85	3450.5	3425.2	-25.3	-0.9	27.37	3458	3349	-109	-4.0	27.85	3527	3321	-206	-7.4
Manipur	2.43	456.5	440.6	-15.9	-6.5	2.45	487.4	483.4	-4	-1.6	2.49	480	469	-11	-4.4
Meghalaya	2.34	700.1	705	4.9	2.1	2.37	949.2	947.2	-2	-0.8	2.40	1151	1076	-75	-31.3
Mizoram	0.90	284.5	278.5	-6.0	-6.7	0.91	294.7	292.7	-2	-2.2	0.93	283	276	-7	-7.5
Nagaland	2.05	260.1	258.4	-1.7	-0.8	2.06	290.1	289.1	-1	-0.5	2.08	306	300	-6	-2.9
Tripura	3.20	647.1	612.6	-34.5	-10.8	3.26	708.3	672.3	-36	-11.0	3.31	716	671	-45	-13.6
N.E.R.	38.87	5935.1	5854.9	-80.2	-2.1	39.54	6350.1	6195.1	-155	-3.9	40.19	6640	6288	-352	-8.8
All India	1037.95	522554	483367	-39187	-37.8	1055.05	546001.1497908.1	48093	-45.8	1072.80	559283	519417	-39866	-37.2	

Note:\* Information in respect of U.P. includes Uttaranchal, Bihar includes Jharkhand and Tamilnadu includes Pondicherry during 2001-02. West Bengal includes Sikkim.

(\$) Figures of Daman Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 are included in Gujarat & for the year 2003-04 (April to August' 03) are also included in Gujarat.

(\*\*) Population in million.

MU=Million kWh.

#### *Statement IV*

*Details of Drawal from Central Sector Generating Stations for the years 2001-02 to 2003-04*

(Figures in Million Units)

State/UT	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region (NR)</b>			
Chandigarh	1054	1056	1363
Delhi	15517	15941	16844
Haryana	12076	11882	11526

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1888	2033	1855
Jammu & Kashmir	4967	5785	5545
Punjab	10233	11099	12160
Rajasthan	13518	11515	12009
Uttar Pradesh	21040	16005	19913
UPCL	.	3016	2209
Total (NR)	80293	78332	83424
<b>Western Region (WR)</b>			
Chhattisgarh	858	2992	2884
Gujarat	12378	11773	11116
Madhya Pradesh	12859	11051	10972
Maharashtra	15168	15957	16039
Goa	1219	1806	1828
Daman and Diu+	2281	2484	2700
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
Total (WR)	44763	46063	45539
<b>Southern Region (SR)</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	9648	11836	14990
Karnataka	7149	8016	7757
Kerala	5211	6288	6061
Tamil Nadu	13309	14037	17242
Pondicherry	1268	1364	1469
Goa	578	653	734
Total (SR)	37163	42194	48253
<b>Eastern Region (ER)</b>			
Bihar	11780	5640	5331
D.V.C.	1380	540	1111
Jharkhand	\$	5759	6175
Orissa	2990	5862	6588
West Bengal	5576	4002	7114

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	72	75	366
Total (ER)	21798	21878	26685
<b>North Eastern Region (NER)</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	113	140	155
Assam	1761	1597	2693
Manipur	436	480	486
Meghalaya	135	370	556
Mizoram	265	279	261
Nagaland	253	284	295
Tripura	312	340	162
Total (NER)	3275	3490	4588
All India Total	187292	191957	208489

\*Included in U.P.

\$Included in Bihar.

Note: The figures given above include the power supplied from the dedicated, jointly owned and central sector generating stations.

#### Overcharging of Drugs Prices

\*88 SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to restrict the profits of pharma companies keeping in view the need of the common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has appointed any Committee to restrict the profit margin on non-Schedule formulation also;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report;

(f) the details of such companies that have come to the notice of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

(NPPA) for overcharging the cost of drugs during each of the last three years and thereafter;

(g) the action taken in each case including the recovery of overcharged amount during the said period;

(h) whether the Government proposes to amend the Drug Price Control Order, 1995; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Pharmaceuticals) has been constituted to examine the span of price control (including trade margin) in the light of the National Common Minimum Programme and the observations of the Supreme Court in Special Leave Petition (SLP) No. (C) 3668/2003 and to suggest measures for fulfilling the objective of the National Common Minimum Programme to ensure the availability of life saving drugs at reasonable prices. This Committee has submitted its interim report to the Government.

(f) and (g) Since the inception of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in August 1997 upto November, 2004, a demand of Rs. 593 crores has been raised in 246 cases. Of these, roughly 67% i.e., in 165 cases, companies have fully or partly paid the amounts due. Approximately, Rs. 80 crores has been recovered so far.

(h) and (i) At present no decision has been taken to amend the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995.

[Translation]

#### Drop-Out Rate

\*89. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the reports received from the State Governments in December, 2003 regarding the number of drop-outs at primary school level was incomplete and far from true;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the facts in regard to the above information;

(d) if so, the State-wise number of drop-outs at primary school level; and

(e) the percentage of the children out of the total children eligible for admission in the age group of six to fourteen who take admission in primary schools in each State of the country and the estimated number of shortage of primary schools in each State, separately?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No report has been asked from State Governments on number of drop outs at primary school level.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) State-wise number of drop-outs at Primary School level calculated on the basis of enrolment figures received from States/UTs during 2002-03 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The ratio of the State-wise percentage of the children enrolled in grade I-VIII in primary/upper primary/secondary/Hr. Secondary schools during 2002-03 to the total children in the age group of six to fourteen is defined as the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per the Seventh All India Education Survey conducted by NCERT, the number of habitations not having primary school during 2002-03, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement I

#### State-wise Number of Dropouts at Primary Level and Gross Enrolment Ratios at Elementary Level During 2002-03

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Number of Dropouts at Primary School Level (I-V)	Gross Enrolment ratio at Elementary Level (I-VIII) (6-14 Years)
1	2	3	4
1.	Anuhra Pradesh	1108559	83.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15588	91.68
3.	Assam	792617	73.85
4.	Bihar	2309497	56.31
5.	Chhattisgarh*	—	91.80
6.	Goa	717	104.67
7.	Gujarat	359253	98.12
8.	Haryana	31486	75.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20423	111.41
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	65006	75.25
11.	Jharkhand*	—	59.09
12.	Karnataka	285628	96.18
13.	Kerala	0	97.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	882404	83.26
15.	Maharashtra	392107	98.70
16.	Manipur	18145	120.98
17.	Meghalaya	61305	92.93

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	26543	109.33	29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	195	107.90
19.	Nagaland	25266	53.30	30.	Chandigarh	5821	73.39
20.	Orissa	591289	85.61	31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1663	109.91
21.	Punjab	121424	66.42	32.	Daman & Diu	0	109.93
22.	Rajasthan	1356305	82.33	33.	Delhi	36450	90.51
23.	Sikkim	13863	99.16	34.	Lakshadweep	0	108.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	225595	109.13	35.	Pondicherry	0	117.80
25.	Tripura	53013	102.33	India		10831555	82.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1047702	75.27	*Number of Dropout children are shown along with their respective parent States.			
27.	Uttaranchal*	—	96.76	Note: GER in some States may be above 100 due to overage and underage enrolment.			
28.	West Bengal	1019673	85.82				

*Statement II*

*Number of Habitations not having Primary School during 2002-03 as Per Seventh All India Education Survey conducted by NCERT*

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Total number of habitations	Number of habitations covered by Primary Schools	Number of habitations not having Primary Schools
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66528	62475	4053
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4200	2168	2032
3.	Assam	67138	56622	10516
4.	Bihar	73030	64935	8095
5.	Chhattisgarh	37933	34346	3587
6.	Goa	711	646	65
7.	Gujarat	33258	31136	2122
8.	Haryana	8839	8123	716
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35844	26877	8967
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20877	16409	4468

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	48465	37399	11088
12.	Karnataka	51853	45845	6008
13.	Kerala	6664	5295	1369
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85149	75949	9200
15.	Maharashtra	77800	70929	6871
16.	Manipur	3819	3034	785
17.	Meghalaya	7277	6219	1058
18.	Mizoram	746	674	72
19.	Nagaland	1478	1398	80
20.	Orissa	89682	74370	15312
21.	Punjab	14726	13763	963
22.	Rajasthan	81014	64678	16336
23.	Sikkim	1390	1083	307
24.	Tamil Nadu	53980	47763	6217
25.	Tripura	7556	5732	1824
26.	Uttar Pradesh	208932	183772	25160
27.	Uttaranchal	25206	21193	4013
28.	West Bengal	115685	106757	8928
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	673	430	243
30.	Chandigarh	23	20	3
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	460	394	66
32.	Daman & Diu	82	71	11
33.	Delhi	179	179	0
34.	Lakshadweep	7	7	0
35.	Pondicherry	187	172	15
India		1231391	1070863	160528

\*Covered: Primary schools within habitation & within 1 K.M.

*[English]***Universities**

\*90. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) the details of Central/State/Deemed/Open Universities functioning as on date, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure being incurred by the Government on each Central University during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 till date;

(c) the details of universities and deemed universities started functioning during the last decade;

(d) whether the Government has noticed the tendency behind starting deemed universities to avoid State control over admissions and appointments; and

(e) the details of newly started deemed universities and autonomous colleges for engineering and medical courses which admit the students in accordance with the merit list prepared by States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Presently,

there are 315 Universities—18 Central, 195 State, 92 Deemed and 10 Open Universities—functioning in the country. A State-wise break-up of these Universities is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Government on each Central University during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 (till 30th November, 2004) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) 146 Central/State/Deemed/Open Universities have been functioning since 1991, as per the details given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) An institution of higher education which, for historical or other reasons, is not a University and yet is doing work of a high standard in a specialized academic field comparable to that of a University is declared by the Central Government, on the advice of the University Grants Commission (UGC), to be a Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. A 'Deemed University' has academic freedom and greater autonomy. The admissions and appointments in the Deemed Universities are made in accordance with the rules and regulations framed by the UGC, from time to time.

(e) While admissions to Deemed to be Universities are made on the basis of all-India test(s) conducted either by a Central agency or by the Deemed to be University itself, autonomous colleges admit students in conformity with the policy of the respective State Governments.

**Statement I**

*State-wise number of Central/State/Deemed/Open Universities functioning as on 30th November, 2004*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Universities				
		Central	State	Deemed	Open	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	13	5	1	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—	1
3.	Assam	2	3	1	—	6
4.	Bihar	—	11	1	1	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	5	—	—	5
6.	Goa	—	1	—	—	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	—	12	3	1	16
8.	Haryana	—	5	3	—	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4	1	—	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	4	1	—	5
11.	Jharkhand	—	4	3	—	7
12.	Karnataka	—	13	6	1	20
13.	Kerala	—	7	1	—	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	13	3	1	17
15.	Maharashtra	1	17	16	1	35
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	2
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	1
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	1
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	1
20.	Orissa	—	9	2	—	11
21.	Punjab	—	5	2	—	7
22.	Rajasthan	—	11	7	1	19
23.	Sikkim	—	1	—	—	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	16	15	1	32
25.	Tripura	—	1	—	—	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	19	8	1	31
27.	Uttaranchal	—	5	2	—	7
28.	West Bengal	1	12	2	1	16
29.	Chandigarh	—	1	1	—	2
30.	Delhi	4	1	9	—	14
31.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>315</b>

**Statement II**

*Expenditure incurred by the Government on each Central University during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 (till 30th November, 2004)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Expenditure incurred	
		2003-04	(2004-05) (till 30th Nov. 04)
1.	Assam University	1940.45	661.72
2.	Tezpur University	2134.99	560.53
3.	University of Hyderabad	5338.30	2334.38
4.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	47.25	209.60
5.	University of Delhi	13532.86	9281.81
6.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	1659.28	1554.01
7.	Jamia Millia Islamia	5223.45	3947.13
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	7159.59	5305.99
9.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	188.03	221.95
10.	North Eastern Hill University	5683.15	2508.10
11.	Mizoram University	743.60	646.87
12.	Nagaland University	6422.85	—
13.	Pondicherry University	1507.42	1086.91
14.	Aligarh Muslim University	15691.21	11516.70
15.	Banaras Hindu University	18291.99	12201.79
16.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	712.15	140.22
17.	Visva Bharati	5220.80	3000.10

**Statement III**

*Year-wise number of Universities started functioning since 1991*

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Universities				
		Central	Deemed	Open	State*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1991	—	2	1		3
2.	1992	—	1	—		1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	1993	1	3	—		4
4.	1994	3	2	1		6
5.	1995	—	2	—		2
6.	1996	1	1	1		3
7.	1997	2	—	1		3
8.	1998	—	—	1		1
9.	1999	—	2	—		2
10.	2000	—	5	—		5
11.	2001	1	6	—		7
12.	2002	—	25	1		26
13.	2003	—	9	—		9
14.	2004 (till date)	—	6	—		6
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78+68</b>

\*Note: In addition to 78 Central/Deemed/Open Universities established by various bodies and recognized by the UGC since 1991, 68 State Universities have been established in various States during the period in question.

**Legislation to Regulate Admission and Fee Structure in Private Colleges**

\*91. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact a legislation to regulate admission and fee structure in private professional colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Some State Governments have urged the Government of India to enact a Central legislation to regulate admission and the fee structure in private self-financing professional colleges. It is proposed to initiate a dialogue with all concerned. To start with, a meeting of the Ministers of

Higher and Technical Education of the States has been called on the 10th and 11th January, 2005 for consultations in this regard.

[Translation]

**Facilities in Metropolitan Cities**

\*92. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme for the development of facilities in metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent for the implementation of these schemes;

(d) whether financial assistance is proposed to be given to the State Governments for developing

metropolitan cities on the line of National Capital Region in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) In 1993-94, Government formulated a scheme to address the infrastructure needs of five (5) cities (excluding Delhi) with population of 4 million and above, as per 1991 population census. The cities covered are Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. Under the scheme, sharing of funds between the Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 25:25 and the balance 50% is mobilized from financial institutions. Internal resources of implementing agencies could also be used in lieu of institutional finance. Ever since 1993-94, Rs. 1183.36 crore has so far been released under this Scheme.

The following are the admissible components of the Scheme:

1. Development of urban fringes;
2. urban renewal;
3. Increasing the provision of serviced land and sites/houses, at affordable costs, specially for the urban poor;
4. Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects;
5. Laying/improvement/widening of arterial/sub-arterial roads within the metropolitan areas to remove transport bottlenecks;
6. Laying of ring roads/outer ring roads and by-passes around mega cities;
7. Construction and development or expansion of "truck terminals";
8. Improvements to the water-supply and sewerage and drainage systems in the city;
9. Solid waste disposal schemes and setting up of urban waste composting plants in the city to convert garbage (biodegradable portion) into manure;

10. Environmental improvement and sanitation and city beautification schemes;

11. Construction of large commercial and trade complexes and National/International Convention Centres, World Trade and Exhibition Centres, and the like provided they are shown to be financially and commercially viable;

12. Construction of buildings like Working Women's hostels, tourist complexes etc.

*[English]*

#### Atrocities on Tribals

\*93. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has noticed the severe atrocities, which occurred against the tribal people in several parts of the country;

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

(c) whether there is any incident reported from any State regarding the police atrocities against the tribal people during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) As per the statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau a total of 1498, 3427 and 3600 cases of serious crimes were reportedly committed against Scheduled Tribes during the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively in the country. State-wise and Crime-head-wise details of serious crimes during the period 2000-2002 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Incidents of police atrocities against tribal people have been reported. As per available information, the number of cases of police atrocities reported from various States during the said period of three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

*Statement I**Incidence of Serious Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2000*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder	Hurt	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	SC/ST (Prev.) of atrocities Act	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	45	17	2	0	0	1	83	152
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	6	10	1	0	0	0	15	33
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	9	48	24	5	0	0	4	24	114
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
10.	Karnataka	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	50	61
11.	Kerala	2	7	28	1	0	0	2	7	47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22	217	244	26	0	1	12	146	668
13.	Maharashtra	0	14	26	1	1	0	3	13	58
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
16.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	1	40	6	1	0	0	0	90	138
19.	Punjab	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	6
20.	Rajasthan	9	39	38	2	0	0	10	54	152
21.	Sikkim	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
23.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	13	3	3	1	0	0	11	34
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)		59	447	403	48	5	2	32	498	1494

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total (All India)		59	447	403	48	5	2	32	502	1498

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics & Published in Crime in India.

*Incidence of Serious Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2001*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	Hurt	SC/ST (Prev.) of atrocities Act.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	21	5	0	0	1	106	129	266
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	5	7	0	0	1	18	0	35
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	4	1	0	0	0	5	10	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	87	5	1	7	1	63	6	188
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	23	6	12	33	5	47	90	223
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	20	22	6	0	4	64	28	20	164
12.	Karnataka	1	2	0	0	0	1	21	204	229
13.	Kerala	4	23	0	0	0	0	20	14	61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28	238	14	0	3	7	195	243	728
15.	Maharashtra	6	60	4	0	0	3	14	41	128
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	2	1	1	0	1	5	0	10
19.	Nagaland	46	6	5	2	24	0	17	0	100
20.	Orissa	4	28	6	0	2	4	124	153	321
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	14	45	7	0	0	14	88	665	833
23.	Sikkim	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	9
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	75	86
27.	Uttaranchal	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	12
28.	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>3424</b>
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>3427</b>

Crime in India.





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttaranchal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
28.	West Bengal	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	10
	Total (States)	189	596	69	37	62	58	788	1800	3599
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total (All India)	189	597	69	37	62	58	788	1800	3600

Source: Crime in India Data.

**Statement II****Police Atrocities Against Tribals State-wise**

Sl.No.	State	2000	2001	2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	N.A.	Nil	Nil
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Jharkhand	N.A.	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil
15.	Maharashtra	22	Nil	Nil
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	3
21.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Rajasthan	Nil	2	Nil
23.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Uttaranchal	N.A.	Nil	Nil
28.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Daman & Diu	Nil	N.R.	Nil
33.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note: N.R. stands for data not received.

N.A. stands for data not available as States were not existing.

*[Translation]*

**National Institute of Open Schooling**

\*94. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

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

(a) the objectives of opening of the National Institute of Open Schooling is to impart education to the poor and those who are otherwise deprived of education;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the irregularities taking place therein due to nexus between the employees of the private coaching institutes of the country and the open schools;

(c) if so, whether steps have been taken by the Government to check the said irregularities so that the needy children could get education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The objective of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is to provide opportunities for continuing and developmental education at the school stage. NIOS provides opportunities for continuing education to interested learners through Open Basic Education, Secondary and Senior Secondary Education, Vocational Education and Life Enrichment Programmes.

(b) It has been reported by the NIOS that accreditation in respect of 60 study centres has been revoked during 2003-04 for various irregularities including mass copying in examinations.

(c) and (d) NIOS has been advising students through their prospectus to seek admission only through authorized accredited institutions/study centres. In order to check incidents of mass copying and other unfair means, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Government Schools are declared as centres of examinations in place of Accredited Institutes/Study Centres since 2003-04.

*[English]*

**Recommendations of Mashelkar Committee on Research and Development on Drugs**

\*95. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pharmaceutical firms have asked the Government to introduce a rational price control regime; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the progress made to implement the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee on Research and Development of drugs?

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

(b) In accordance with the report of the Pharmaceutical Research and Development Committee chaired by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Pharmaceutical Policy 2002, announced by the Government in February, 2002 envisages establishment of the Pharmaceutical Research & Development Support Fund (PRDSF) under the administrative control of the Department of Science & Technology (DST). DST has constituted a Drug Development Promotion Board (DDPB) on the lines of the Technology Development Board (TDB) to administer the utilization of the PRDSF and has made a provision of Rs. 150 crores in the 10th Plan for this purpose.

**Trafficking of Women and Children**

\*96. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether human trafficking has increased in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether UNICEF pointed out in its recent meeting at Colombo that at least half a million South Asian boys and girls from Bangladesh and Nepal are working in India as prostitutes despite Government's efforts to curb sex trade;

(c) if so, the details as well as suggestions/recommendations made in the meeting;

(d) whether the National Women Commission has evolved any plan to prevent smuggling of girls and women from Bangladesh and Nepal forcing them into flesh trade;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases reported during the last three years and the current year;

(f) the steps taken and being taken to stop such illegal trafficking; and

(g) the number of sex workers liberated during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There are various reports/studies and surveys on the subject, however none of them are all India reports, therefore, no conclusion can be drawn firmly from these reports. It may be added that the entire activity is clandestine in nature.

(b) The UNICEF report is based on reports of ADB, UNIFEM, Human Right Watch and News Centre (UNICEF) etc. This report makes guess estimates of number of trafficked boys and girls from Bangladesh and Nepal. This report is speculative in nature and therefore nothing can be said conclusively about number of person trafficked.

(c) The recommendations emanating from the meeting *inter alia*, reiterated the commitment by respective governments with regard to combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. It resolved to continue to uphold the rights of the children to be free from sexual exploitation and abuse and renewed the commitment to zero tolerance of these violations in South Asian Region.

(d) and (e) The National Commission of Women is a recommendatory body and not supposed to formulate and execute any plan to prevent smuggling of helpless girls and women from Bangladesh. However National Commission conducted an inquiry for Women in a gang rape case at Karimganj in Assam. The major recommendation of the National Commission for Women is that it would not be possible for the BSF alone to curb trafficking of women and children from across the border. The State Police, Central Intelligence agencies, civil administration and the non-governmental organisations working in this field should work in unison to prevent this menace. There should also be greater cooperation between Bangladesh and India at Governmental level to achieve success. Some other suggestions are (1) completion of Indo-Bangladesh border fencing, (2) Stricter laws against traffickers and touts, preparation of comprehensive lists of touts and agents, (3) establishment of Short Stay Homes to keep rescued women before they are restored to their parents/relatives, (4) simplification of procedure of deportation of rescued victims and

establishment of Mahila Desk in every Police station at the Border. Information on cross border trafficking cases is not available.

(f) India has signed and ratified SAARC Convention on Combating Trafficking of Women and Children, which envisages mechanism and operational details under which the issue of cross border trafficking will be dealt with.

(g) Such figures are not available.

#### Draft National Policy for Tribals

\*97. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft national policy on tribals has been brought out by the Government and is thrown open for wider public debate;

(b) if so, the salient features of the draft policy;

(c) whether the draft national policy for tribals has not found favour with most of the tribal representative bodies, especially those in Assam and other North-Eastern States;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken steps to prepare a revised National Tribal Policy;

(e) if so, the details of the new draft, if any, circulated for eliciting opinions; and

(f) the outcome of the exercise to frame a new policy so far?

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

(b) Some of the salient features of the draft policy are as under:

1. To focus on coordinated and concerted efforts towards accelerating the socio-economic development of STs without disturbing the distinct culture of tribal communities.
2. To ensure the socio-economic empowerment of the tribal communities, with special emphasis on women.

3. To ensure documentation of the rich traditional practices & wisdom enshrined in the tribal culture and propagating the same for posterity.
4. To address the problems of poverty, poor health conditions, lack of proper nutrition, sanitation and environmental hygiene in tribal communities by all appropriate measures.
5. To provide a strong and effective relief and rehabilitation system to ameliorate the miseries of tribals due to displacements.

(c) to (f) The Ministry has received a number of suggestions from experts, NGOs, tribal representatives from various parts of the country. Meanwhile an additional draft national policy for tribals has been circulated. The Ministry is in the process of analyzing the various views and suggestions. The Ministry is in the process of analyzing the various views and suggestions. The Ministry is also organizing four zonal seminars and one national seminar at different places for wider public debate on draft policy as well as suggestions received. One such regional seminar has been organized at Shimla on 18-19 Nov. 2004. The Ministry is thus still in the process of giving a final shape to the National Policy for Tribals.

#### **New Policy on Urban Development**

\*98. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been proposed to formulate a new policy on 'Urban Development' considering new technologies that are prevalent in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Existing policies of the Government do not restrict/prohibit use of new technologies for urban development.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rural Electrification**

\*99. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for rural electrification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rural electrification programme is being run at a slow pace;

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to expedite this programme; and

(e) the minimum norms stipulated for granting a village the status of electrified?

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

(a) and (b) According to the National Common Minimum Programme, household electrification is to be completed in five years. For achieving this objective, the rural electrification strategy has been drawn up, which envisages:

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

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

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

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

(c) About 18,000 villages have been electrified during VIII Five Year Plan and 11,500 villages in IX Five Year Plan against electrification of 1,00,000 villages in the VII Five Year Plan.

(d) Rural Electrification strategy as mentioned in part (a) has been drawn to speed up the rural electrification.

(e) According to the new definition of village electrification.

A village would be declared as electrified if.

(i) Basic infrastructure such as distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided

in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti/hamlet where it exists. (for electrification through Non-Conventional Energy sources a Distribution Transformer may not be necessary).

- (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Offices, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and
- (iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the villages.

The above definition has come into effect from the year 2004-05.

#### Benefits to Poors Under SJSRY

\*100. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the poorest of the poors living in remote areas of the country avail the benefits of Centrally Sponsored "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana";

(b) the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme promotes setting up of community groups and community development; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the said scheme helps in the development of women and children living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, named, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis, through the State Government/UTs, with effect from 1.12.1997 with a view to provide gainful employment to the Urban unemployed or under-employed poor through (i) encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have studied upto 9th standard and (ii) provision of wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme is funded in the ratio 75:25 between the Centre and the States.

(c) The SJSRY rests on a foundation of community empowerment. Rather than relying on the traditional

method of top down implementation, this programme relies on establishing and promoting community organizations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end, community organizations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are set up in the target areas. The CDSs are the focal point for the purpose of identification of beneficiaries; preparation of applications, monitoring of recovery and generally providing other support that is necessary to the programme including identification of viable projects.

(d) Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), there is a special provision for providing assistance to the groups of urban poor women for setting up of gainful self-employment ventures through Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) under the component of Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP). DWCUA groups of urban poor women who are imparted training to upgrade their skills for taking up entrepreneurial activities and are also provided financial assistance through banks for setting up of micro enterprises. Further, such DWCUA groups of women are entitled to the subsidy of Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50 per cent of the cost of the project, whichever is less. DWCUA groups can also set up Thrift and Credit Societies in addition to their entrepreneurial activities and are also entitled for a lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000/- as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1000/- maximum per member. There is a special provision of 30 percent reservation for women under self-employment programme for grant of subsidies.

[Translation]

#### Loss Making Industries in Orissa

920. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited, a Public Sector Enterprise in Orissa is running in loss;

(b) if so, since when and the year-wise losses suffered by the above company;

(c) the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the working of the PSE?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. (ODCL), the company has been running into losses since 1982-83 except for the period 1985-86 and 1987-88. Year-wise details are as follows:

Year	Losses/profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	(-) 22.60
1983-84	(-) 27.37
1984-85	(-) 13.22
1985-86	(+) 0.77
1986-87	(-) 13.07
1987-88	(+) 1.15
1988-89	(-) 27.59
1989-90	(-) 31.12
1990-91	(-) 58.21
1991-92	(-) 49.97
1992-93	(-) 74.06
1993-94	(-) 67.75
1994-95	(-) 34.68
1995-96	(-) 70.57
1996-97	(-) 107.66
1997-98	(-) 70.76
1998-99	(-) 94.62
1999-2000	(-) 106.25
2000-2001	(-) 100.50
2001-2002	(-) 114.57
2002-2003	(-) 24.50*

\*Provisional Accounts are under finalisation.

(c) Lack of latest technology, low capacity utilisation, lack of financial resources etc. are some of the reasons for the recurring losses of the company.

(d) The BIFR has recommended winding up of the company. The matter is before the High Court for appointing a Liquidator.

*[English]*

### Financial Package for Public Sector Steel Units

921. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector steel units incurring losses since Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps the Government propose to take to improve the situation of loss making units;

(c) whether any financial package is being provided to these public sector units to improve their situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof unit-wise with special reference to units situated in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) including its subsidiaries i.e. Indian Iron & Steel Company (IISCO) and Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. (MEL) have incurred losses during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Similarly Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) had also incurred losses during the same period.

(b) Depending upon the need of the Units, from time to time Government has taken various steps like financial restructuring, grant of Government loans, guarantees etc. to improve the performance of loss making units.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In so far as units located in Andhra Pradesh are concerned, RINL is the only unit located in that State. Details of financial packages provided to RINL and other units are given in the enclosed Statement.

### *Statement*

#### **Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)**

As this unit was incurring losses, till date, two financial packages have been provided to improve the situation. The first restructuring package was given in 1993 in which the Government of India loans amounting Rs. 2639 crores were converted into equity. Further Rs. 1507 crores were also provided to meet the project requirements. The

second capital restructuring was done in 1998 in which Rs. 1333 crores had been converted into preference Capital.

#### **Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)**

In February 2000 as a part of financial and business restructuring of SAIL, Government approved the following:

- (i) Financial Restructuring of SAIL by waiving of loans advanced to it from Steel Development Fund to a value of Rs. 5073 crores and Rs. 381 crores from the Government of India.
- (ii) Provision of Government Guarantee, with 50% interest subsidy, for loan of Rs. 1500 crores to be raised by SAIL from the market for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS).
- (iii) Provision of Government for loan and interest thereon of Rs. 1500 crores (including Rs. 500 crores already agreed to), to be raised by SAIL during 1999-2000, from the market primarily for meeting its repayment obligation on past loans.
- (iv) To initiate the process of divestment of the following non-core assets, while protecting jobs to the existing employees:
  - (a) Power Plants at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela\*
  - (b) Oxygen Plant-2 of Bhilai Steel Plant
  - (c) Salem Steel Plant (SSP), Salem
  - (d) Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Durgapur
  - (e) Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP), Bhadravati
  - (f) Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela

(\*Divestment of Captive Power Plant-II at Bhilai was subsequently added by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 12.3.2001)
- (v) Allowing SAIL to have a minority shareholding in any joint venture contemplated for revival of Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO).

#### **Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)**

Government/Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) have approved the rehabilitation package for IISCO of Rs. 881 crores which includes inter

alia, capital expenditure of Rs. 341 crores, provision of funds of Rs. 185.28 crores for VRS in Kulti Works of IISCO and provision of fund of Rs. 354.72 crores for VRS in Burnpur Works and Collieries & Mines of IISCO. The rehabilitation package that is approved by the Government is at various stages of implementation. Government has also provided a grant of Rs. 186 crores for implementation of VRS in Kulti Works. The Steel Development Fund (SDF) loan of Rs. 44.68 crores and Joint Plant Committee (JPC) dues of Rs. 18.49 crores have also been waived. Government of West Bengal has also waived past dues on account of Royalty and Cess etc. amounting to Rs. 116 crores (approx.) and exemption of Sales Tax, Electricity Duty for a period of 5 years from 2003-2004 to 2007-2008.

#### **Atrocities Against SC/ST**

922. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of National Human Rights Commission has written to the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers to implement recommendations of the report on prevention of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the majority of cases of atrocities against vulnerable sections had failed because they had not been dealt with sensitivity due to indifference of society; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which the Article 15 of the Constitution could not be implemented?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Human Rights Commission entrusted a retired IAS Officer to go into the entire gamut of issues related to atrocities against the Scheduled Castes, who has since submitted a comprehensive report and has made recommendations on various aspects including, *inter-alia*, three tier training programme for police and civil functionaries engaged in the implementation of laws and regulatory measures having bearing on atrocities committed on SCs, holding of annual workshops of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, setting up of exclusive Special Courts for dealing with atrocity cases in districts and identification of atrocity prone areas and untouchability prone areas. The recommendations contemplate action by various Central Government



Ministries and agencies and the State Governments. Chairperson has requested the Central Government and State Governments to consider the recommendations and take appropriate action.

(c) The causes of failure of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cannot be attributed to a single factor. Causes of such failures may vary from case to case such as absence of witnesses, witness turning hostile, delay in investigation, trial, etc.

(d) Article 15 of the Constitution has been implemented.

*[Translation]*

#### **Gas Cracker Project, Assam**

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

(a) whether attention of the Government was drawn to the recent students' agitations in Assam led by all Assam Students' Union, relating to the Agreement for Reliance Gas Cracker;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the issues involved therein;

(c) the response of the Government in regard thereto; and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up of the gas cracker project in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) All Assam Students Union from time to time has been agitating for implementation of Assam Accord in letter & spirit. Since a substantial amount of subsidy for supplying feed stock/gas at concessional rates for the project was required, it was considered advisable to involve some public sector undertakings for the implementation of the Assam Gas Cracker Project. Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) was asked to give their views about the viability of the project and whether they could take up this project. The views of GAIL have been received. They have sought certain additional concessions from the Central/State Government. They have also requested for supply of additional gas/feed stock for the project. Based on the concessions already agreed to additional concessions sought, they have indicated their willingness to implement the project.

*[English]*

#### **Employment to Land Oustees of Mejia Power Project**

924. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1545 dated February 27, 2003 and state:

(a) whether only 242 out of 520 oustees of Mejia Power Project, West Bengal have been recruited by the MTPS so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts being made by the MTPS to recruit all the remaining oustees of the project expeditiously; and

(c) the time by which the remaining oustees are likely to be recruited?

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

(a) No, Sir. 247 have already been given appointment.

(b) and (c) Out of remaining 273 oustees, verification reports in respect of 253 applicants were received from District Authorities concerned and they have been included in the panel for employment to the extent the vacancies arise in the unskilled group 'D' category in the Projects.

#### **Price of Patent Regime Medicines**

925. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Indian public are not deprived of newer drugs at affordable prices under drug price control order;

(b) whether already manufactured medicines which are under patent regime will continue to be available to the Indian masses at the same prices; and

(c) 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) to (c) The Drug Policies, as announced from time to time, are directed towards ensuring abundant availability of quality drugs at reasonable prices. Patents for medicines are covered by the Patent Act, 1970. The power of the Government under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, to take corrective measures where the public

interest is found to be adversely affected, applies to patented medicines also.

#### **Insurgent Training Camps in Bangladesh**

926. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given a fresh list of insurgent training camps and fugitive insurgents leader in Bangladesh to Government of Bangladesh during the visit of Union Home Secretary to Dhaka in September, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Bangladesh thereto; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to check insurgency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) A list indicating camps of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) in Bangladesh territory had been handed over to the Bangladesh side during the Border Security Force (BSF)—Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) meeting held in April 2004. This issue was reiterated in the Home Secretary Level talks held in September 2004 at Dhaka. The Government of Bangladesh has continued to reaffirm its policy of not permitting IIGs to use Bangladesh territory for activities inimical to the interests of friendly country like India. Both sides agreed to work on security issues closely.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to control the insurgency in North Eastern States. These include, *inter alia*, deployment of Para-military Forces and Army in the States, coordinated action by Army, Para Military Forces and State Policy for counter insurgency operations, declaration of insurgent groups as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, declaration of "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Government and modernization/up-gradation of State Police Forces. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government level is also being made. The Government has also given an open offer to militant groups to abjure the path of violence and seek peaceful solution of their demands within the framework of Constitution of India.

#### **Kolkata Mega City Project**

927. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposal from the Government of West Bengal for Kolkata Mega City Project during the current year;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry has not received Kolkata Mega City Project proposal from Government of West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. However, Kolkata is provided central assistance for its infrastructural development under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities. Ever since 1993-94, Kolkata Mega City has been provided Central assistance of Rs. 274.25 crores. It includes central assistance of Rs. 46.17 crores for 2004-05.

As per available information, State Level Sanctioning Committee for Kolkata Mega City has so far sanctioned 122 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 1118.17 crores. Of these, 75 projects have been completed. Work on 37 project is in progress and work on 10 projects is yet to commence.

*[Translation]*

#### **Central Assistance for Urban Development Schemes**

928. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes regarding urban development sent to the Union Government by the Government of Jharkhand and Gujarat for getting central assistance during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names of cities proposed to be developed under each of these schemes alongwith the cost likely to be incurred; and

(c) the time by which decision is likely to be taken in this regard alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The projects/proposals received from Government of Jharkhand and Gujarat under various urban development schemes during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

- (i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)—The town-wise project proposals received from the State Governments of Jharkhand and Gujarat and project cost approved and central assistance released are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The project cost of the proposals received for cities which are to be developed and proposed amount for first instalment of central assistance for these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

- (ii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)—During last three years no scheme was approved for the State of Jharkhand. During the current financial year 8 schemes have been

forwarded by Government of Jharkhand, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Out of the 8 schemes, 5 schemes have been technically cleared and comments have been forwarded to the State Government on the remaining three schemes for necessary modifications.

For the State of Gujarat 32 schemes were approved during last three years. During the current year 19 schemes have been forwarded by the State Government. Out of these 19 schemes, 10 schemes have been technically cleared, 8 schemes have been returned to State Government for necessary modification and one scheme is under examination. The details of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) No time frame can be fixed as the respective State Governments have to provide matching State share, submit utilization certificates for funds released earlier and also convey the approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee to the Central Government for enabling Central Government to release its share of assistance.

**Statement I**

*Proposals received and Central assistance Released during last 3 years (2001-02 to 2003-04) and during current year 2004-05 for Jharkhand and Gujarat States under IDSMT Scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Town	Year of Coverage	Project Cost	Central Assistance				Total
				2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Jharkhand</b>								
1.	Hazaribagh	2002-03	967.55	75.00	—	—	—	75.00
	Sub Total		967.55	75.00	—	—	—	75.00
<b>Gujarat</b>								
1.	Bardoli	1996-97	231.85	30.00	—	—	—	30.00
2.	Dakor	1998-99	104.4	32.00	—	—	—	32.00
3.	Kodinar	2001-02	146.7	33.00	—	—	—	33.00
4.	Wankaner	2001-02	226.74	45.00	—	—	—	45.00
5.	Limbdi	2001-02	215.45	45.00	—	—	45.00	90.00
6.	Dhandhuka	2001-02	219.65	45.00	—	—	45.00	90.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Kheda	2001-02	211.36	45.00	—	—	45.00	90.00
8.	Prantij	2001-02	212.74	45.00	—	—	45.00	90.00
9.	Kadi	2001-02	343.41	30.00	43.80	—	—	73.80
10.	Bagasara	2001-02	207.42	40.00	5.00	—	45.00	90.00
11.	Khambhalia	2001-02	209.75	40.00	5.00	—	—	45.00
12.	Mansa	2002-03	172.32	—	32.00	—	58.00	90.00
13.	Balasinor	2002-03	211.04	—	45.00	—	—	45.00
14.	Vijapur	2002-03	211.61	—	25.00	20.00	—	45.00
15.	Thangadh	2002-03	219.83	—	45.00	—	—	45.00
16.	Vadnagar	2003-04	278.43	—	—	45.00	—	45.00
17.	Ambaji	1997-98	87.06	—	—	14.75	—	14.75
18.	Gandhidham	2000-01	603.04	—	—	140.00	—	140.00
19.	Kapadwanj	2000-01	227.01	—	—	60.00	—	60.00
20.	Jambusar	2003-04	225.76	—	—	45.00	—	45.00
21.	Kheralu	2003-04	203.14	—	—	24.00	24.00	48.00
22.	Garlyadhar	2003-04	153.81	—	—	24.00	—	24.00
23.	Vapi	2003-04	197.13	—	—	44.00	—	44.00
24.	Chhota Udepur	2003-04	107.94	—	—	24.00	—	24.00
25.	Shihor	2003-04	203.09	—	—	45.00	45.00	90.00
26.	Halol	2003-04	200.00	—	—	45.00	—	45.00
27.	Mangrol	2003-04	209.86	—	—	25.00	20.00	45.00
28.	Jasdan	2003-04	200.20	—	—	25.00	20.00	45.00
29.	Lunawada	2003-04	210.95	—	—	25.00	20.00	45.00
30.	Rajula	2003-04	200.68	—	—	25.00	20.00	45.00
31.	Dhari	2003-04	195.53	—	—	25.00	19.00	44.00
32.	Gadhada	2003-04	201.63	—	—	25.00	20.00	45.00
33.	Kalol	2003-04	88.61	—	—	10.00	11.00	21.00
34.	Jamjodhpur	2003-04	205.02	—	—	25.00	20.00	45.00
35.	Salaya	2003-04	127.75	—	—	15.00	9.00	24.00
36.	Tharad	2003-94	113.70	—	—	15.00	9.00	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.	Talaja	2003-04	150.03	—	—	15.00	9.00	24.00
38.	Devgadbaria	2003-04	91.59	—	—	10.00	12.00	22.00
39.	Kutiana	2003-04	118.49	—	—	15.00	9.00	24.00
40.	Khadbrahma	2003-04	98.95	—	—	15.00	8.75	23.75
41.	Dharampur	2003-04	103.04	—	—	15.00	9.00	24.00
42.	Chanasma	2003-04	131.31	—	—	15.00	9.00	24.00
43.	Talod	2003-04	106.43	—	—	15.00	9.00	24.00
44.	Una	1999-2000	216.04	—	—	—	60.00	60.00
45.	Umreth	1999-2000	216.81	—	—	—	60.00	60.00
46.	Dholka	1999-2000	183.95	—	—	—	62.40	62.40
47.	Dhrangadhra	2000-01	336.27	—	—	—	102.00	102.00
48.	Rajpipla	2004-05	219.41	—	—	—	45.00	45.00
49.	Vyara	2004-05	229.56	—	—	—	45.00	45.00
50.	Radhanpur	2004-05	204.12	—	—	—	45.00	45.00
51.	Manavdar	2004-05	207.00	—	—	—	36.85	36.85
Sub Total			9997.41	430.00	200.60	845.75	1042.00	2518.35
Grand Total			10777.96	505.00	200.60	845.75	1042.00	2593.35

**Statement II**

*Proposals received from State Governments of Jharkhand and Gujarat which are in pipeline for release of central assistance*

(Rupees in lakhs)

SI.No.	Name of State/ Town	Project Cost	1st inst. of Central assistance proposed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Jharkhand</b>				
1.	Mango	503.35	98.15	Appraisal Report was sent to the State Level Sanctioning Committee on 11.03.2004. Approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee has not yet been received.
Sub Total		503.35	98.15	

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Halvad	126.37	24.00	All these proposals Received during 2004-05 were approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee held on 29.09.2004. However the State Government have availed full central allocation of Rs. 1042.00 lakhs this year. Release of central assistance to these towns will be considered subject to availability of additional matching State share from the State Government.
2.	Ranavav	102.91	24.00	
3.	Karjan	125.91	24.00	
4.	Jafrabad	109.85	24.00	
5.	Harij	132.23	24.00	
6.	Lathi	99.46	23.75	
7.	Chalala	100.04	24.00	
8.	Songadh	120.14	24.00	
9.	Adityana	120.36	24.00	
10.	Bantva	102.96	24.00	
11.	Navasari	587.82	93.50	
Sub Total		1728.05	333.25	
Grand Total		2231.4	431.40	

*Statement III**Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)*

State: Jharkhand

As on-30.11.2004

**A. Projects Sanctioned**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Population as per (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Project Cost	Funds released By G.O.I.	Expenditure upto March, 2004
1.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Population	Project cost	Remarks
1.	Dugdha	Bokaro	15204	215.63	Examined, processed for approval.
2.	Hussainabad	Daltonganj	17294	277.45	Examined, processed for approval.
3.	Manoharpur	Paschim Singhbhum	9947	152.00	Examined, processed for approval.
4.	Basukinath	Dumka	11988	553.77	Examined, processed for approval.
5.	Meru	Hazaribagh	6434	72.85	Examined, processed for approval.
			60867	1271.70	

**C. Schemes returned to State**

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Population	Project cost	Remarks
1.	Galpharbari	Dhanbad	15507	330.13	Returned on 10.11.2004 for modification
2.	Panchet	Dhanbad	14289	238.22	Returned on 10.11.2004 for modification
3.	Baliarpur	Dhanbad	9513	186.03	Returned on 10.11.2004 for modification
			39309	754.38	

**Statement IV****AUWSP**

State: Gujarat

**A. Projects Sanctioned**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Project Cost	Funds released by G.O.I.	Expenditure upto Sept., 2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Damnagar*	Amreli	13946	February, 2002	59.35	—	38.83
2.	Lathi	Amreli	16545	February, 2002	43.20	464.34	28.56
3.	Beyt*	Jamnagar	4891	February, 2002	54.95	(2001-2002)	34.91
4.	Babra*	Amreli	14541	February, 2002	93.68	664.47	73.11
5.	Santrampur*	Panchmahal	13921	February, 2002	68.88	(2002-2003)	55.57
6.	Paliyad*	Bhavnagar	8316	February, 2002	29.25	918.08	20.92
7.	Lalpur	Jamnagar	11542	July, 2002	30.28	(2003-2004)	26.09
8.	Padadhari	Rajkot	7122	July, 2002	170.85	—	117.72
9.	Chotila*	Surendranagar	11635	August, 2002	81.84	—	64.83
10.	Ranpur#	Ahmedabad	11786	August, 2002	43.97	—	41.96
11.	Mandal	Ahmedabad	10217	August, 2002	77.37	—	80.10
12.	Waghai*	Dangs	4947	Sept., 2002	54.63	—	39.06
13.	Bodeli	Vadodara	8621	Sept., 2002	59.38	—	46.63
14.	Harij	Patan	16636	Oct., 2002	93.04	—	49.05
15.	Chanasma	Patan	16214	Oct., 2002	79.67	—	58.97
16.	Delvada	Junagarh	9120	January, 2003	124.14	—	6.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Ambaji	Banaskantha	10673	January, 2003	395.81	—	339.60
18.	Kanodar	Banaskantha	9029	January, 2003	140.19	—	108.55
19.	Chhapi	Banaskantha	5716	January, 2003	106.60	—	73.72
20.	Vinchhiya	Rajkot	9459	January, 2003	44.27	—	37.55
21.	Jetalsar	Rajkot	11309	January, 2003	44.88	—	22.05
22.	Digvijaygram	Jamnagar	8195	January, 2003	118.71	—	7.48
23.	Sikka	Jamnagar	13594	January, 2003	196.03	—	26.34
24.	Vartej	Bhavnagar	8187	January, 2003	66.09	—	52.24
25.	Shivrajpur*	Panchmahal	5133	January, 2003	37.08	—	23.80
26.	Songadh	Bhavnagar	5670	January, 2003	40.84	—	19.89
27.	Singarva	Ahmedabad	7733	February, 2003	103.70	—	10.86
28.	Talala	Junagadh	14376	February, 2003	199.21	—	41.36
29.	Nandej	Ahmedabad	6878	Dec., 2003	69.86	—	8.47
30.	Vaso	Kheda	12199	January, 2004	103.72	—	0.00
31.	Kathlial	Kheda	14152	January, 2004	98.86	—	0.00
32.	Pali	Kheda	14902	January, 2004	178.35	—	0.00
Total			337205		3108.68	2046.89	1554.94

\*Scheme reported to have been commissioned by the State Govt.

#Scheme reported to have been Partially commissioned by the State Govt.

#### B. Schemes under Scrutiny in CPHEEO

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Population	Project Cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Malpur	Sabarkantha	5325	79.13	Examined, processed for approval.
2.	Katpar	Bhavnagar	7088	59.61	Examined, processed for approval.
3.	Jafrabad	Amreli	17539	503.97	Examined, processed for approval.
4.	Vansada	Navsari	9728	126.75	Examined, processed for approval.
5.	Sarubujarang	Navsari	6899	55.46	Examined, processed for approval.
6.	Devsar	Navsari	7626	126.20	Examined, processed for approval.
7.	Umargam	Valsad	15481	31.19	Examined, processed for approval.



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Mahuvar	Navsari	8129	66.65	Examined, processed for approval.
9.	Pavijetpur	Vadodara	6466	68.80	Examined, processed for approval.
10.	Umrata	Bhavnagar	9091	53.41	Examined, processed for approval.
11.	Talaja	Bhavnagar	17965	321.42	Examined, Comments sent on 30.11.04.
12.	Gariadhar	Bhavnagar	19723	532.30	Examined, Comments sent on 30.11.04.
13.	Meghraj	Sabarkantha	8287	113.60	Examined, being processed for approval.
14.	Becharaji	Mehsana	8177	152.75	Examined, Comments sent on 30.11.04.
15.	Lakhtar	Surendranagar	11139	110.00	Examined, Comments sent on 30.11.04.
16.	Patdi	Surendranagar	14098	314.54	Examined, Comments sent on 30.11.04.
17.	Kharagoda	Surendranagar	10034	222.88	Examined, Comments sent on 30.11.04.
18.	Tharad	Banaskantha	18053	167.80	Examined, discussed with State officials. Modified DPR awaited.
19.	Tankara	Rajkot	7790	61.90	Examined, discussed with State officials. Modified DPR awaited.
			208638	3168.36	

*[English]*

#### **Uniform for PMF and Police**

929. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the use of uniforms of armed forces/PMFs/Police by the employees of various security agencies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ban on use of uniforms by employees of security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) This Ministry has been advising the State Governments on the need to take action under the relevant provisions of law against persons who use uniforms similar to the uniforms worn by the military/paramilitary forces. Provisions exist under section 140,

170, 171 and 416 of the Indian Penal Code and section 6 of the Official Secrets Act for the prosecution of those who use uniforms resembling that of the armed forces/paramilitary forces.

#### **Condition of Roads in Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi roads are reduced to a pathetic state after just two days of so heavy rain;

(b) if so, whether the matter been inquired into and steps taken to ensure the use of good quality material as per the contractual obligations;

(c) whether there is any proposal to appoint an independent agency for conducting road audits;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the main and service roads in R.K. Puram and Nehru Place area require relaying; and

(f) if so, the time by which those roads are likely to be re-laid?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA), the Public Works Department (PWD) of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that the condition of roads under their control are satisfactory and the materials used for the same are as per contractual obligations. However, the pot-holes that develop during rains due to excessive intensity of rainfall and stagnation of water are repaired immediately.

(c) and (d) The position regarding road audit for various agencies is as under:

**NDMC:** Audit done from Noida Toll Bridge Com Ltd.

**DDA:** Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi have been appointed as Third party Quality Assurance Agency.

**PWD:** CRRI, New Delhi and IIT, Roorkee are appointed from time to time for conducting road audits.

**MCD:** A provision of Third party checking in respect of roads costing Rs. 50 lakhs and above already exists.

(e) and (f) The PWD has informed that the work of relaying of service roads in Sector-12 & 13 along Ring Road and Sectors-2 & 3 along Africa Avenue is in process and stated to be completed by February, 2005. The work at Nehru Place is scheduled for completion in March, 2005.

#### **Demolition by MCD**

931. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to USQ No. 273 dated 6.7.2004 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected;

(e) whether it is a fact that Delhi High Court has imposed a fine of Rs. 20,000/- on DDA and Rs. 5,000/- on MCD recently for failing to comply with a court order passed last year to stop construction of a school in a DDA park;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for ignoring the court order;

(g) whether the Supreme Court had earlier passed some order to take action against the authorities who allotted parks to schools for construction of school buildings; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The information has not yet been received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). However, efforts are being made to collect the same expeditiously.

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

#### **Tamil Department in Central Universities**

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

(a) the number of Central Universities having separate Tamil Departments;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce Tamil Departments in all the universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, while only one Central University, namely, Pondicherry University, has a separate Tamil Department, Tamil is taught as a subject in six Central Universities—Pondicherry University, Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, University of Delhi, University of Hyderabad and Visva Bharati.

No proposal from any Central University seeking establishment of a separate Tamil Department therein has been received for obtaining necessary approval of the Visitor in terms of the statutory provisions in this behalf.

**Student-Teacher Ratio In Kendriya Vidyalayas**

933. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present student-teacher ratio in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether all KVS adhered to this ratio; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) In general the ratio is 1: 45 (approximate).

(b) and (c) Due to heavy demand for admissions and the necessity of granting admission to Transfer Certificate cases over and above class strength, all Kendriya Vidyalayas are not able to adhere to this ratio.

**Solar Dryers**

934. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar dryers are in operation in the country for making Nanunka-Bedana from grapes also for drying vegetables;

(b) if so, the drying capacity in ton per hour and the tentative cost per ton;

(c) whether the Government propose to promote the use of solar dryers in the country;

(d) if so, whether the cost of the unit is affordable to farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Solar dryers have been developed and are commercially available for drying various vegetables and fruits including grapes for making raisins (Manuka-Bedana). They are in operation in a few areas of the country.

(b) Cabinet type Solar dryers are available in small sizes varying from 5 Kg. to 100 Kg. per batch capacity. The solar drying period per batch varies from 20 to 24 sunny hours depending upon the initial moisture content of the material to be dried. The cost of a typical 50 Kg. per batch capacity cabinet dryer is in the range of Rs. 60,000/-to 70,000/- (working out to Rs. 12 to 14 lakhs per ton per batch capacity). Larger capacity industrial solar drying systems which work together with conventional fuels are also available in the country. They cost about Rs. 7.5 lakhs per ton per batch capacity.

(c) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is promoting the use of solar dryers in the country through information dissemination and a few demonstration projects. Commercial solar drying projects are also eligible for interest subsidy under a soft loan scheme of the Ministry. The Ministry is also supporting R&D efforts for the development of new technologies and improvement in the existing ones.

(d) and (e) The cost of the solar dryers is affordable to farmers considering that controlled solar drying is faster than open sun drying which helps the farmers to increase their production capacity for drying the grapes for making raisins. In addition, the product is of higher quality, fetching better prices for the farmers. It is estimated that the cost of Rs. 60,000/-to 70,000/-for a 50 Kg. per batch capacity solar dryer can be recovered by the farmer in about 3 years.

[Translation]

**NDMC Parking Without Contract**

935. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item regarding "NDMC parking without contract" appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated September 16, 2004;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the loss suffered by the Government; and

(e) the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. New Delhi Municipal Council had invited tenders on 5th August, 2004 for award of fresh contracts in respects of 97 parking lots after expiry of their existing contracts on 31st August, 2004. On the basis of the bids received, 71 parking lots were allotted to the successful bidders with effect from 1st September, 2004. The remaining 26 parking lots could not be allotted immediately on expiry of the existing contracts due to the lower bids and failure of some of the successful bidders to complete the required formalities including depositing of security amount. These were allotted between 15th September, 2004 and 2nd November, 2004 after inviting fresh tenders/conducting negotiations and vacation of the stay granted by the High Court of Delhi in respect of two parking lots. The New Delhi Municipal Council had deployed security guards at the 26 un-allotted parking lots to prevent collection of parking tariffs by unauthorized persons during the intervening period between 1st September, 2004 and the date on which their possession was given to the successful bidders.

(d) Allotment of the aforesaid 26 parking lots at higher rates and forfeiture of the earnest money of nine bidders who failed to deposit security amount has resulted in overall increase in the revenue of the New Delhi Municipal Council.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Import of Fertilizer and Drugs by Private Companies**

936. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been liberal in allowing some private parties/firms to import fertilizers, drugs and chemicals the sale/distribution of which is controlled by the Government; and

(b) if so, the number of such private parties/firms to whom permission to import the above items has been given during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Import of fertilizers, drugs and chemicals are allowed in accordance with the Import Policy in force. In case of drugs, imports are subject to provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder and also subject to provisions of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, if applicable. The import of Urea fertilizer is restricted and allowed only through State Trading Enterprises.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Grants for Colleges with Potential for Excellence**

937. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of selecting colleges for grants under colleges with potential for excellence (CPE) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of colleges selected as on date, State-wise particularly from Haryana under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched a scheme to identify deserving Colleges throughout the country as colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE) on the basis of certain parameters during the X plan period.

(c) 47 Colleges have been selected in the first phase. The list of selected colleges (State-wise) is enclosed as Statement.

M.L.N. College Yamunanagar, Haryana has been selected from the State of Haryana under the Scheme.

**Statement****List of Colleges recommended by the Standing Committee on CPE for the award of CPE Status in the I Phase**

Sl.No.	State (Code No.)	Sl.No.	University	Sl.No.	Name of the College (Code No.)	Score awarded out of 280
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh-(1)	1.	Osmania	1.	Osmania University College for Women, Koti, Hyderabad (1)	161
				2.	Nizam College, Hyderabad (2)	185
				3.	St. Francis College for Women, Begumpet, Hyderabad (3)	153
		2.	Sri Venkateswara	4.	Jawahar Bharti College, Kavali (8)	140
		3.	Kakatiya Univ.	5.	University Arts & Science College, Subedare, Hanamkonda, Warangal—506 001 (11)	159
		4.	Nagarjuna Univ.	6.	Andhra Loyola College Vijawada (12)	152
2.	Bihar-(4)	5.	Patna Univ.	7.	Patna Women's College, Patna (22)	145
		6.	Magadh Univ.	8.	AN College, Patna (26)	164
3.	Delhi-(5)	7.	Delhi University	9.	Gargi College, Delhi-110 049 (29)	153
				10.	Sri Venkateswara College, Delhi (30)	149
4.	Goa-(6)	8.	Goa University	11.	St. Xavier College, Mapusagoa (33)	160
5.	Haryana-(8)	9.	Kurukshetra Univ.	12.	M.L.N. College, Yamuna Nagar (43)	174
6.	Karnataka-(12)	10.	Bangalore Univ.	13.	St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (66)	147
				14.	Jyothi Nivas College, Bangalore (68)	164
		11.	Mangalore Univ.	15.	SDM College, Ujire (73)	145
7.	Kerala-(13)	12.	Kerala Univ.	16.	University College, Thiruvananthapuram (78)	161
				17.	Mar Ivanios College, Thiruvananthapuram (79)	145
		13.	Calicut Univ.	18.	Farook College, Faroke (81)	146
		14.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	19.	CMS College, Kottayam (84)	184
				20.	St. Berchman College, Changanacherry (85)	160
				21.	Sacred Heart College, Thevara (86)	156
8.	Madhya Pradesh-(14)	15.	Rani Durgavati University	22.	Govt. Science College, Jabalpur (Auto.) (94)	196
				23.	Govt. M.H. College of Home Science for Women, Jabalpur (Auto.) (95)	162
9.	Maharashtra-(15)	16.	Mumbai University	24.	Vinayake Ganeshverze College of Arts & Commerce, Mumbai (101)	166

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		17.	Nagpur University	25.	Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati's Science College, Nagpur (105)	165
		18.	Pune University	26.	St. Mira's College for Girls, (106)	162
				27.	Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Pune (107)	193
				28.	K.R.T. Art, B.H. Commerce and AM Science College, Nashik (108)	156
		19.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University	29.	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College Omerga, Distt. Osmanabad (112)	156
		20.	Amravati Univ.	30.	Vidya Bharati Mahavidyalaya, Amravati (118)	164
		21.	North Maharashtra University	31.	K.C.E. Society's MJ College, Jalgaon (119)	146
		22.	SRTM University	32.	Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded (123)	146
10.	Orissa-(20)	23.	Utkal Univ.	33.	Ravenshaw Autonomous College, Cuttack (135)	160
		24.	Sambalpur Univ.	34.	Govt. Autonomous College, Bhawanipatna (140)	179
				35.	GM College, Sambalpur (141)	141
11.	Rajasthan-(23)	25.	Rajasthan Univ.	36.	S.S. Jain Suboth PG College, Jaipur (156)	144
12.	Tamil Nadu-(24)	26.	Madras University	37.	Ethiraj College for Women, Chennai—800 105 (163)	193
				38.	Loyola College, Nungambakkam, Chennai—800 059 (TN) (164)	239
		27.	Madurai Kamraj University	39.	Lady Doak College, Madurai (169)	233
				40.	Ayya Nadar Jamaki Ammal College (170)	198
				41.	Fatima College, Madurai (171)	225
		28.	Bharathiar University	42.	PSG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore (172)	175
		29.	Bharathidasan University	43.	St. Joseph's College, Autonomous, Tiruchirappalli (175)	240
		30.	Manonmaniam Sudamar	44.	St. Xavier College, Palayaamkotai (180)	206
13.	Uttar Pradesh-(25)	31.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	45.	R.B.S. College, Agra (187)	168
				46.	St. John's College, Agra (188)	141
14.	West Bengal-(26)	32.	Calcutta University	47.	Presidency College, Kolkata 86/1, College Street-700 073 (196)	162

### Activities of Militant Groups

938. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ULFA/NDFB/NSCN and other extremist groups have purchased large scale assets and properties in foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether the Government has found out the details of such assets purchased by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No confirmed information regarding purchase of assets and properties in foreign countries by ULFA/NDFB/NSCN has come to Government Notice.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to curb such activities which *inter alia* include deployment of Army and Central Paramilitary Forces, coordinated action by security forces for counter insurgency operations, modernization/upgradation of State Police forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure and declaration of militant organizations as 'unlawful associations'. Government has also extended an invitation to all militant outfits to give up the path of violence and to come forward for talks within the framework of the Constitution.

### Indian Institute of Planning and Management

939. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3873 dated August 24, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the information on the status of the Indian Institute of Planning and Management, New Delhi has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

As per the information collected, the Indian Institute of Planning and Management is a Registered Educational Society under Societies Registration Act 1860, and is conducting MBA and BBA programmes, which are not approved by AICTE.

### Condition of Parks in Delhi

940. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite spending crores of rupees and having an army of workers/employees, the parks of DDA, MCD, NDMC and CPWD in Delhi are in bad condition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve their conditions to turn Delhi into greenery; and

(c) the time by which the condition of these parks is likely to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Public Works Department (CPWD), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have reported that the parks/gardens under the respective agencies are maintained generally in a satisfactory condition. The CPWD, however, has informed that in some of the residential colonies like Netaji Nagar, Nanakpura, Pushp Vihar etc., horticulture works have not been taken up so far due to scarcity of water. DDA has also indicated that condition of certain parks where availability of water is not adequate, need improvement. To make up for the shortage of water, the DDA is using treated effluent from the nearest Delhi Jal Board's treatment plant. The possibility of conveyance of treated effluent to the other zones is also being explored. The maintenance of parks is a continuous process with a scope for further improvement and all efforts are made by the agencies to maintain the parks in best possible conditions.

[English]

### Criminal Procedure Code

941. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code for setting up of Special Court for hearing of cases against accused politicians on day-to-day basis;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (c) the time by which the final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No sir.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Ragging in School of Planning and Architecture**

942. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enquired into the complaints about the incident of savage ragging occurred on August, 2004 in the premises of the School of Planning and Architecture (S.P.A.) located in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main points highlighted in the complaints; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the basis thereof?

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

(b) The complainant in his written complaint had alleged physical torture and use of abusive and filthy language and to mimic some filthy acts.

(c) The Government had constituted a two-member enquiry team to investigate the matter of alleged ragging in the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi. On the basis of their findings, Director-In-charge, SPA has been cautioned that the SPA authorities should be more proactive in future and remain vigilant to what is happening in their campus and in the hostels. They should arrange a students assembly where this shameful incident be discussed and students made to take an oath that such incidents would not happen in the School again. Accordingly the School has complied with the direction of the Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Financial Package to UPDPL for TB Medicines**

943. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 183 dated July 6, 2004 and state:

(a) when a sum of Rs. 10 crores for making payment on one time settlement dues to creditors under BIFR scheme for rehabilitation of UPDPL (Uttar Pradesh Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.) was made;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment made to sundry creditors; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds as per law?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) In terms of schemes sanctioned by BIFR for rehabilitation of UPDPL, the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 10 crores for making payment of one time settlement dues to banks, statutory dues and other pressing liabilities.

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

#### **Development of Cities**

944. 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 proposed schemes for the development of various cities of West Bengal and Maharashtra in this year and the funds allocated for this purpose;

(b) whether the Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra have given any proposals in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision being taken thereon;

(d) whether the World Bank is extending financial assistance for this work; and

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

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.



**Functions in Farm Houses**

945. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3021 dated 11.3.2003 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the court of Revenue Assistant (Hauz Khas), Delhi has restrained farm house owners for holding functions;

(b) if so, whether it is further a fact that despite passing the restraintment orders farm house owners are still holding functions in collusion with the local police and the concerned BDO; and

(c) if so, the action the Government proposes to take in the matter to stop misuse of agriculture land apart from initiating proceedings under section 81 of the DLR Act, 1954?

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.

*[English]*

**Funds Released to Maharashtra Under IDSMT Scheme**

946. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to Government of Maharashtra under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns scheme during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government is planning to increase the fund flow under IDSMT Scheme to various States for speedy implementation of providing under amenities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether urban mapping by way of computerisation would be made mandatory for Nagarparishads seeking assistance under IDSMT; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to take up urban mapping in small and medium towns in India?

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) the central assistance released to the State Government of Maharashtra during each of the last three years is given below:

Year	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)
2001-02	653.60
2002-03	1038.25
2003-04	834.00
2004-05 (till 30.11.2004)	1075.26

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. During the 10th Plan, the Government have substantially enhanced the outlay to Rs. 1304.65 crores as against the 9th Plan outlay of Rs. 275.00 crores under IDSMT Scheme.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Atrocities on STs in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

947. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the tribals of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are loosing their lands through illegal sales after the death of the land holder, with the connivance of revenue authorities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the tribal girls are being exploited through temporary marriages with non-tribals settling in the territory and Adivasi girls are being exploited in the flesh trade because of their poverty;

(d) if so, whether the Government has examined the report of National Commission for Women on the condition of women there; and

(e) if so, the action being taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) During the meeting of National Commission for Women with NGOs, etc. held in Silvassa on 27-9-2004, it was alleged that outsiders are exploiting tribal girls and that there are alleged sale of land belonging to tribals. On investigation by officers of U.T. Administration, these allegations have not been substantiated.

#### **Requirement of Trains**

948. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of trains required for first phase has been acquired by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation;

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

(c) whether the trains required by DMRC are now manufacturing in the country also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of country made trains presently in use by DMRC?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Out of 60 trains planned to be acquired for Phase-I, 30 trains have been acquired by DMRC so far.

(c) and (d) 15 of the trains acquired so far were manufactured in Korea and the balance 15 were assembled/manufactured at BEML, Bangalore.

(e) Four such trains are presently operational. The remaining are in different stages of testing, commissioning and service trials, prior to their induction in operations.

*[English]*

#### **Demographic Character of Divergent Communities**

949. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether selective data based on 2001-census enumerations on divergent communities, have focused on drastic change of demographic character of areas bordering Bangladesh;

(b) the extent to which the census 2001 operations have helped identify the illegal immigration from Bangladesh;

(c) whether the Government has any fair and reliable estimate on illegal Bangladeshi immigrants living in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Census is not meant for identifying illegal immigration.

(c) and (d) No reliable estimates on the number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants are available.

#### **Development and Upgradation of Mumbai**

950. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Mumbai had announced the Union Government's plan for turning Mumbai into a slum-free glittering globalised Shanghai;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted the blue print of the plan;

(c) if so, the broad features and outlines thereof and the estimated cost of the plan;

(d) the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the other steps have been and are being taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A proposal for rehabilitation of Dharavi slums in Mumbai has been forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra which is being processed in consultation with the Planning Commission.

*[Translation]***Caste Based Census**

951. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent census in the country, the prescribed format in which the information was sought did not have any column regarding caste;

(b) if so, whether no census in the country has been conducted on the basis of caste since 1952;

(c) if so, the criteria on which the Government ensures reservation to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in accordance to the proposition of their increased population;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct census on the basis of caste;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, information on individual caste, tribe or race has not been collected in the censuses held after the independence except for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes for meeting the Constitutional requirements.

(d) No Sir.

(e) and (f) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Construction of Ashrams and Students' Hostels in Tribal Areas**

952. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments particularly from Chhattisgarh for construction of Ashrams and Students' Hostels in the Tribal areas of the States during the current year, State-wise;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Proposal received under Ashram School Scheme		Proposal received under Boys/Girls hostel Scheme	
		Amount asked for (Rs. in lakh)	Action taken	Amount asked for (Rs. in lakh)	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231.00	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	454.43	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (B), (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	20.50	Case has been processed
3.	Chhattisgarh	3693.58	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	750.85	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (C) and (F). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
4.	Gujarat	398.93	Case has been processed	67.60	Grant released
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	50.50	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
6.	Jharkhand	393.72	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (C). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	310.42	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A) and (F). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
7.	Karnataka	300.00	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	150.00	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A) and (E).  Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
8.	Punjab University	—	—	65.12	Grant released
9.	Kerala	601.07	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	300.00	Grant released	300.00	Grant released
11.	Meghalaya	—	—	27.50	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
12.	Nagaland	—	—	4.31	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Orisa	—	—	6.00	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (D). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	309.145	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
15.	Tripura	—	—	40.00	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (B), (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
16.	Tamil Nadu	32.65	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (B), (C) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	92.22	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7.60	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	—	—
18.	Uttaranchal	284.93	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (D) and (G). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.	—	—
19.	West Bengal	—	—	5.60	Proposal was incomplete due to the reasons indicated at (A) and (E). Clarification/information has been called for from the State Govt.

- (A) Non availability of Utilization Certificate of previous grant.  
 (B) Non availability of Land free of cost.  
 (C) Non availability of the cost of estimates as per the prevailing rates of CPWD/PWD.  
 (D) Non availability of the matching share in the State Budget.  
 (E) Non availability of the Physical Progress Report of the grant released earlier.  
 (F) Non availability of the Number of Seats.  
 (G) Cost of the hostels/Ashram Schools is to be decided in consultation with the State Govt.

*[Translation]***Fake Currency Notes**

953. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of circulation of fake currency has increased during 2004 in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop the circulation and printing of fake currency notes in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As per the provisional figures made available by the National Crime Records Bureau, the cases of circulation of fake Indian currency has decreased from 847 cases in the year 2003 (January to August) to 647 cases in 2004 (January to August).

(c) and (d) The Government of India has taken a number of steps to check circulation and printing of fake Indian currency notes in the country which include stepping up of vigilance by BSF/Customs authorities to prevent smuggling of fake currency, setting up of a Special Unit in the CBI for investigation of cases relating to counterfeit currency notes, incorporation of special security features in high denomination notes and dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media for the benefit of the public. A High Level Committee has also recommended additional

security features for incorporation in the Indian bank notes which would make counterfeiting extremely difficult.

**Production and Supply of Lime Stone and Dolomite**

954. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of lime stone and Dolomite produced and supplied to Bokaro Steel Plant from the Bhavnathpur lime stone mines during each of the last five years separately;

(b) whether the said mines have also offered to supply lime stone and dolomite to other private parties in addition to Bokaro Steel Plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the cost being incurred by Bhavnathpur lime stone mines on production of lime stone and dolomite;

(e) the rate at which Bokaro Steel Plant is purchasing lime stone and dolomite from other sources separately; and

(f) the reasons for which Bokaro Steel Plant is purchasing less quantity of raw materials from Bhavnathpur lime stone mines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The quantum of lime stone and dolomite produced and supplied to Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) from the Bhawnathpur lime stone mines and the adjacent Tulsidamar dolomite mines during each of the last five years are as under:

(In Metric Tonnes)

Year	Limestone		Dolomite	
	Production	Supply to BSL	Production	Supply to BSL
1999-2000	68	77	256	266
2000-01	121	107	286	284
2001-02	78	59	128	84
2002-03	79	102	216	256
2003-04	83	67	289	248

(b) and (c) Bhawnathpur and Tulsidamar mines have not offered to supply limestone or dolomite to any private party.

(d) and (e) It would not be in the commercial interest of SAIL to disclose this information as it would put the plant in a disadvantageous position viz-a-viz the private sector.

(f) The percentage content of Calcium Oxide (CaO) ranges from 41% to 44% and Silica content from 6% to 8% in the limestone deposit of Bhawnathpur. However, for techno-economic reasons the steel plants require better quality of limestone with CaO above 46% and Silica below 5% which is not available in the Bhawnathpur Limestone Deposit.

#### **Formation of Registered Cooperatives**

955. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in September, 2004 the Delhi High Court has suggested to form registered cooperatives as initial step for notifying unauthorized colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps on the suggestion of the Hon'ble Court to form cooperatives;

(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) and (b) Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide order dated 29.9.2004 in CWP No. 8487/2003 titled 'Punjabi Bagh Cooperative Housing Society versus MCD and others' suggested that at least a preliminary exercise of notifying to the unauthorized colonies that they should form registered cooperative societies and submit the existing lay out of the unauthorized colonies indicating built upon plots and vacant plots be carried out.

(c) to (e) The Delhi Government has issued a public notice in the leading newspapers inviting applications along with the location/site plan etc. up to 30.12.2004 from Resident Welfare Associations/Resident Societies/Resident Cooperative Societies of unauthorized colonies which were in existence on 31.3.2002 for consideration for

regularization as per the terms and conditions as may be approved by the competent authority. However, submission of such applications by the Societies/Associations does not give any right or any commitment for regularization.

#### **Power Grid Corporation**

956. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Grid Corporation of India Limited proposes to expand telecom facilities to certain organizations in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. has assessed the requirement of funds for these other additional services; and

(d) if so, the quantum of funds required along with its sources?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has obtained Infrastructure Provider-II (IP-II) License from Department of Telecommunication in January, 2001 to provide end-to-end bandwidth and has also obtained ISP Category 'A' license in May, 2003 to provide internet services. Telecom services are being provided to various customers which include several leading telecom players in private/Government sector viz. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL), Bharti, Hutch, Daksh, Convergys, HCL Infinit, Reliance Telecom Ltd., National Informatic Centre (NIC), ERNET, etc.

(c) and (d) Investment approval for "Establishment of Backbone Telecom Network for PGCIL" has been accorded at an estimated cost of Rs. 934.23 crore with funding from the World Bank and PGCIL's internal resources.

*[English]*

#### **Decreasing Intake of Students in M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya**

957. SHRIMATI P. SATHEDEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intake of students in Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha is decreasing steadily even though number of courses have been increased since its inception;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the measures taken by the Government to check this phenomenon; and

(c) if not, the details of courses conducted and students enrolled, year-wise and course-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV), Wardha the University launched its courses from the year 2002-03. A statement regarding enrolment of students in different courses run by the University is enclosed.

While there has been no decrease in the overall intake of students, it is a fact that increase in the enrolment of students has not been commensurate with the increase in number of courses now conducted by the University. In fact, the number of students enrolled in certain courses has gone down this year from those in the previous years.

The University has initiated steps for construction of adequate infrastructure on the campus such as students' hostel, residential accommodation for teachers and staff and other facilities, besides taking action to fill up the vacant teaching positions. As an *interim* measure, the University has hired premises for running separate hostels for boys and girls and has engaged guest faculties, from time to time, to ensure that teaching and learning is not unduly affected. It has also reduced fees payable by students on admission, besides awarding scholarship to students at Masters' level. For popularizing various courses the University has also conducted Seminars/ Workshops in various parts of the country.

**Statement**

*Enrolment of students in different courses launched by Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya at Wardha*

Year-2002		Year-2003		Year-2004	
Courses	Enrolled Students	Courses	Enrolled Students	Courses	Enrolled Students
1	2	3	4	5	6
M.A. Hindi (Comparative Literature)	16	M.A. Hindi (Comparative Literature)	9	M.A. Hindi (Comparative Literature)	4
M.A. Ahimsa and Peace Studies	14	M.A. Ahimsa and Peace Studies	2	M.A. Ahimsa and Peace Studies	2
		M.A. Women Studies	10	M.A. Women Studies	3
		M.A. Translation Technology	11	M.A. Translation Technology	4
				M.A. Mass Media and Communication	8
				M.Phil Hindi (Comparative Literature)	9



1	2	3	4	5	6
				M.Phil Ahimsa and Peace Studies	9
				M.Phil Translation Technology	2
Total:	30	Total:	32	Total:	41

### Controversy Over Price of Medicines

958. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is controversy between Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the issue of controlling the prices of life saving drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to (a), as above.

[Translation]

### Beautification of Certain Places in Delhi

959. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to beautify some places in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds to be spent on this project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that various projects are taken up by them on a continuing basis for beautification of Delhi. Some of the major projects includes landscape and Recreational Development in Yamuna Pushta area. Development of Yamuna and Aravali Biodiversity Park in an area of approximately 157 acres and 690 acres respectively, the development of District Park in the form of Aastha Kunj (Nehru Place) etc.

The Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India has also sanctioned several projects for beautification of Delhi. Details of the projects and the amount sanctioned for each scheme during the year 2003-2004 and 2002-2003 are given in the enclosed Statement I & II respectively.

### Statement I

*Projects/Schemes Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India to the State of Delhi During 2003-2004*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Illumination of Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	37.40
2.	Development of plot vacated by MES in front of Delhi Gate, Red Fort (CPWD) (Dest. Dev.)	68.36

1	2	3
3.	Illumination of Qutub Minar (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	75.47
4.	Allotment/transfer of land for development of complex for Jay Prakash Narayan Memorial Library (op. Birla Mandir, New Delhi (Dest. Dev.)	194.34
5.	Upgradation of Sound & Light Show at Red Fort (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	38.00
6.	Construction of Modern Taxi Stands in Delhi (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	13.50
7.	Upgradation of Sound & Light Show at Purana Quila, New Delhi (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	300.00
8.	Development of Parking and Landscaping in the area vacated by the Territorial Army in Red Fort, Delhi (CPWD) (Dest. Dev.)	102.48
9.	Approval of layout plan for Development of Complex for Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Memorial Library (opp. Birla Mandir), New Delhi (Dest. Dev.)	0.92 (910543.00)
10.	Development of area around Old Fort (Purana-Quila) along Bhairon Marg, New Delhi (CPWD) (Dest. Dev.)	136.00
11.	Yamuna River Fort-Development of Great Green Tourist Complex (Dest. Dev.) (ITDC)	500.00
12.	Development of Village Nagali Rajapur in Delhi under Rural Tourism (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	36.30
13.	Development of Village Kotla Mubarkpur (New Delhi) under rural Tourism (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	9.78
14.	Development of Tourist Complex opp. Birla Mandir, New Delhi-110001 (CPWD) (Dest. Dev.)	247.15
15.	City Beautiful: An Incredible Capital of Incredible India-Green Development of land along with track between Sarojini Nagar Railway Station to New Delhi Railway Station (ITDC) (Dest. Dev.)	500.00
16.	Integrated Development of important monuments of Delhi under Monuments Circuit Rs. 634.44	
	(i) Environmental improvement in front of Qutab Complex	187.00
	(ii) Development of Quila Rai Pithora Wall (Sanjay Van) in Delhi	326.75
	(iii) Illumination of Nila Gumbad and Khan-I-Khanan Monument	33.52
	(iv) Fencing and Development works of area between Railway line and Humayun Tomb, New Delhi (ITDC) (Tourist Circuit)	87.17

1	2	3
17.	Development of area vacated by T-5 Army near Red Fort Peti Market, New Delhi (CPWD) (Tourist Circuit)	420.15
Total		3316.29

**Statement II**

*Projects/Schemes Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India to the State of Delhi During 2002-03*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Renovation of Rajghat—Cleaning/working of city wall	3.95
2.	Installation of tubewell electric pump at Red Fort	2.54
3.	Upgradation of Tea House—electrical work	11.21
4.	Upgradation of Tea House—Civil work	33.09
5.	Toilets and parking on rear side of Red Fort	49.40
6.	Illumination of Front side of Red Fort	38.01
7.	Illumination of remaining rear side of Red Fort	16.76
8.	Development of lawn in front of Red Fort	300.34
9.	Providing Ramps and toilet for disabled persons in Dilli Haat	8.00
Total		463.30

*[English]***Funds for NCES**

960. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) the total amount released as subsidy and loan to each State for the Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, particularly to West Bengal during the current financial year under different categories of Non-Conventional Energy Sources; and

(b) the time by which the projects under implementation are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Details of State-wise central financial assistance (subsidy) released as on 31-10-2004 during 2004-05 for the implementation of various non-conventional energy programmes are given in the enclosed Statement. The programmes are implemented by the State Governments through their agencies and are expected to be completed as per schedule.

**Statement**

*Details of State-wise, central financial assistance (subsidy) released under various non-conventional energy programmes as on 31.10.2004*

(Rs. in crore)

SI.No.	States/UT	Central Financial Assistance released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.486
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.661
3.	Assam	0.205
4.	Bihar	0.056
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.718
6.	Goa	0.000
7.	Gujarat	0.453
8.	Haryana	0.122
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.889
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.726
11.	Jharkhand	0.012
12.	Karnataka	2.465
13.	Kerala	0.191
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.149
15.	Maharashtra	2.134
16.	Manipur	0.790
17.	Meghalaya	1.873
18.	Mizoram	2.968
19.	Nagaland	0.669
20.	Orissa	0.416
21.	Punjab	0.206
22.	Rajasthan	1.901
23.	Sikkim	0.371
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.461

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	10.749
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.481
27.	Uttaranchal	0.345
28.	West Bengal	1.363
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0.000
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.000
32.	Daman & Diu	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.355
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000
35.	Pondicherry	0.081
36.	Others	13.034
<b>Total</b>		<b>64.329</b>

**Norms for Opening Anganwadi Kendras**

961. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for opening Anganwadi Kendras;

(b) the number of students and teachers required for each unit;

(c) whether there is any restriction regarding the area;

(d) the qualifications for becoming a teacher of Anganwadi; and

(e) the number of teachers employed in Anganwadi Kendras, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The ICDS Scheme envisages that, on an average, there will be one Anganwadi Centre for 1000 population in a Rural/Urban Project and one for 700 population in a Tribal Project, with suitable adjustment, wherever necessary, in the light of local conditions.

(b) Each Anganwadi Centre is managed by one Anganwadi Worker and one Helper under the ICDS

Scheme, services are provided to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers from disadvantaged section. There is no lower or upper limit on number of beneficiaries to be catered to by an Anganwadi Centre. There are no teachers in Anganwadis as Pre-school non-formal education is supposed to be provided to the children in 3-6 years age group which is imparted by the Anganwadi worker herself.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Extension of VAMBAY**

962. SHRI RAM CHANDRA PASWAN:  
SHRI RAMAKANT YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have requested to the Central Government to extend the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana to the flood affected Urban poor to meet their housing needs; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Central 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.

*[English]*

**Setting up of New Faculties in Universities**

963. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to review the present financial condition and scope for starting new faculty in various universities;

(b) whether any effort is proposed to be made to improve the standard of teaching, research and development activities in different States; and

(c) if so, the guidelines issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission assesses financial needs of universities, including State Universities, included under Section 2(f) and 12 (B) of the UGC Act at the beginning of each Plan Period by sending Visiting Committees to these universities. On the recommendations of such Committees, funds are allocated for various developmental activities including the starting of new faculties. These Committees also review the progress made by universities during the previous plan period and give suggestions with reference to improvements in the quality of teaching & research. The UGC has several schemes for improving the standards of teaching, research and other development activities. These include Special Assistance Programmes, Assistance for major and minor Research Projects, Assistance for Strengthening of infrastructure for Science & Technology etc. Guidelines in respect of Schemes are issued from time to time by the UGC to all Universities.

**Financial Assistance for Development of Cities in J&K**

964. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance provided to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and current year for the development of cities/towns;

(b) the details of proposals sent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for Central assistance for the development of cities/towns during the said period with estimated cost;

(c) the details of projects approved/rejected/pending, year-wise during the above period; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

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

**Revival of Fertilizer Units**

965. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
 SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:  
 SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
 SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:  
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
 SHRI SUNIL KHAN:  
 SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:  
 SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee for revival of the closed/sick fertilizer units and to convert these into natural gas based units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be spent by the Government for the implementation of this scheme;

(d) the time by which factories of Durgapur, Barauni, Sindri and other closed fertilizer units are likely to be revived; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) In the light of the Government's Common Minimum Programme (CMP), the issue regarding the feasibility of revival of the closed Fertilizer Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) based on market demand and their techno-economic viability has been entrusted to Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers.

(c) to (e) The extent of expenditure and the time frame for revival of the closed units will depend, *inter alia*, on the report of PDIL.

[*Translation*]

**Engineering/Management Institutions**

966. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:  
 SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) the number of Government/private Technical and Management Institutions functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to provide grants to these institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of girls/boys students enrolled in the above institutes;

(e) the percentage of SCs/STs and OBCs out of them;

(f) whether all institutes are functioning as per All India Council for Technical Education/UGC guidelines;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the number of new institutes approved for being set up during the current academic session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the total number of Government/Private Technical and Management Institutions, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) AICTE provides financial assistance to Technical Institutions under Research Promotion Scheme, Scheme of Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence, Faculty Development Scheme, GATE Scholarships and PG Grants.

(d) and (e) Such a data base is not centrally maintained by the AICTE and the Ministry.

(f) and (g) All the approved institutions are required to comply with the guidelines/regulations issued by the AICTE/University Grants Commission.

(h) As per the information furnished by the AICTE, 89 new engineering degree institutions and 82 new MBA programme institutions have been approved during the year 2004-05.

**Statement***The number of Govt./Private Technical and Management Institutions upto 2004-05*

Region	States/Union Territory	Degree Engg.		Degree Pharmacy		Degree HMCT		Degree Arch./ Arts		MBA		MCA	
		Private	Govt./Govt. Aid Univ./ D.U.	Private	Govt./Govt. Aid Univ./ D.U.	Private	Govt./Govt. Aid Univ./ D.U.	Private	Govt./Govt. Aid Univ./ D.U.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central	1. Madhya Pradesh	48	14	42	5	1	1	2	2	29	12	40	5
	2. Chhattisgarh	8	6	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	3
	3. Gujarat	20	17	24	2	1	0	4	2	21	4	16	8
	Total	76	37	67	10	2	1	6	5	52	19	61	16
East	1. Mizoram	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Sikkim	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	3. West Bengal	34	18	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	6	3	9
	4. Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	5. Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7. Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8. Assam	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	2
	9. Manipur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	10. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11. Orissa	33	7	13	1	2	0	1	1	20	6	29	4
	12. Jharkhand	4	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	3
Total		72	38	17	3	5	0	2	1	35	20	34	20
North	1. Bihar	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	7	0	6
	2. Uttar Pradesh	64	22	27	0	4	0	3	1	92	23	89	16
	3. Uttaranchal	4	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	9	4	9	3
	Total		72	32	31	1	7	0	3	2	106	34	98
North-West	1. Chandigarh	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
	2. Haryana	31	7	12	2	1	0	1	1	17	6	25	4
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4. New Delhi	8	6	3	2	2	1	3	3	26	4	13	1
	5. Punjab	34	11	14	4	2	0	5	2	21	4	34	4
	6. Rajasthan	36	8	19	1	3	0	1	1	21	9	13	3
	7. Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	115	41	48	10	8	1	10	9	88	25	86	14
South	1. Andhra Pradesh	232	8	52	0	1	0	5	0	195	23	259	17
	2. Pondicherry	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1
	3. Tamil Nadu	233	20	36	1	1	0	12	0	130	18	195	17
	Total	470	29	88	2	2	0	17	0	326	42	459	35
South-West	1. Karnataka	103	15	55	2	20	0	8	6	72	15	79	6
	2. Kerala	55	34	19	3	2	0	1	3	22	6	22	13
	Total	158	49	74	5	22	0	9	9	94	21	101	19
West	1. Maharashtra	135	22	63	10	9	1	32	6	113	13	55	6
	2. Goa	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
	3. Daman & Diu, Dadar, N.H.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	137	23	63	11	9	1	32	8	144	14	55	7
	Grand Total	1100	249	388	42	55	3	79	34	815	175	894	136

HMCT—Hotel Management and Catering Technology

Arch—Architecture

D.U.—Deemed University.

*[English]***Hydro Power Potential in North East Region**967. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of Hydro Power potential of the rivers in the North Eastern Region, river-wise;

(b) the details of schemes taken up under 50,000 MW Hydro-Electric national initiative within the North Eastern Region indicating various stages of survey and DPR preparation for implementation during 11th Plan; and

(c) implementation status of ongoing Subansiri, Tipaimukh and Siang power projects along with the dates of MoUs signed with concerned State Governments?

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

(a) As per re-assessment study carried out by the Central

Electricity Authority from 1978-87, the identified river/basin wise hydro installed capacity of North Eastern Region is as under:

River/Basin	No. of Schemes	Installed Capacity (MW)
Dihang-Dibang	28	25032
Luhit	11	7456
Subansiri	25	13767
Upper Brahmaputra	19	1203
Kameng	34	3896
Kalang (Kopili)	16	924
Lower Brahmaputra	1	14
Barak	60	6679
Total	194	58971



(b) Under the 50,000 MW Hydro-electric Initiative launched by the Government Preliminary Feasibility Reports of 162 hydro electric schemes having an aggregate installed capacity of 47,930 MW have been prepared. These include 62 hydro electric schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 30,416 MW in North Eastern Region as per details given below:

Sl.No.	State	No. of Schemes	Installed Capacity
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	27,293
2.	Manipur	3	362
3.	Meghalaya	11	931
4.	Mizoram	3	1500
5.	Nagaland	3	330
Total		62	30,416

25 schemes aggregating to 22,382 MW have been selected under low tariff schemes (first year tariff below Rs. 2.50 per unit) for survey and investigations and preparation of Detailed Project Report in North Eastern Region. Presently, out of these 62 schemes, 5 schemes namely Bhareli-I (1120 MW), Bhareli-II (600 MW), Kapak Leyak (160 MW), Talong (300 MW) and Kameng Dam (600 MW) have been tentatively identified for benefit during 11th Plan.

(c) The status of Subansiri, Tipaimukh and Siang HE Projects is as under:

Name of the Project	Status
1	2
Subansiri Lower HEP (2000 MW)	Major civil works awarded.
Tipaimukh HEP (1500 MW)	MOU with Government of Manipur signed on 9.01.2003. It would be possible to go ahead with the project if the indirect costs on security; flood moderation and diversion of national highways are excluded from the project cost to make the power tariff commercially viable.
Siang Lower Project (1600 MW)	Commercial viability accorded by CEA.

1	2
Siang Upper Project (1100 MW)	Clearance for Stage-I activities accorded.
Siang intermediate HEP	Clearance for Stage-I activities accorded.
Siang Middle HEP (1000 MW)	Detailed Project Report prepared.

[Translation]

#### Drop-out at Primary School level

968. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether more than 40 percent children of total school drop-outs at Primary School level in the country are from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand.

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of school drop-outs between the age group of 6 to 14 years in the State of Bihar stood at 7.46 lakh till December, 2003 but according to the revised figures provided by the State Government put the number of drop-outs at 29.80 lakhs;

(c) if so, the reasons attributed for the vast difference in the figures of school drop-outs provided by the State Government of Bihar;

(d) the manner by which the figures compare with the drop-outs at national level;

(e) the details of the circumstances leading to the growing number of school drop-outs in the State of Bihar; and

(f) the nature and quantum of assistance proposed to be given by the Government of State of Bihar to tackle the school drop-out problem in the State?

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

(b) No. Sir. This Ministry has not received data on school drop-outs from the State of Bihar.

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

(f) So far, a sum of Rs. 302 crore and Rs. 28 crore has been released in the current financial year to the Government of Bihar for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and (District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) respectively as Central assistance.

#### UNESCO's Global Education Report

969. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:  
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
 SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:  
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the UNESCO's Global Education Report for 2005 has ranked India at 108 among 127 nations in 'Education for All' development index;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has also stated that the percentage of illiterate adults in India is 33%;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the details thereof;

(d) whether only 4.1% of Gross Domestic Product is spent on education in our country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government propose to increase the allocation on education and improve its quality to achieve the target of educating all by 2015?

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

(c) UNESCO used the educational data pertaining to 2001-02 in respect of India, in their Global Report for 2005. The impact of the new initiatives taken by the Government of India during the last three/four years have not been factored in the report.

(d) and (e) The total expenditure on education, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its percentage for the last four years is as follows:

(in crore)

Year	Total Govt. Expenditure on education	GDP at current prices of base year 1993-94 (at factor cost)	%age of Govt. Expenditure on education to GDP
1999-2000	74816.09	1761838	4.25
2000-01	82486.43	1902998	4.33
2001-02	79865.70	2090957 P	3.82
2002-03	89220.45 (RE)	2249493 Q	3.97

P: Provisional Estimates, Q: Quick Estimates  
 RE: Revised Estimates  
 Source: Selected Education Statistics 2002-03

(f) Yes Sir.

*{English}*

#### Criteria for Selection of Towns under AUWSP

970. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL:  
 SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:  
 SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of towns under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme;

(b) whether the Union Government has received various proposals for improving the water and sewerage disposal system in various cities from State Governments for approval during the last three years and current year;

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

(d) the details of the proposals approved so far by the Union Government particularly the proposals pertaining to Rajasthan;

(e) the details of proposals pending/rejected, State-wise;

(f) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(g) whether more amount has been demanded by any state Government, particularly by the Government of Karnataka under the AUWSP; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per guidelines of the ongoing centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), the small towns having population less than 20,000 (categorized as class IV, V and VI) as per 1991 census, having per capita water supply less than 70 litres per day are eligible for central assistance under the programme.

The priority for the towns is decided by State Level Selection Committee (SLSC) constituted under the chairmanship of State Secretary in-charge of urban water supply based on the following parameters:

- (i) very low per capita supply;
- (ii) very distant or deep water source;
- (iii) drought prone areas;
- (iv) excess salinity, fluoride, iron content in the water source;
- (v) high incidence of water borne diseases.

(b) to (d) Union Government has received various proposals for improving the water and sewage disposal system from State Governments. Assistance for sewerage projects is not covered under the programme and are returned to State Government for implementing the same through State budgetary resources. The State-wise list of project proposals including the State of Rajasthan approved by the Ministry of Urban Development under Rajasthan approved by the Ministry of Urban Development under AUWSP during the last 3 years and the current year till date is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The list of project proposals received from different State Governments which could not be considered for approval under AUWSP and which were returned to the States is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The State-wise list of pending schemes under consideration are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) Technical approval of the projects depends the techno-economic feasibility, availability of funds under AUWSP, furnishing of Utilisation Certificates by the States for the central funds released to them in the previous years, provision of counter-part State share by the States and submission of quarterly physical and financial progress reports by them. It is not possible to indicate any time frame in this regard.

(g) and (h) The Ministry has not received any specific request from the State Governments including Karnataka for more funds under AUWSP during the current financial year.

#### *Statement I*

As on 30.1.2004

#### *Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Scheme Approved from 2001-02 to Till Date	
		No.	Estt. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	4365.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	496.62
3.	Assam	6	2818.72
4.	Bihar	15	2389.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	24	2398.76
6.	Goa	2	301.22
7.	Gujarat	32	3108.68
8.	Haryana	12	2990.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1482.49
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	867.80
11.	Jharkhand	—	—

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	13	6472.05
13.	Kerala	7	2336.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	5938.88
15.	Maharashtra	8	2823.56
16.	Manipur	9	1218.53
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	1	186.28
19.	Nagaland	—	—
20.	Orissa	9	2102.74
21.	Punjab	2	201.84
22.	Rajasthan	26	4984.21
23.	Sikkim	1	335.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	36	4604.10
25.	Tripura	4	1120.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	177	14149.00
27.	Uttaranchal	8	1326.44
28.	West Bengal	11	2077.09
Total		476	71097.94

**Statement II**

As on 30.11.2004

**Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)**

Sl.No.	Name of State	Scheme Returned to States	
		No.	Estt. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	647.14
6.	Goa	1	6.04
7.	Gujarat	7	448.75
8.	Haryana	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	3068.28
11.	Jharkhand	—	—
12.	Karnataka	—	—
13.	Kerala	2	455.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1750.53
15.	Maharashtra	3	373.01
16.	Manipur	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—
20.	Orissa	—	—
21.	Punjab	1	82.06
22.	Rajasthan	5	673.56
23.	Sikkim	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	131.00
25.	Tripura	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14	753.99
27.	Uttaranchal	1	37.80
28.	West Bengal	1	114.45
Total		58	12541.61

**Statement III**

As on 30.11.2004

**Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)**

Sl.No.	Name of State	Scheme Pending and are Under Advanced Stage of Consideration	
		No.	Estt. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	4	4034.8
4.	Bihar	7	1068.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	74.40
6.	Goa	1	551.18
7.	Gujarat	19	3168.36
8.	Haryana	4	1013.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	427.38
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	16	6442.49
11.	Jharkhand	5	1271.69
12.	Karnataka	5	1890.30
13.	Kerala	1	294.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	2001.68
15.	Maharashtra	10	5465.53
16.	Manipur	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—
19.	Nagaland	1	1260.27
20.	Orissa	2	641.19
21.	Punjab	6	722.99
22.	Rajasthan	12	4167.13
23.	Sikkim	1	300.22
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	709.05

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	1	620.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	291.31
27.	Uttaranchal	2	498.44
28.	West Bengal	2	132.11
Total		128	37045.76

**Rourkela Steel Plant**

971. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present production/profit/loss making ratio of Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) of SAIL;

(b) the total manpower working in the plant at present;

(c) whether the Government is considering to expand the said plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The details of present production and profit/loss of Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) are as under:

Year	Saleable Steel Production (Unit 000'T)	Net Profit/Loss (Rs. in crores)
2003-04	1575	(-) 109
2004-05 (April-Sep'04)	690	252

(b) The total manpower of RSP is 23524 as on 01-11-2004.

(c) and (d) Under the corporate Plan for 2012 of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), RSP's capacity is proposed to be increased from 1.671 Million tonne per annum to 2.55 Million tonne per annum with an investment of Rs. 4600 crores.

[Translation]

**Cases of Crimes against Women**

972. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of various crimes against women reported in Delhi during 2004 till date alongwith the details of the cases in which the accused have been arrested;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such crime, particularly against women;

(c) the details regarding rapists convicted and the accused acquitted during last three years;

(d) whether the Government is going to amend any act to make a provision of death sentence to rapists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Details of crimes against women reported between 1st January and 15th November, 2004 and the number of cases in which the accused have been arrested are indicated below:

Sl.No.	Crime Head	No. of cases reported	Number of cases worked out (in which accused have been arrested)
1.	Dowry Death	114	104
2.	Rape	491	461
3.	Molestation of Women	539	482
4.	406 IPC (Related to Dowry)	10	4
5.	498 A (Cruelty by husband or in-laws)	1105	470
6.	Dowry Prohibition Act	10	7
7.	Kidnapping/ Abduction of Women	767	242
8.	Eve Teasing	1977	1970

(b) The steps taken specially to prevent crime against women include (a) establishment of a crime against Women Cell, (b) Setting up of Rape Crises Intervention Centres in all the nine Police Districts, (c) Association of Women Police Officers in investigation of rape cases, (d) Constitution of special Courts headed by women judges, (e) Networking with NGOs, (f) Deployment of staff in plain clothes, and (g) Starting of dedicated telephone help line.

(c) The details of rapists convicted and the accused acquitted during 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (upto 30th November) are given below:

Years	Convicted		Acquitted	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
2001	93	116	421	580
2002	93	136	398	444
2003	114	121	403	456
2004 (Upto 30th November)	98	100	346	488

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Illegal Constructions in Delhi

973. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bill formulated by the Government to strictly prohibit illegal construction activities by the private builders, estate agents and property dealers in Delhi has been sent to the Government of NCT of Delhi and is pending with them;

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

(c) whether this bill has assumed more urgency after the repeal of the Urban Land Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

*[English]*

**Allotment of Shops, Stalls and Parking to SC/ST & Handicapped**

974. SHRI LALMANI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2776 dated August 17, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the said information has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The New Delhi Municipal Council has intimated that no representation from "All India Association for SC/ST & Physically Handicapped Peoples Upliftment" was received by it between August, 2003 and August, 2004. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had, however, received some representations from the Association through the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi regarding reservation in allotment of shops, stalls, kiosks and parking lots for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Physically Handicapped persons. As per information provided by the Municipal Corporation on Delhi, the request of the Association has been considered but it has not been found possible to accept the same as allotment of shops, stalls, kiosks and parking lots are made on the basis of tenders to the highest bidders. However, Public Call Booths are allotted only to the physically handicapped persons having disability of 40% and above on "First-cum-First-Serve" basis.

**Conference of Education Ministers for Implementing S.S.A.**

975. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

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

(a) whether in a conference of Education Ministers from the states and UTs was held recently in Delhi wherein the States were asked to implement the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as a Mission mode;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Governments to implement this scheme;

(c) whether some States have expressed their inability to implement the scheme because of paucity of resources; and

(d) if so, the manner by which the Government proposed to help the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) All States & UTs except Goa, are already implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in right earnest. In the conference of State Education Ministers held at New Delhi on 28th October 2004, the need for States/UTs to vigorously implement the SSA programme was reiterated.

(c) and (d) Some States have expressed the need to revise the Centre State sharing pattern under SSA from the present 75:25 ratio. Centre-State funding patterns are determined by the Planning Commission.

*[Translation]*

**Vacant Posts in Central Teaching Institutes**

976. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts in each category of Central teaching institutes including Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;

(b) the number of posts reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs out of these posts;

(c) the number of reserved and general posts lying vacant, category-wise;

(d) whether some reserved posts have been filled up amongst the general category candidates;

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

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken for filling up of the vacant posts in teaching institutes under the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.

FATMI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the table of the  
House.

*Statement*

The number of sanctioned posts in each category	The number of posts reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs out of these posts	The number of reserved and general posts lying vacant, category-wise	Reserved posts filled up by the general category candidates	If so, the details thereof and reasons therefor	The action taken/proposed to be taken for filling up of the vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(i) Information in respect of National Institutes of Technology (NITs):</b>					
Professor: 475 Assistant Professor: 803 Lecturer: 1560	Reservation orders are applicable only up to the post of Lecturer. Reservation is given as per GOI orders.	Professor: 186 Asst. Professor: 252 Lecturer: 418	Nil	Not applicable	The proposal for filling up vacant posts is in pipeline.
<b>(ii) Available information in respect of staff strength of teaching posts in Central Universities—2003-04:</b>					
Lecturer: 1140 Sr. Lecturer: 1107 Reader: 1783 Professor: 1261 (School Teacher)	15% and 7.5% reservation is given to SCs and STs respectively in teaching and non-teaching posts. Reservation is given up to the post of Lecturer in teaching posts in direct recruitment in universities/colleges that receive maintenance grant from GOI.	Lecturer: 712 Reader: 609 Professor: 486 Others: 55 (School Teachers)	NA	Not applicable	A Standing Committee on SC/ST monitors the implementation of reservation policy regarding admissions and recruitment both in teaching and non-teaching posts. UGC provides financial assistance for establishment of SC/ST Cells that take care of implementation of reservation policy.
<b>(iii) Information in respect of National Institute of Foundry &amp; Forge Technology (NIFFT):</b>					
Group A: 53 Group B: 30 Group C: 105 Group D: 38	Reservation orders and guidelines of GOI are followed.	Group A: 13 Group B: 12 Group C: 17 Group D: 11	Nil	Not applicable	Ministry has taken steps to fill up the post of Director. Appointment of two posts of Professors is in pipeline.
<b>(iv-a) Information in respect of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS):</b>					
Director: 1 Professors: 15 Asstt. Professors: 26 Lecturers: 23 Non-teaching: 212	Reservation is given up to the post of Lecturer in teaching post.	Professors: 08 Asstt. Professors: 05 Lecturers: 04 Non-teaching: 24	Nil	Not applicable	The proposal for filling up vacant posts is in pipeline.



1	2	3	4	5	6
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**(iv-b) Information in respect of Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs):**

Principal: 494	Principal: 198	Principal: 157	Nil	Not applicable	Recruitment drive is under process to fill up the vacant posts.
Vice-Principal: 291	Vice-Principal: 64	Vice-Principal: 35			
Teaching Posts: 9656	Teaching Posts: 4588	Teaching Posts: 568			
Non-teaching Posts: 7501	Non-teaching Posts: 3712	Non-teaching Posts: 2618			

**(v) Information in respect of KV HQs., Regional/Zonal Offices and Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs):**

All Categories: 44859	Instructions issued by the GOI relating to reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs are followed.	All Categories: 4669	Nil	Not applicable	Occurrence of vacancies and filling up them is a continuous process. There is a scheme to appoint teachers on part time/contractual basis.
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Information in respect of other Central Teaching Institutes is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Connecting Universities/Schools with Edu-Satellite**

977. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to connect all universities/schools of the country with edu-satellite; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government proposes to connect Universities/Schools of the country with EDUSAT in stages due to large number of institutions. There are two types of connectivity, one through National and another through five Regional beams. For National beam, University Grants Commission, All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) have been identified for developing national network to connect the relevant institutions nationally. Besides, the Ministers of School Education of different States have been impressed upon for effective usage of regional beams by States for School Education.

**Expansion of Fertilizer Plants**

978. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a plan for the expansion of the fertilizer plants to increase their productivity and capacity;

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

(c) the amount likely to be spent on it by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) As per the industrial policy/resolution dated 24th July, 1991, no licence is normally required for setting up/expansion of fertilizer plants. Entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance. However, Public Sector Undertakings/Cooperative Societies under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have to obtain approval of the Government before undertaking such capital expenditure beyond their delegated powers. Further, setting up of new, expansion and de-bottlenecking projects of urea requires prior approval of the Department of Fertilizers which are to be based on natural gas and

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as feedstock and fuel, as per the pricing policy for investment made in new, expansion and de-bottlenecking projects of urea notified in January, 2004. The details of such proposals submitted to the Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In the public sector, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), a new company formed on segregation of Namrup units from Hindustan Fertilizer

Corporation Limited (HFC), is implementing major revamp of its plants at Namrup in Assam at an approved completion cost of Rs. 525.47 crore to enhance urea production from the units to 5.55 lakh per annum. The project has been fully funded by the Government and so far Government has released Rs. 521.02 crore as budgetary support to BVFCL for implementing this project. For the year 2004-05, a budgetary provision of Rs. 81 crore has been earmarked for the project.

**Statement**

*Urea Project proposals submitted to the Department of Fertilizers for approval*

Sl.No.	Name of the PSU/ Cooperative	Proposed Location	Estimated Capital Cost (Rs. Crore)	Production Envisaged		Year of Addition of Urea Availability
				Product	Capacity (lakh) MTPA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) (Third stream ammonia-urea expansion project)	Hazira, Gujarat	1750	Urea	10.56	2007-08
2.	IGFL, Jagdishpur (De-bottlenecking)	Jagdishpur UP	875	Urea	6.56	2006-07
3.	TCL, Babrala (De-bottlenecking).	Babrala UP	140	Urea	2.90	2005-06
4.	IGFL, Jagdishpur Expansion Project.	Jagdishpur UP	1693	Urea	11.385	2007-08
5.	IFFCO (De-bottlenecking projects)	Aonla and Phulpur	Not available	Urea	3.50	Not available
6.	RCF (Thal-III Expansion Project)	Thal Maharashtra	1841	Urea	10.56	Not available

*Details of major Fertilizer Projects under implementation in the country*

Sl.No.	Name	Location	Product	Approved completion Cost (Rs. Crore)	Capacity after revamp (in lakh TPA)	Month/Year of Commissioning
1.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation (BVFC)	Namrup, Assam	Urea	525.47	5.55	Units I & III commissioned in March, 2002. Unit II is expected to be commissioned by Dec., 2004.

**ADB Loan for Power Projects**

projects are proposed to be set up, with loan amount;

979. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:  
SHRI MUNSI RAM:  
SHRI FURKAN ANSARI:

(c) the rate of interest to be charged on the said loans by the Asian Development Bank; and

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(d) the total interest on the loan and the manner in which the Government propose to repay the said loan?

(a) the number of power projects in the country for which the Asian Development Bank has sanctioned loans recently, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):  
(a) to (d) Asian Development Bank (ADB) has sanctioned loans for the following power projects as per details given below in the country during last 5 years:

(b) the number and the names of States where these

Sl.No.	Project	Loan No.	Exectg. Agency <sup>e</sup>	State	Loan Amount (USD in Million)	Rate of Interest	Repayment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Power Transmission improvement project	1764-IND	PGCIL	Muti States	250	60 basis points over London Inter Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR).	These loans are to be repaid in a period of 15 years including a grace period of 5 years.
2.	Power Sector Distribution Project	1964-IND	PFC	Muti States	150	LIBOR fluctuates on a daily basis.	
3.	Gujarat Power Sector Development Project.	1803-IND	GEB	Gujarat	150	Present rate of LIBOR is about 1.8% p.a.	
	Gujarat Power Development Project	1804-IND			200		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	M.P. Power Sector Development Project	1868-IND	MPSEB	Madhya Pradesh	150		
	M.P. Power Sector Development Project	1869-IND			200		
5.	Assam Power Sector Development Project	2036-IND	ASEB	Assam	150		
	Assam Power Sector Development Project	2037-IND			100		

[English]

**Bomb Shells in Imported Steel Scraps**

980. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India is dependent on imported Iron and Steel scraps to produce iron and steel for domestic consumption as also export;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total scraps likely to be imported during 2004-05 separately;

(d) whether the imported scrap caused blasts in the country at several places;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the loss suffered to the country and compensation paid to the injured and dead;

(g) whether the Government propose to inquire into the matter and fix the responsibility for this lapse; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Substantial production of crude steel in the country is through the Electric Arc Furnace and Induction Furnace route. These units use scrap or sponge iron as raw material for producing crude steel. Given the limited availability of locally generated scrap, the Indian steel industry has increasingly depended on the world market for supply of this critical metallic input.

(c) The details of import of iron and steel scrap during Apr' 04-Aug'04 is given in the table below:

Apr.'04-Aug'04	
Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Value
783.7	Rs. 1066.76 crores

Based on the present trend it is expected that about 1.5 million tonnes of scrap will be imported during 2004-05.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Home Affairs has intimated that an explosion took place on 30.9.2004 inside M/s. Bhushan Steel & Strips Ltd., Ghaziabad when a magnetic crane was about to release its load on a heap of scrap, after unloading it from a truck. Subsequently rockets, iron shells etc. were recovered from Bulandshahar, Muzaffarnagar, Bhaghpur etc. in Uttar Pradesh. As per reports received, bomb Shells amidst scrap were also recovered in the States of Maharashtra, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab.

(f) Ten persons were killed and eight sustained injuries in the explosion. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that M/s. Bhushan Steel has paid Rs. 1 lakh each to the families of the persons killed in the incident and Rs. 25,000 each to the persons who sustained injuries in the incident.

(g) and (h) While there is no provision to penalize the foreign supplier of scrap under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulations) Act, 1992 the importer of such lethal consignment is liable to be prosecuted. A show cause notice has been issued to M/s. Bhushan Steel & Strips Ltd. by the Directorate-General of Foreign Trade.

#### **New Pricing Scheme for Phosphate and Potassic Fertilisers**

981. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported urea is cheaper than that produced in our country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) 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) The urea manufacturing units uses different type of feedstock's. Major feedstocks used by the manufacturers are gas, naphtha and FO/LSHS etc. Based on the latest available information the group average concession rates are varying from Rs. 5520 per MT in case of pre-92 gas based units to Rs. 12823 per MT for Pre-92 naphtha units. The overall weighted average is Rs. 8591 per MT. in comparison the weighted average C and F price of the urea imported during the current year works out to Rs. 10650 per MT approximately.

#### **Legislation on Sexual Harassment of Women at Working Places**

982. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:  
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI P. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given suggestions to check sexual harassment of women employees at work places;

(b) if so, the suggestions given by the National Commission for Women to the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a separate complaint redressal cell in every Government Department/Organisation to deal with the sexual harassment cases of working women;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether National Commission for Women has since drafted a bill on the subject; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court in its judgement of 1997 in the Vishaka case laid down detailed guidelines for prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace.

(b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has submitted a draft Bill titled 'Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention and Redress) Bill, 2004' to the Department of Women and Child Development.

(c) and (d) The Department of Personnel and Training have issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to constitute an appropriate complaint mechanism in every organization for redress of the complaint made by the victim of sexual harassment.

(e) and (f) The NCW has submitted a draft Bill titled 'Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention and Redress) Bill, 2004' to the Department of Women and Child Development. The Bill provides for prevention and redressal of sexual harassment of women at workplaces, or arising during or out of the course of their employment. The draft Bill is available on the website of the Department.

#### **Setting up of Wind Mills**

983. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wind mills in Tamil Nadu at present;

(b) the details of number of wind mills sanctioned for the State during the current financial year; and

(c) the time by which these mills are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) An aggregate wind power capacity of 1640 MW has so far been set-up in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Wind power projects are set-up as commercial projects through private investment and are not sanctioned for any State by the Ministry. These projects are cleared by the respective Electricity Board and the State Govt. depending on the technical feasibility including availability of wind resource at the given site. An aggregate wind power capacity of 277 MW has been set-up in Tamil Nadu during April-October, 2004.

#### **Resitement of Petrol Pumps by DDA**

984. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of applications for resitement of Petrol Pumps are pending with the DDA;

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

(c) the number of petrol pumps resited by the DDA during the last three years along with names and locations thereof;

(d) whether the DDA has changed its policy for resitement of Petrol Pumps;

(e) if so, the difference between the earlier policy and new policy;

(f) since when new policy is effective;

(g) whether the DDA is maintaining any seniority list

for requests received for resitement of petrol pumps;

(h) if so, the number of cases pending on the date of changing its policy for resitement;

(i) whether the new policy would be effective in case of the applications received prior to change in policy; and

(j) if so, the reaction of the DDA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (j) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have reported that applications for resitement of petrol pumps received from time to time on various ground were dealt with under the prevalent policy in this regard. However, as per latest policy approved by DDA on 20.6.2003, resitement will only be made if the land in question is being utilized for any planned project/scheme, which directly necessitates closing down of the petrol pump. No resitement will be made on any other ground and the alternate sites will be allotted through computerized draw. It was decided by the Authority on 20.6.2003 that petrol pump sites will now be disposed of through auction.

The policy in place before the above decision was that only such resitement proposals were considered which were necessary on account of unavoidable circumstances, like closure of traffic, construction of flyovers etc. The Oil companies were required to submit their report along with all supporting documents in the Oil Industry Meeting.

All requests/proposals for resitement are now being considered in the light of the policy presently in vogue keeping in view the individual merits of the case. Any applications for resitement which may have been pending prior to the adoption of the new policy. As such, therefore, no seniority list in respect of requests received for resitement is maintained.

Three requests pertaining to sites at PVC Market Tikri Klan, Bindapur and Sector 10, Dwarka are presently under consideration. The number of petrol pump resited by the DDA during the last three years and the details thereof are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of Oil Company/ Agency Reason	Date of resitment	From	To
1.	M/s Exchange Store/ M/s HPC Ltd./DMRC Project	20.12.2001	Exchange Store, Sham Nath Marg	Shastri Park, Shahdra.
2.	M/s. Gee Kay Service Station/Ms. IBP Co. Ltd./DMRC Project	9.8.2002	G.T. Road, Shahdra	Near Old Court, Shahdra, G.T. Road, Seelampur, Delhi.
3.	M/s. Dhaula Kuan Service Station/M/s. HPC Limited/ Fly-over Project	18.10.2002	Dhaulta Kuan Crossing	District Park, Dhaulta Kuan.
4.	M/s Sanjeev Filling Stn./ M/s. IOC Ltd./DMRC Project	17.12.2003	Idle Truck Parking, Majnu Ka Tilla	Idle Truck Parking Majnu Ka Tilla (Another location)

*[Translation]***Chanshal-Simla-Solan Water Supply Scheme**

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

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has submitted a complete and comprehensive proposal for approval of multipurpose Chanshal-Simla-Solan water supply scheme for the purpose of drinking water and irrigation in the State and for providing financial aid thereto;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Revenue Land Encroachment**

986. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large number of encroachment of revenue land by the pre-1978 encroachers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are still pending for clearance and issue of licence even though survey and re-survey has been conducted by appropriate authority at different period;

(b) if so, action taken/being taken by Government to regularise these pre-1978 encroached revenue land; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) A scheme was formulated in the year 1987 to regularize encroachments made on revenue land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands on or before 31st December, 1978. A total of 15165 applications were received for regularization of said encroachments within the time stipulated for the purpose under the scheme. Of this, 7212 cases were found eligible and their land was regularized and licenses issued. Remaining cases were found ineligible and their claims were rejected.

(c) Does not arise.

**Coastal Security**

987. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the various States including Government of Kerala and Gujarat for strengthening the existing infrastructure for policing and patrolling in the coastal area;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals received by the Union Government;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on each of such proposals; and

(d) the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Proposals were obtained from the coastal States including Kerala and Gujarat for formulating a scheme for strengthening the infrastructure for policing and patrolling in the coastal areas. The proposals received from the coastal States provide for construction of buildings for coastal police stations, setting up of check posts and out posts in vulnerable areas, setting up of marine police equipped with personnel trained in maritime functioning, vessels for coastal patrolling and other equipment. Since, considerable financial implications are involved, consideration of the proposals submitted by the coastal States will be possible after the proposed coastal security scheme has been finally approved by the Government.

#### **Financial Assistance to Konkani Language**

988. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Konkani has since been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the annual grants provided by the Government to develop this language?

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

(b) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore (CIIL) and its Regional Language Centres (RLCs) look after the promotion of various Indian languages including Konkani. Grants are released by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to CIIL and RLCs for implementation of schemes for development and promotion of Indian languages. During the last three years CIIL has

conducted various academic programmes for Konkani language and released grants as under:

Year	Grants released
2001-02	Rs. 27,907
2002-03	Rs. 78,468
2003-04	Rs. 1,81,279

#### **Recommendations of Police Commissions**

989. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Commissions set up by the Government so far;

(b) the recommendations of each Commissions;

(c) the status of the implementations of those recommendations;

(d) whether the Government is planning to constitute any national level body for police; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Government of India had set up one Police Commission namely the National Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Dharam Vira in November 1997.

(b) and (c) The Commission submitted eight reports during the period February 1979 to May 1981 with a number of recommendations, which were to be implemented by both the Central Government and the State Governments. The Reports of the Commission were sent to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Among the various recommendations of National Police Commission which the Central Government have implemented pertain to providing more funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving financial assistance for computerization in the State Police Forces, under the scheme for modernisation of the State Police Forces, establishment of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), organizing management courses at Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for the IPS officers, streamlining the setup of Bureau of Police Research and



Development (BPR and D), Directorate, Co-ordination Police Wireless (DCPW) and Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJPNICFS), issue of guidelines on arrest of persons etc.

Some of the crucial recommendations of National Police Commission which have not been implemented by the State Governments pertain to constitution of State Security Commission, procedure for selection of Director General of Police of the State and fixing their tenure, replacement of the Police Act, 1861 etc.

(d) and (e) A Committee is being constituted to review the implementation of the recommendations of the National Police Commission and other Committees which had recommended similar Police reforms.

*[Translation]*

#### **Patent Holder MNCs in India**

990. SHRI RAMAKANT YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether patent holder multi-national companies are venturing into Indian market following the restrictions imposed on the use of fatal drugs in America and the European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the drug companies selling the fatal drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) The Indian Patents Act, 1970 contains provisions that effectively balances and calibrates intellectual property protection with public health, national security and public interest concerns. The prevention of illegal manufacture of banned drugs is ensured through various Acts such as The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1986 and Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

*[English]*

#### **Attack on Nuns**

991. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Nuns belonging to Minority Community have been attacked by miscreants in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the attack or part thereof has taken place in front of police;

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

(d) whether NHRC, Women and Minority Commission have taken steps to enquire into the incident;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) As per available information two Nuns belonging to 'Sneha Bhawan', a unit of the Missionaries of Charity located at Athanickal (near Kozhikode city) Kerala, were attacked by some miscreants on 25th September, 2004 in the Harijan colony at Mambuzhacaud, Lallalam P.S. Kozhikode District, Kerala. A case has been registered by the local Police and the matter is under investigation by the State Crime Branch.

The National Commission for Minorities has informed that one member of the Commission was deputed to visit the place for an on the spot assessment of the situation. The Commission has recommended to the State Government that an independent inquiry be conducted into the incident and the culprits be brought to book and punished immediately. The Commission has also asked the State Government to send a detailed investigation report and suggested that an inter-religious meeting be organized to remove further misgivings on the issue.

The National Human Rights Commission has informed that the Commission took cognizance of the matter on the basis of a news item published on 29th September 2004 in the 'Hindu' and called for a report within four weeks from the State Government of Kerala. The report has not yet been received by the Commission.

The National Commission for Women has informed that they have not enquired into the incident of attack on Nuns in Kerala.

#### **Citizenship**

992. SHRI T.K. HAMZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the person of Indian origin happens to be in Pakistan at the time of partition are not granted Indian citizenship if they desire;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any impediment for granting citizenship; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir. The persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who happen to be in Pakistan at the time of partition are granted Indian citizenship under Section 5(1)(a).

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

#### **Energy Saving Potential**

993. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report of National Security Council on the harnessing and Energy Saving potential in India has been published recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the report;

(d) if so, the main recommendations made by the NSC; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya Scheme**

994. SHRI SHISHUPAL PATEL:  
SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has cleared the 'Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya Scheme';

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient feature of the scheme;

(c) the number of such Vidyalayas proposed to be opened in the country during the 10th Five Year Plan;

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose, State-wise;

(e) whether the above scheme guarantees eradication of the women illiteracy in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (g) The Government of India has approved a new scheme called Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) for setting up upto 750 residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female literacy is below the national average and the gender gap in literacy is more than the national average.

In the view of the targeted nature of the scheme, minimum 75% of the enrolment in these residential schools shall be reserved for girls from SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and for the remaining 25%, priority would be accorded to girls from families below the poverty line.

A provision of Rs. 489 crore has been made for the Scheme during 10th Plan period. The financing pattern of the scheme will be in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and the States during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

#### **Transit Camps for Security Forces**

995. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up transit camps for security forces in terrorist affected states like Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether permanent telephone facilities have been provided in such transit camps and also in officers rest houses in Jammu;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to make permanent arrangement of communications and provide necessary and basic facilities in these camps and officer's rest houses for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Government has sanctioned Transit Camps for BSF, CRPF and ITBP in Jammu and Kashmir and Guwahati.

(b) Telephone facilities have been provided in Transit Camps of BSF and ITBP in Jammu.

(c) and (d) Necessary and basic facilities have been authorized in the transit Camps.

*[English]*

#### **Funding for School Drop-Outs**

996. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajiv Gandhi Foundation have been implementing a scheme of funding education for the school drop-outs in North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of beneficiaries of the programme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Foundation have recently revamped the scheme and widened its scope; and

(d) if so, the details of number of school drop-outs likely to benefit, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The Rajiv Gandhi Foundation have intimated that they do not have any scheme for funding of education of school drop-outs in the North Eastern States.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **TRIFED**

997. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED);

(b) the specific work undertaken by TRIFED in Rajasthan and in other States during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to promote developmental activities for tribals in various States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) As per the new Bye-laws, which came into force w.e.f. 02.04.2003, 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. TRIFED has therefore shifted its focus from procurement and sales of MFP towards market development of tribal products. However, procurement activities are continued to be looked after by TRIFED's Member Organisations namely Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations and Forest Development Corporations as per their mandate.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

During 2001-02, from Rajasthan TRIFED has procured Minor Forest Produce and Surplus Agriculture Produce worth Rs. 621.55 lakhs and during 2002-03 MFP/SAP worth Rs. 326.38 lakhs. No procurement was done during 2003-04. The details of procurement undertaken by TRIFED in other States prior to the introduction of new bye-laws of TRIFED is given at Annexure-A.

TRIFED has also imparted training to tribals in various States during last three years, the details of which are enclosed at Annexure-'B'.

Under the scheme of Grain Banks of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs TRIFED is disbursing funds to State channelling agencies for establishment of Grain Banks. So far TRIFED has disbursed an amount of Rs. 20.50 crore to the States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra for establishing 4858 Village Grain Banks.

TRIFED is also marketing the tribal products through its exclusive outlet TRIBES Shop situated at 9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi.

Through its Research and Development Centre and Testing Laboratory situated at 9 & 10, Sikka Complex, Preet Vihar, Delhi, TRIFED is engaged in testing of tribal products, development of their quality standardisation, storage norms, etc.

The steps taken to promote developmental activities for tribals in various States are as under:

Babasaheb Ambedkar Hasthshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal.

- (i) 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 only 4 States namely, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal were considered for TRIFED's intervention by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). TRIFED in effect has made 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 no. of SHGs has been formed comprising 2756 no. of 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 the second phase of intervention through the skill upgradation and design development of the crafts practised and pursued by the SHG members, is underway.
- (ii) A demonstrative 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 over there. The crop of Safed Musli has come up well and it is in the mid way enroute harvesting. 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 trainer from Delhi market was deputed to Narainpur who had 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 7000 nos. 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 lack of electricity. TRIFED has got 213 nos. 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. So far 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 the progress of 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 up markets through domestic and international tourists.

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.

TRIFED Research and Development Centre and Testing Laboratory is also being run from 9 & 10, Sikka Complex, Preet Vihar, Delhi which is engaged in testing of tribal products, development of their quality standardisation, storage norms, etc. Further R&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&D Centre is underway.

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 progress of compilation.

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 NICS, Government of India.

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 put on efforts of pooling 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.

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, etc.

#### *Annexure A*

##### *State-wise details of Procurement undertaken by TRIFED during last three years*

Qty. in MTs  
Value Rs. In Lakhs

State	2001-02						2002-03					
	MFP		SAP		Total		MFP		SAP		Total	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	1750.973	185.178	179.225	25.498	1930.198	190.676	5.27	1.69	83.82	16.27	89.09	17.96
Bihar/Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh	9737.567	470.15	38.966	1.489	9776.533	471.639	20.166	0.755	0	0	20.17	0.76
Gujarat	0	0	115.336	12.596	115.336	12.596	0	0	68.821	18.27	68.82	18.27
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	29.76	33.00	29.76
Madhya Pradesh	55.818	1.84	3281.094	347.569	3336.912	349.499	0	0	1842.984	218.37	1843.0	218.37
Maharashtra	0.19	0.04	501.53	61.86	501.72	61.9	0	0	50.7	7.59	50.70	7.59
NE States	17.12	22.248	45.931	2.92	63.051	25.168	259.73	28.06	24.45	3.296	284.2	31.36
Orissa	100.06	6.789	381.36	42.139	481.42	48.928	0	0	403.21	67.9	403.2	67.90
Rajasthan	66.228	2.85	5173.74	618.7	5239.968	621.55	0	0	2473.11	326.38	2473	326.36
Tamil Nadu	0	0	9.08	0.459	9.08	0.459	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.07	0.08	0	0	0.07	0.08	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
TRIBES												
Shop (Handicraft/ Handloom Items)						25.74						24.36
Sub-Total	11728.026	669.175	9726.262	1113.322	21454.288	1808.237	285.166	30.505	4980.095	687.836	5265.261	742.701
Deemed Procurement (Through issuance of NOC)	—	1960.25	—	290.46	—	2270.71	—	1394.46	—	349.16	—	1743.62
Grand Total	11728.026	2649.425	9726.262	1403.782	21454.288	4078.947	285.166	1424.965	4980.095	1036.996	5265.261	2486

**Annexure B***Details of Training/Workshop/Seminars organised by TRIFED during the period 2000 to 2003-04:*

Sl.No.	Details of Training	Venue of Training Programme	Number of tribals trained	Amount spent on training (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>(a) Period (1.4.2000 to 31.3.2001)</i>				
1.	Collection and storage of Neem Seed	Van Chetna Kendra, Gujarat	50	10,000
2.	De-seeding, de-fibring and making of tamarind bricks.	Batenga, Jagdalpur	400	82,388
3.	Lac farming	Arki, Ranchi	36	16,580
4.	Workshop on Medicinal Herbs	Dindori, M.P.	75	1,20,000

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gum Karaya plantation and training in its extraction, storage, processing.	Chotaudepur, Pavi-Jetpur in Baroda, District, Gujarat	50	1,00,000
Total			611	3,28,948

*(b) Period (1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002)*

1.	Lac growing training and Brood lac distribution	Mandla, M.P.	126	300000
2.	Scientific tapping of Gum	Paderu, Etrunagaram, Parvathipuram, Andhra Pradesh	2477	686000
3.	Workshop on Promotion & Marketing of tribal products.	Keonjhar, Orissa	125	51000
4.	Cultivation of Honey	Lahunipara, Sundergarh District in Orissa	38	80000 *
Total			1940	1117000

*(c) Period (1.4.2002 to 31.3.2003)*

1.	-Nil-	—	—	—
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*(d) Period (1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004)*

1.	Training tribals of Madhya Pradesh for operating Bio-Mass Fuelled moulding machine for making Dona pattal from Sal and Siali leaves	Mandla and Dindori Districts of Madhya Pradesh.	189	19,000
2.	Training tribals of West Bengal (11 Nos.) and Chhattisgarh (13 Nos.) for operating bio-Mass Fuelled moulding machine for making Dona pattal from Sal and Siali leaves	IIT, Kharagpur	24	11,700
3.	Training of SHGs (24 persons) of Chhattisgarh for making of Hill Brooms from hill Grass	Narayanpur, Chhattisgarh	24	15410
Total			237	46110

**All India Common Entrance Test for Admission.**

998. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has passed an order to conduct all India combined entrance test for students seeking admission in management, engineering, M.A. etc. in 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said order has been withdrawn even before conducting the said test;

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

(e) whether the Government has received representations from the All India Medical and Engineering Colleges Association to permit them to hold a national level common entrance test for admission to various courses under the management quota for 2005-06;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Yes. Sir. The Central Government has issued an order to conduct All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) for students seeking admission in Engineering, Architecture and Planning Programmes etc. for 2005-06. According to the order, admission in undergraduate programmes in all the Government educational institutions like National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), National Institute of Forge and Foundry Technology, Ranchi, School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi and other Institutes of Central Government as specified will be made through above mentioned examination. All other educational institutions like Central/Deemed Universities will have the option of either to participate in the above examination or conduct their own entrance examination and admit students in a fair and transparent manner.

A similar decision has been taken in regard to common entrance examinations for Admission to Master

of Business Administration (MBA)/Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) or its equivalent programmes. As per the decision all specific Central institutions admitting students on all-India basis will have to opt for one of the five examinations as specified. All the Central/Deemed Universities will have the option to participate in these tests or conduct their own entrance examination and admit students in a fair and transparent manner.

(e) to (g) A representation was received from the All India Medical and Engineering Colleges Association (AIMECA) to permit them to hold a National Level Common Entrance Test for admission to various courses under the management quota for the year 2004-05. As per the Supreme Court directions in the TMA Pai Vs State of Karnataka and Islamic Academy of Education Vs State of Karnataka judgements, the seats of the management and quota in private institutions were to be filled up by conducting admission test in the respective States either by the State Government or the Association of such colleges for similar courses within the States under the supervision of a Committee constituted for the purpose. In view of this, the representation of the AIMECA was rejected.

*[Translation]*

**Introduction of Metro Rail Services**

999. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Metro Rail Services in certain big cities including Faridabad in line with Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of neighbouring towns of Delhi to which facility of metro train is likely to be extended upto 2006;

(c) the schedule prescribed for implementation of this Scheme;

(d) whether certain States have expressed their inability in implementing this scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has withdrawn its proposal to connect Noida and Gurgaon by metro; and



(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka for introduction of Metro Rail Services in Bangalore. Government of Maharashtra also proposes to introduce Metro Rail Services in Mumbai. There is at present no proposal for introduction of Metro Rail Services in Faridabad.

(b) No proposal is presently under consideration to extend Metro Rail Services to the neighbouring towns around Delhi.

(c) to (g) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Renovation and Modernisation of Power Plants**

1000. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to renovate/modernize the existing power plants/stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details of power projects/plants proposed to be modernized during the 10th Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which power generation capacity of each project/plant is likely to be increased after modernization along with the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the 10th Plan, 106 thermal units have been identified for Life Extension (LE) works with a total capacity of about 10413 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 9200 crores. After implementation of scheme, the economical operating life of the units is expected to increase from 10413 MW to 10747 MW besides overall improvement in the performance of these units. Also, 57 thermal units have been identified for Renovation and Modernization (R&M) works at an estimated cost of Rs. 978 crores to sustain their performance. Besides, 62 existing Hydro Power Stations have been identified for implementation of Renovation, Modernization & Up-rating and LE during the 10th Plan to accrue a benefit of power of 1516.31 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 2227 crores.

The State-wise details of power projects/plants to be modernized during the 10th Five Year Plan including increase in power generation capacity and expenditure involved thereon are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Thermal Units Identified for Life Extension during 10th Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of station/unit	Present rated capacity (MW)	Maximum output (MW)	Capacity expected after LEP (MW)	Additional power generation (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. In Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Delhi</b>						
1.	Badarpur units 1-5	705	705	720	15	420
<b>Haryana</b>						
2.	Panipat units 1, 3 & 4	330	300	330	30	260
3.	Faridabad units 1-3	165	159	180	21	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Punjab</b>						
4.	Bhatinda units 1-4	440	400	440	40	520
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>						
5.	Obra units 1-13	1482	1335	1550	210	1400
6.	Panki units 3-4	210	190	220	30	120
7.	Harduagunj units-1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	325	235	340	105	285
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
8.	Nasik units 1-2	280	250	280	30	280
9.	Paras unit-2	58	58	62.5	4.5	60
10.	Bhusawal unit-1	58	58	62.5	4.5	60
11.	Koradi units 1-4	460	440	480	40	480
12.	Parli units 1-2	60	60	60	0	60
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>						
13.	Korba (East) units 1, 4, 5 & 6	320	280	340	60	240
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>						
14.	Satpura units 1-5	310.25	300	310.25	10.25	350
15.	Amarkantak units 1-4	290	240	300	60	200
<b>Gujarat</b>						
16.	Gandhinagar units 1-2	240	200	240	40	240
17.	Dhuvaran units 1-6	534	422	534	112	220
18.	Ukai units 1-2	240	210	240	30	240
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>						
19.	Ennore unit 1-2	120	100	120	20	100
20.	Tuticorin unit 1-3	630	630	630	0	300
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
21.	Vijayawada units 1-2	420	420	420	0	300
22.	Kothagudem units 6-8	325	300	360	60	320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>West Bengal</b>						
23.	Santalidih units 1-3	360	260	360	100	400
24.	Bandel units 1-4	320	260	330	70	340
25.	Durgapur-DVC unit-3	140	110	140	30	165
<b>Jharkhand</b>						
26.	Chandrapura-DVC units 1-6	750	570	780	210	780
27.	Bokaro units 1-3	135	0	172.5	172.5	50
28.	Patratu units 4-8	430	315	470	155	500
<b>Biher</b>						
29.	Barauni units 4-5	100	0	100	100	200
<b>Assam</b>						
30.	Chandrapur unit-1	30	0	30	30	30
31.	Namrup unit-1	23	23	23	0	30
32.	Bongaigaon units 1-2	120	0	120	120	100

***Thermal Units Identified for R&M during 10th Plan***

Sl.No.	Name of Station	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rajaathan</b>				
1.	Kota	1-5	850	60.97
<b>Punjab</b>				
2.	Ropar	1-6	1260	101.64
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
3.	Nasik	3-5	630	48.47
4.	Koradi	5-7	630	54.35
5.	Chandrapur	1-6	1840	62.21
6.	Parli	3-5	630	31.12
7.	Khaperkheda	1-2	420	6.47

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Bhusawal	2-3	420	24.03
<b>Gujarat</b>				
9.	Kutch Lignite	1-2	140	103.7
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
10.	Singrauli	1-7	2000	184.23
11.	Vindhyachal	1-6	1260	111.19
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
12.	Korba STPS	1-6	2100	109.26
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
13.	Ramagundem	1-6	2100	80.28

*Xth Plan—State-wise List of Hydro R&M Schemes*

Sl.No.	Scheme/Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	Benefits (MW)	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NORTHERN REGION:</b>					
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
1.	Bassi, HPSEB	4x15	28.60	66.00	RMU&LE
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>					
2.	Salal Ph. II, NHPC	3x115+3x115	87.28	69.00	R&M+Res.
3.	Lower Jhelum J&KPDC	3x35	65.19	34.00	RM&U+ Res.
4.	Chenani, J&KPDC	5x4.66	23.86	25.63	RMU&LE
5.	Ganderbal, J&KPDC	2x3+2x4.5	28.87	15.00	RM&LE
6.	Sumbal Sindh J&KPDC	2x11.3	16.372	3.00	RM&U
<b>Punjab</b>					
7.*	Shanan Ph. A, PSEB	4x15+1x50	11.35	—	R&M
8.*	Pong, BBMB	6x60	17.70	36.00	RM&U

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Bhakra LB, BBMB	1x108	97.60	126.00	RMU&LE
10.	Ganguwal, U-1, BBMB	1x29.25	51.28 (incl. IDC 6.28)	27.99	RM&LE+Res.
11.	Kotla, U-1, BBMB	1x29.25	51.28 (incl. IDC 6.28)	28.94	RM+LE+Res.
12.	Shanan, Ph. B, PSEB	—	35.95	60.00	RM&LE (15 MW units)+R&M (50 MW)
13.	UBDC I&II, PSEB	3x15+3x15.45	7.89	45.00	RM&LE
14.	Dehar, BBMB	6x165	11.00	—	R&M
15.	Arandpur Sahib, PSEB	4x33.5	3.68	—	R&M
16.	Mukerian St. I, PSEB	3x15	6.04	—	R&M
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
17.	Jawahar Sagar, RRVUNL	3x33	88.66	—	R&M
18.	Rana Pratap Sagar, RRVUNL	4x43	87.50	—	R&M
<b>Uttaranchal</b>					
19.	Chibro, UJVNL	4x60	20.90	—	R&M
20.	Khodri, UJVNL	4x30	10.50	—	R&M
21.	Chilla, UJVNL	4x36	47.10	—	R&M
22.	Pathri, UJVNL	3x6.8	28.69	20.40	RM&LE
23.	Kulhal, UJVNL	3x10	21.62	—	R&M
24.	Ramganga, UJVNL	3x66	31.65	18.00	R&M+Res.
<b>SOUTHERN REGION:</b>					
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
25.	Lower Sileru, APGENCO	4x115	8.75	—	R&M
26.	Nagarjuna Sagar, APGENCO	1x110+ 7x100.8	33.35	—	R&M
27.	Upper Sileru, APGENCO	4x60	4.20	—	R&M
28.	Srisaillam RB, APGENCO	7x110	16.70	—	R&M
<b>Karnataka</b>					
29.*	Nagjhari, U-1&3, KPCL	2x135	26.12	30.00	RM&U

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.*	Supa PH, KPCL	2x50	2.64	—	R&M
31.*	Mahatma Gandhi, VVNL	4x12+4x18	44.66	139.20	RMU&LE
32.*	Munirabad, VVNL	2x9+1x10.3	3.64	28.30	RM&LE
33.*	Mani Dam, KPCL	2x4.5	1.00	—	R&M
34.*	Shivasamudram VVNL	6x3+4x6	68.38	42.00	RM&LE
35.	Bhadra, Ph. II, KPCL	1x2	3.30	2.00	RM&LE
36.	Varahi, KPCL	2x115	2.57	—	R&M
37.	Sharavathy, Ph.A, KPCL	10x103.5	5.22	—	R&M
<b>Kerala</b>					
38.*	Pallivasal, KSEB	3x5+3x7.5	94.00	37.50	RM&LE
39.*	Sengulam, KSEB	4x12	114.00	48.00	RM&LE
40.*	Panniar, KSEB	2x15	62.00	30.00	RM&LE
41.	Neriamangalam KSEB	3x15	31.92	54.00	RMU&LE
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
42.	Mettur Dam, TNEB	4x10	27.37	50.00	RMU&LE
43.	Papanasam, TNEB	4x7	22.79	32.00	RMU&LE
44.	Pykara TNEB	3x6.65+1x11+2x14	26.06	58.95	RM&LE
45.	Sholayar-I, TNEB	2x35	40.68	84.00	RMU&LE
EASTERN REGION:					
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
46.	Maithon, U-2, DVC	1x20	42.08	23.20	RMU&LE
47.	Panchet, U-1, DVC	1x40	44.96	46.00	RMU&LE
<b>Orissa</b>					
48.	Hirakud-I (Sw. yard), OHPC	—	9.85	—	R&M
49.	Hirakud-I, U-3&4, OHPC	2x24	126.13	64.00	RMU&LE
50.	Hirakud-II, OHPC	3x24	125.97	72.00	RM&LE
<b>West Bengal</b>					
51.	Jaldhaka St. I & II, WBSEB	3x9+2x4	53.67	27.00	RM&LE (St. I)+R&M (St. II)

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>WESTERN REGION:</b>					
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
52*	Bhira Tail Race, MSEB	2x40	1.60	—	R&M
53*	Tillari, MSEB	1x60	4.50	8.20	RM&U
54*	Koyna Gen. Complex, MSEB	4x70+4x80+ 4x80	12.00	—	R&M
55.	Koyna St. I & II, MSEB	—	88.00 (Incl. 25.00 swyd)	—	R&M
56.	Koyna St. III, MSEB	—	25.00	—	R&M
57.	Vaitarna, MSEB	1x60	7.00	6.00	RM&U
58.	Koyna Dam PH, MSEB	2x18	20.00	8.00	RM&U
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION:</b>					
<b>Assam</b>					
59.	Kopili, U-1&2, NEEPCO	2x50	36.01	—	R&M
<b>Manipur</b>					
60.	Loktak, NHPC	3x35	24.50	15.00	R&M+Res.
<b>Meghalaya</b>					
61*	Umium St. I MESEB	4x9	81.88	36.00	RM&LE
62*	Khandong, NEEPCO	2x25	4.00	—	R&M
<b>Total</b>		<b>9977.50</b>	<b>2227.062</b>	<b>1516.31</b>	

\*Indicates scheme completed.

**Abbreviations:** R&M—Renovation & Modernization;

RM&U—Renovation, Modernization & Upgrading,

RM&LE—Renovation, Modernization & Life Extension

RMU&LE—Renovation, Modernization, Upgrading & Life Extension;

R&M+Res.—Renovation & Modernization+Restoration;

RM&LE+Res.—Renovation, Modernization & Life Extension + Restoration;

**Closure of Units of Public Sector Steel Plants**

1001. SHRI JUAL ORAM:  
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancillary units of various public sector steel plants have been closed down during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor, unit-wise;

(c) the action plan prepared by SAIL for the revival and rehabilitation of such units;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to close down or privatise the steel units in the country as reported in 'Rashitrya Sahara' dated Sept. 6, 2004; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Government of India had approved in June, 2002 the rehabilitation proposal for revival of Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO), a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). Based on the Government's approval, IISCO/SAIL had prepared a scheme for rehabilitation of IISCO, which was submitted to the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Operating Agency, who in turn had submitted the scheme to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR has sanctioned the rehabilitation scheme on 20.11.03. The rehabilitation package that is approved by the Government envisaged *inter alia*, closure of Kulti Works, a unit of IISCO. Accordingly, the operations of Kulti Works of IISCO have been closed w.e.f. 01.04.2003.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Modification of Course**

1002. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the course contents of certain subjects particularly Social Science have been modified at school and universities levels during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representation for restoring the *status quo* of course contents as it exists earlier;

(c) if so, the broad details of modification made in the course contents particularly of History and Political Science in Central Universities; and

(d) the reaction of the Government to such changes in the syllabus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The syllabus of all subjects at the school level was revised by the NCERT in the year 2001 in the light of the National Curriculum Framework for School Education, 2000. As regards the universities, curriculum revision is a continual process and the syllabus of various courses is modified from time to time by the concerned statutory authorities of the respective universities like the Academic Council and the Executive Councils.

(b) to (d) Some alleged distortions in the syllabus of M.A. (Political Science) and B.A. (Hons.) History courses of the University of Delhi resulting in dilution of study of Gandhian thoughts and practices have recently been brought to the notice of the Government. The Government has addressed the University on the allegations and further action in the matter would be possible only after the response of the University is received. As regards the school curriculum, a panel of three eminent historians set up by the Government had found that the history books were biased, badly written and full of inaccuracies. Based on these findings, the Executive Committee of the NCERT has already decided to restore the earlier books of history with appropriate modifications in line with the existing curriculum and minor corrections, wherever required, from the academic session 2005-2006.

[*Translation*]

**Self Help Groups**

1003. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

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

(a) the number of 'Self Help Groups' constituted by the Government so far, State-wise;



(b) the financial assistance provided to these groups during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes under which the Government is providing assistance to women and children through these groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise number of Self Help Groups formed under the schemes of Department of Women and Child Development is enclosed.

(b) Financial assistance is not provided to Self Help Groups under the schemes of the Department.

(c) The SHG based schemes of this Department envisage convergence of schemes of Central and State Governments related to empowerment of women and welfare of children.

*Statement*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Self Help Groups formed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3867
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	263
3.	Assam	2400
4.	Bihar	1669
5.	Chhattisgarh	2268
6.	Gujarat	5429
7.	Haryana	2850
8.	Himachal Pradesh	800
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1250
10.	Jharkhand	4011
11.	Karnataka	5141
12.	Kerala	2468
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6129
14.	Maharashtra	3012

1	2	3
15.	Manipur	250
16.	Meghalaya	441
17.	Mizoram	304
18.	Nagaland	600
19.	Orissa	3600
20.	Punjab	1613
21.	Rajasthan	2600
22.	Sikkim	550
23.	Tamil Nadu	5421
24.	Tripura	225
25.	Uttar Pradesh	13873
26.	Uttaranchal	1588
27.	West Bengal	4811
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	143
29.	Chandigarh	97
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67
31.	Delhi	54
32.	Lakshadweep	226
33.	Pondicherry	300
Total		78320

**Development of North Eastern Region**

1004. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated in the previous three years for the Development of North Eastern States;

(b) the details of funds allocated to each State for these schemes;

(c) whether the funds allocated for these schemes have been fully utilized;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the targets set in these schemes have been achieved;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government 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 Development of North Eastern Region and the North Eastern Council (NEC) sanction and fund projects for the development of North Eastern Region. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and the sector-wise projects sanctioned by NEC during the previous three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The position of utilization of funds and the progress of implementation is given in the enclosed Statement. The main reasons for under-utilization of funds

and under-achievement of implementation targets are as follows:

- (i) Generally, the State Governments take long time to transfer funds released by Government of India to the implementing/executing agency.
- (ii) Due to long rainy season the working season in the North East is limited as compared to the rest of the country.
- (iii) The implementing/executing agencies take long time for completing the projects.

(g) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region monitors the progress of projects with the State Government and also through the field inspection. Accordingly State Governments are requested from time to time to complete the projects within target dates.

#### *Statement*

*State-wise projects sanctioned and funds released during 2001-02 to 2003-04 under NLCPR*

(Amount in Crore Rupees)

Sl.No.	Project	Approved Cost	Amount Released			Status
			2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>						
1.	Financial assistance for completion of incomplete building of school, teachers quarters & Hostels	14.48	5.54	0.00	0.00	Ongoing
2.	Furniture for 1550 Primary & Middle Schools	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	Completed
3.	RK Mission Residential school, Narottam Nagar, Tirap District	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	Completed
4.	RK Sarda Mission Girls School, Khonsa, Narottam Nagar, Tirap District	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	Completed
5.	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya, Koliarang	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	Ongoing
6.	Anti erosion works on Kley river under Lower subansiri district	7.31	0.00	1.00	0.00	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Treatment of Aba river basin at Old Abali village in Dibang District	2.98	0.00	1.00	0.00	Ongoing
8.	Electrification of tribal villages	8.96	4.48	0.00	4.48	Ongoing
9.	Improvement and realignment of Porter Track from Jhang to Sulungthi (95 KMs)	2.55	0.00	1.22	1.33	Ongoing
10.	Construction of porter Track from Nuranang to Mago	2.59	0.00	0.00	1.44	Ongoing
11.	Doparijo Water Supply Scheme	3.97	0.00	0.37	0.00	Ongoing
12.	Nahariagun Water Supply Scheme	11.73	0.00	5.86	0.00	Ongoing
13.	Water Supply Schemes at Pasighat	5.05	1.00	1.00	2.85	Ongoing
14.	Water Supply Scheme at Roing	4.05	1.00	1.00	1.83	Ongoing
Total		81.30	29.65	11.45	11.93	

## ASSAM

1.	Assam Medical College (HOPE)	20.00	0.00	0.22	3.79	Ongoing
2.	Shankar Dev Netralaya (equipments)	0.82	0.00	0.82	—	Completed.
3.	Shankar Dev Netralaya (OT)	1.53	0.00	1.53	—	Completed.
4.	Amreng Minor irrigation Scheme, KADC	12.00	6.00	0.00	3.00	Ongoing
5.	Washillinghadi ELIS, NC Hills minor irrigation schemes.	2.70	2.70	0.00	—	Ongoing
6.	Raising & strengthening Brahmaputra Dyke from Dizmore to Sonarigaon from 14th to 23.15th including closing of Amguri and Arney Nalla.	11.51	—	—	5.00	Ongoing
7.	Flood Control scheme (5 No.) -Protection of different reaches from the erosion of river Dhansiri at Assam, K.A. Distt. Phase-I	2.10	2.10	0.00	—	Ongoing
8.	Flood Control scheme (5 No.) -Protection of different reaches from the erosion of river Dhansiri at Assam, K.A. Distt. Phase-II	1.65	1.65	0.00	—	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Flood Control scheme (5 No.) -Protn. of Guwahati town from erosion of river Brahmaputra from Dachari Bazaar to D.C. Court	3.33	1.20	0.00	2.13	Ongoing
10.	Flood Control scheme (5 No.) -Protn. of Harinagar Pt-III area cum dyke along R/B of river Surma (international boundary) from Harinagar to Nathanpur ch. o m to ch. 850 m.	3.65	1.50	2.15	—	Ongoing
11.	Flood Control scheme (5 No.) -Strengthening of Kahai spur (stone spur no. 2) to protect Dibrugarh town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	6.55	2.55	2.06	1.64	Ongoing
12.	Creation of Main Athletic Stadium Complex alongwith a multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Guwahati for National Games 2005	55.10	—	—	2.200	Ongoing
13.	2x50 MVA, 220/132 KV Balipara (Tezpur) Sub-station and a 132 KV Gohpur-Depota Line.	13.71	0.00	1.50	4.00	Ongoing
14.	Augmentation of 1x63 & 1x50 MVA, 20/132 KV transformers by 2x100 MVA, 220/132 KV transformers at Sarusajai Sub station.	7.80	0.00	0.60	5.00	Ongoing
15.	Augmentation of 220/132 kv 2x50 MVA S/S to 2x100 S/S at Mariani.	6.37	2.00	0.00	3.00	Ongoing
16.	BTS-Agia-Sorusajai Power line	28.38	—	10.00	—	Ongoing
17.	Installation of 2x31.5 MVA 132/33 KV transformers at Sarusajai Sub Station.	5.26	0.00	0.60	2.00	Ongoing
18.	Tamulpur-Goreswar Road, Nalbari.	6.88	2.51	2.54	1.83	Completed
19.	Kumarikata-Jalah Road, Nalbari.	16.65	7.04	6.28	3.33	Ongoing
20.	Kachubari-Naokata- Patharighat Road, Nalbari & Darrang	5.30	1.06	2.41	1.83	Completed.
21.	Rangiya Goreswar Road	0.77	0.00	0.77	—	Completed
22.	Hardutta-Birudatta Road	1.33	0.00	1.33	—	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Charuali-Nagarijuli Road	0.52	0.00	0.52	—	Ongoing
24.	Udalguri-Bhairabunda Road, Darrang.	6.14	4.88	1.26	—	Completed.
25.	Rowta-Udalguri Road, Darrang.	8.32	2.44	1.40	4.48	Ongoing
26.	Mangaldai-Bhutiachang Road, Darrang.	5.99	0.00	1.21	—	Completed.
27.	Udalguri-Tamulpur Road, Darrang.	27.24	0.00	1.25	2.53	Ongoing
28.	Causeway Over Kushi, Darrang	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	Ongoing
29.	Udalguri-Kahibari Road	3.87	1.28	0.61	1.98	Ongoing
30.	Ambagaon-Barigaon Road	2.47	0.00	0.64	—	Ongoing
31.	Chamuapara-Purandia Road	2.47	0.00	0.00	2.47	Ongoing
32.	Tangla-Deor Road	3.79	0.00	0.00	3.79	Ongoing
33.	Tangla-Bhergaon Road	0.65	0.00	0.29	—	Ongoing
34.	Tangla-Dimakuchi Road	2.51	0.00	1.18	—	Ongoing
35.	Udalguri-Kharupetia Road	3.12	0.00	0.00	3.12	Ongoing
36.	Barangajuli-Khairabari Road	1.87	0.00	0.36	—	Ongoing
37.	Namati-Masalpur Road, Nalbari	0.31	0.00	0.00	—	Ongoing
38.	Tihu-Barama Road, Nalbari.	0.64	0.00	0.00	—	Ongoing
39.	Kaithalkuchi-Barama Subankhata Road, North Kamrup	0.61	0.00	0.00	—	Ongoing
40.	Barpeta Basbari Road, Barpeta	0.27	0.24	0.00	—	Ongoing
41.	Jagun-Kharsang Road (11 KM)	3.04	—	—	1.50	Ongoing
42.	RCC Bridge 4/1 on Hatigaon-Betapara (1 nos.)	1.54	—	—	1.00	Ongoing
43.	RCC Bridge on Mandakata North Guwahati Road (2 nos.)	2.40	—	—	1.28	Ongoing
44.	RCC Bridge on Additional Approach to Airport Road (2 nos.)	1.73	—	—	1.24	Ongoing
45.	RCC Bridge No. 2/2-Haripur Sansarghat Road in Nalbari District	2.26	—	—	1.26	Ongoing
46.	RCC Bridge No. 20/1-Nalbari Palla Road in Nalbari District	1.44	—	—	0.74	Ongoing
47.	RCC Bridge No. 42/5 & 74/1 on DLHS Road in Karbi Anglong District	1.43	—	—	0.73	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	Sichar Water Supply	12.30	—	3.59	—	Ongoing
49.	Haflong Water Supply Scheme	1.42	—	—	0.72	Ongoing
50.	Construction of Multi-Storey Secretariat Complex	69.00	0.00	15.79	—	Ongoing
51.	Guwahati University Campus, Kokrajhar	5.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	Ongoing
52.	Kamakhya Temple Development	4.89	0.00	2.00	2.89	Ongoing
<b>Total</b>		<b>391.63</b>	<b>39.15</b>	<b>65.41</b>	<b>89.28</b>	

**MANIPUR**

1.	Electrification of tribal Villages	11.28	5.64	—	5.64	Ongoing
2.	ST&D-33 KV DC line from Leimakhong to Iroisemba.	4.31	1.00	—	1.00	Ongoing
3.	Trial Run of Laimakhong Heavy Fuel Based Power Project.	4.32	4.32	—	—	Ongoing
4.	Restoration of (i) Manipur Legislative Assembly, (ii) CM Secretariat Building Complex and (iii) Speaker's Bungalow and Annexe	1.60	1.60	—	—	Project Completed
5.	Construction of 33 kv sub-station at Tousem	2.54	—	0.76	—	Ongoing
6.	Construction of 33/11 kv sub-station at Noney	3.82	—	0.88	1.68	Ongoing
7.	Construction of 33/11 kv sub-station at Tamei	2.91	—	0.84	—	Ongoing
8.	Construction of 33/11 kv 2x5 MVA sub-station at Maram (Senapati Dist)	2.81	—	0.82	1.00	Ongoing
9.	Construction of 33/11 kv, 2x5 sub-station at Singhat	4.10	—	0.88	—	Ongoing
10.	Installation of 132/33 kv sub-station at Rengpang (Tamelong District)	6.44	—	1.93	—	Ongoing
11.	ST&D-33 KV DC line from Mongsangei to Khumanlampak via Kongba	4.52	—	0.60	—	Ongoing
12.	ST&D-33 KV DC line from Yaingangpokpi to Kongba	0.60	—	0.60	—	Closed
13.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Chandel HQ and surrounding areas	5.64	—	2.82	—	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Churachandpur town from Khuga dam (Khuga river source)-Zone-III	8.15	—	1.26	—	Ongoing
15.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Churachandpur town from Koite and Loklao river sources—zone-I	14.17	—	7.08	—	Ongoing
16.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Ukhrul District Headquarter	5.29	—	2.65	—	Ongoing
17.	Composite water supply for Senapati District Headquarter	4.68	—	3.02	—	Ongoing
18.	Composite water supply for Tamenglong District Headquarter	4.70	—	2.33	—	Ongoing
19.	Upgradation of existing treatment plant at Bungmual from Lanva river source (Churachandpur District)-Zone-II	1.08	—	0.52	—	Ongoing
20.	2x1 MVA sub-station at Shivapurikhan	1.32	—	0.60	0.72	Ongoing
Total		94.28	12.56	27.59	10.04	

## MEGHALAYA

1.	Electrification of Tribal Villages	1.49	0.75	—	0.74	Project completed
2.	Providing passing places in portion from 0 to 9th Km. of Smit-Mawkynrew-Mawlat Road etc.	4.93	2.46	—	2.47	-do-
3.	Strengthening including widening of existing pavement into Intermediate Lane of 4.75 m. width of Mawshynrut-Nongchau Rd.	7.32	3.66	—	—	Ongoing
4.	Strengthening of Baghmara-Maheshkhola Road (Strengthening of weak pavement from 35th Km. To 74th Km. In diff. Kms-15).	1.86	0.93	—	0.93	Project completed
5.	Widening and Strengthening of hard crust on Mawngap-Mairang Road (5th to 24th Km.)	4.52	2.26	—	2.26	-do-
6.	Sub Transmission & Distribution Scheme-Master plan for distribution of power in Meghalaya	24.00	—	4.28	15.38	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Sub Transmission & Distribution Scheme-T&D scheme-commissioning of transformer at Khliehriat	1.64	—	0.80	—	Ongoing
8.	Sub Transmission & Distribution Scheme-T&D scheme-commissioning of transformer at NEHU	2.00	—	2.00	—	Project completed
9.	Jowai Water Supply Project	15.41	—	0.30	4.00	Ongoing
10.	Tura Phase-III Water Supply Project	21.58	—	0.70	8.00	Ongoing
11.	Upgradation of Market at Mowphlong	1.90	—	0.63	—	Ongoing
12.	Construction of 132 KV D/C Line from Sarsujai to Byrnihat	9.78	—	—	5.00	Ongoing
Total		96.43	10.06	8.71	38.78	

## MIZORAM

1.	200 Bedded Hospital at Lunglei.	7.62	2.00	—	3.62	Ongoing
2.	HFO based 20 MW DG Thermal plant at Bhairabi	87.29	15.42	42.97	28.90	Ongoing
3.	Allotment of BADP funds for Lai Autonomous District Council	1.00	0.50	0.50	—	Project completed
4.	Secondary Schools Improvement Project	12.48	6.24	6.24	—	-do-
5.	Electrification of 6 Tribal villages.	0.68	0.34	—	0.34	-do-
6.	Construction of Out-Patient Department Block, Civil Hospital, Aizawl	3.71	—	0.22	—	Ongoing
7.	Power Evacuation from Thermal Power Plant, Bhairabi	4.56	—	2.28	1.28	Ongoing
8.	Sub-transmission and Distribution Lines-Lunglei Town	8.30	—	2.00	6.30	Project completed
9.	Improvement and widening of Bawngkawn to Durtland Road	6.81	—	0.22	6.59	-do-
10.	Six bedded ICU at Civil Hospital, Aizawl	1.42	—	0.61	0.81	-do-
11.	Infrastructure Development of Mizoram University (additional)	23.26	—	—	4.59	Ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Constuction of Link Roads to Bamboo Plantation—Plot No. A from W. Serzawl Saiphal/Saitlaw 18 kms	5.82	—	—	2.50	Ongoing
13.	Construction of Link Roads to Bamboo Plantation—Plot No. B from Dur Lui-Sairum and Dur Lui-Mualkhang	6.17	—	—	3.00	Ongoing
14.	Bridge over river Chawngte (P to C) Lai & Chakma ADC	2.55	—	—	1.25	Ongoing
15.	Bridge over river chawngtelui on Diltlang to Chawngte Road (Lai ADC)	2.03	—	—	1.00	Ongoing
16.	Bridge over river Vanva on Haulawng Bulpui Chippir Road	1.46	—	—	0.80	Ongoing
17.	Bridge over river Tuisih on Tuipang-Zwangling-Chheihhlu road (Mara ADC)	1.14	—	—	0.80	Ongoing
18.	Chawngte-Borapansury Road within Chakma Autonomous District Council	10.46	—	—	4.00	Ongoing
19.	Lungtian-Mamte Road via Vartek Kai within Lai ADC	26.65	—	—	6.00	Ongoing
20.	Greater Mamit Water Supply Scheme	5.77	—	—	2.26	Ongoing
21.	Construction of market building -Bazar Veng Market, Hnahthial	0.77	—	—	0.77	Ongoing
22.	Construction of market building -Bethel Market, Champhai	0.34	—	—	0.34	Ongoing
23.	Construction of market building -Bungkawn Market, Aizwal	0.45	—	—	0.35	Ongoing
24.	Construction of market building -Chanmari Market, Hnahthial	0.27	—	—	0.27	Ongoing
25.	Construction of market building -Dawrkawn Market, Serchhip	0.95	—	—	0.95	Ongoing
26.	Construction of market building -Mamit Market, Mamit	0.41	—	—	0.41	Ongoing
27.	Construction of market building -Strengthening of Administration	0.34	—	—	0.04	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Construction of market building -Tanhril Ramrikawn Market, Aizawl	0.36	—	—	0.36	Ongoing
29.	State Capital Project, Aizawl	5.18	—	—	5.18	Ongoing
30.	Construction of market building -Banglakawn Market, Kolasib	0.25	—	—	0.25	Ongoing
Total		228.50	24.50	55.04	82.76	

## NAGALAND

1.	Sainik School at Punglwa, Kohima	14.07	—	—	2.81	Ongoing
2.	State Referral Hospital, Dimapur.	3.00	3.00	0.00	—	Ongoing
3.	Upgradation of District Hospitals, Nagaland	14.40	—	—	5.12	Ongoing
4.	Vitalisation of State Referral Hospital, Dimapur	35.62	—	—	17.24	Ongoing
5.	Protection from Dhansiri river at Dimapur	5.11	2.50	2.60	—	Completed
6.	Sowhi Minor Irrigation Project	1.06	1.06	0.00	—	Completed
7.	Construction of Sports Hall at Mukokchung	1.94	—	0.25	—	Ongoing
8.	Electrification of 4 Tribal Villages	0.70	0.35	0.00	0.35	Completed
9.	ST&D-10 nos. of additional 500 KVA 11/0.4 KV S/S	0.71	—	0.71	—	Completed
10.	ST&D-21 nos. of additional 500 KVA 11/0.4 KV S/S	0.94	—	0.94	—	Completed
11.	ST&D-33 KV proposed lines-Ganeshnagar-Jalukie	1.05	—	0.00	1.05	Ongoing
12.	ST&D-33 KV proposed lines-Nagarjan-Metha colony	0.19	—	0.19	—	Completed
13.	ST&D-33 KV proposed lines-Nagarjan-Power House	0.19	—	0.19	—	Ongoing
14.	ST&D-33 KV proposed lines-Nitofarm-Niuland	0.86	—	0.86	—	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	ST&D-33 KV proposed lines-Power house-Metha colony	0.19	—	0.19	—	Ongoing
16.	ST&D-33 KV proposed lines-Purana Bazaar-Power House	0.28	—	0.28	—	Ongoing
17.	ST&D-33/11 KV Proposed S/S-1x1 MVA at Nihokhu	0.22	—	0.22	—	Ongoing
18.	ST&D-33/11 KV Proposed S/S-1x1 MVA at Nitofarm	0.22	—	0.00	0.22	Ongoing
19.	ST&D-33/11 KV Proposed S/S-Additional 2x5 MVA at Metha Colony	2.01	—	2.01	—	Ongoing
20.	ST&D-33/11 KV Proposed S/S-Additional 2x5 MVA at Power House	1.65	—	1.65	—	Ongoing
21.	ST&D-33/11 KV Proposed S/S 1x1 MVA at Jalukie	0.21	—	0.00	0.21	Ongoing
22.	ST&D-33/11 KV Proposed S/S 1x1.6 MVA at Niuland	0.23	—	0.23	—	Ongoing
23.	ST&D-Augmentation of 24 Nos. 100 KVA to 250 KVA 11/0.4 KV S/S	0.74	—	0.74	—	Completed
24.	ST&D-Conversion of OH Line to Underground	3.90	—	0.59	3.31	Ongoing
25.	ST&D-Upgradation of Conductor Size-11 KV conductor to Mink and Hare	0.73	—	0.73	—	Ongoing
26.	ST&D-Upgradation of Conductor Size-LT conductor by Aac Ant and AAC Aster	1.02	—	1.02	—	Ongoing
27.	23 MW HFO, Thermal Power Plant, Dimapur	32.00	—	—	18.86	Ongoing
28.	Sub-Transmission system at Mokokchung	6.99	—	3.50	3.49	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Dimapur to Ganeshnagar Road	12.12	—	2.00	—	Ongoing
30.	Aboi-Tohok, 14 KM	6.53	1.50	0.00	2.00	Ongoing
31.	Tohok-Chen HQ-Chenlaiso-Wangti, 49 Km	12.20	—	—	2.00	Ongoing
32.	Tohok-Chenkhaio-Wangti, 31 Km	9.89	1.00	—	—	Ongoing
33.	Khipire-Amahator-Lukhani Road (Tuensang Seminar Road)	16.27	0.00	1.00	—	Ongoing
34.	Kiphire-Pungro Road (Tuensang Seminar Road)	29.00	1.00	0.00	12.20	Ongoing
35.	Lamong Singha to Phomehing via Changnyu EAC HQ. (Mon Seminar Road)	8.78	0.00	0.60	—	Ongoing
36.	Mon-Namotola Road (Mon Seminar Road)	9.58	1.00	0.41	—	Ongoing
37.	Replacement of Hamilton Bridge on Diku-Chare Road	1.60	—	0.40	—	Ongoing
38.	Tang-Junction to Chenmoho Road (Mon Seminar Road)	15.54	1.50	2.00	2.68	Ongoing
39.	Water Supply scheme for Mon and Chui Vilalges	3.92	0.00	0.00	1.50	Ongoing
Total:		255.66	12.91	23.31	73.04	

**SIKKIM**

1.	(Anti Erosion Works-6) JTW on Sarchok Jhora & School Jhora Lachung N/Sikkim	0.97	0.45	0.52	—	Completed.
2.	(Anti Erosion Works-6) RTW on river Lachung Chu at School complex & Singring Lachung N/Sikkim	1.00	0.95	0.05	—	Completed.
3.	(Anti Erosion Works-6) RTW on river Lachung Chu below Army Complex Lachung, N/Sikkim	0.97	0.70	0.27	—	Completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	(Anti Erosion Works-6) RTW on river Lachung Chu below Forest rest house N/Sikkim	0.94	0.50	0.44	—	Completed.
5.	(Anti Erosion Works-6) RTW on river Lachung Chu below Lachung bazar N/Sikkim	0.90	0.20	0.70	—	Completed.
6.	(Anti Erosion Works-6) RTW on river Lachung Chu below Sarchok N/Sikkim	0.71	0.20	0.51	—	Completed.
7.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW along Rangli Bazar & Khola E/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
8.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Sribadam Hatidunga area W/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
9.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW at Dojek slip Tinkitan S/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	Completed.
10.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW at Navey Shotak N/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	Completed.
11.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Chiuribotui slip at Hee-Bermiok W/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
12.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Lapdong tassiding W/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
13.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Niya Brum slip S/Sikkim	0.26	0.13	0.00	0.13	Completed.
14.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Parakha slip E/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
15.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Rungdung slip near Rohtak S/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	Completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Seley Slip Chil Khola and Borong slip S/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	Completed.
17.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Tingli Rameng on 11th Mile BP road S/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	Completed
18.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Turuk & Khaharey slip S/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	Completed.
19.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) AEW & PW on Labing slip, Yoksum	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed
20.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) J.T.W. at Bojoghari, East Sikkim	0.30	0.15	0.15	—	Completed.
21.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) J.T.W. on Laptan Jhora at Tadong E/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.25	—	Completed.
22.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) JTW & AEW at Tarpin-Rhenock area E/Sikkim	0.30	0.15	0.15	—	Completed.
23.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) JTW at Chandmari area E/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
24.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) JTW at Goshkhan Jhora Namchi Phase-II S/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	Completed.
25.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) JTW at Lachene below bazar area N/Sikkim	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.15	Completed.
26.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) JTW at Malangthang, Ranka E/Sikkim	0.30	0.15	0.15	—	Completed.
27.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) JTW on Rafong Khola, Mangan N/Sikkim	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.15	Completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) JTW on Singithang Jhora Namchi S/Sikkim	0.24	0.12	0.00	0.12	Completed
29.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW & AEW below Kumrek slide E/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed
30.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW & PW along Andhari Khola, E/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed
31.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW along Kalej Khola on Pelling Dentam W/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed
32.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW along Rangeet river near Chirbirey S/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	Completed
33.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW along Rani Khola E/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed
34.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW along River Teesta below Sirwani E/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.25	—	Completed
35.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW along River Teesta Phidang Dzongu N/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	Completed
36.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW along Seti Khola Namthang S/Sikkim	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.10	Completed
37.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW at along Bela Khola & Tharey Khola E/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed
38.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW at Changey Senti along Rong-Rong Khola E/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.25	—	Completed
39.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW below Dalda Factory Manpur on river Rangeet S/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW below river Rangit, Gyalshing W/Sikkim	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
41.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW below steel bridge on Ringyang, Soreng, W/Sikkim Phase-I	0.40	0.20	0.20	—	Completed.
42.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW below steel bridge on Ringyang, Soreng, W/Sikkim Phas-II	0.50	0.25	0.25	—	Completed.
43.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW on Rangpo Khola below Chochenperi E/Sikkim	0.50	0.25	0.25	—	Completed.
44.	Anti Erosion Works (37 Works) RTW on river Rangeet below Dabua 10th Mile Melli Road S/Sikkim	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.15	Completed.
45.	PalJOR Stadium's Upgradation	15.36	4.50	6.46	4.39	Ongoing
46.	132 kv S/c transmission line from rangit to Melli with 132/66 kv sub-station at Melli.	28.17	5.00	8.04	12.00	Ongoing
47.	Centralized Load Dispatch Centre at Melli	8.49	0.00	1.49	3.00	Ongoing
48.	ST&D-Augmentation of sub-station capacity at Tadong by 1x5 MVA, 66/11 KV transfer for Referral Hospital (Rs. 50 lakhs)	0.50	0.50	0.00	—	Completed.
49.	ST&D-Construction of 2x10 MVA S/S at Bulbuley and drawing of 66 KV D/C line from Lower Lagyap HEP to Bulbuley to Sichley	12.97	0.00	3.87	7.00	Ongoing
50.	ST&D-Power supply to VIP complex at Gangtok (Rs. 100 lakhs)	1.00	1.00	0.00	—	Completed.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	Construction of 66 kV S/C transmission line from Myong to Chungthang and transformer bay at Chungthang and feeder bay at Mayong	6.84	—	—	1.50	Ongoing
52.	8 roads-Carpeting of Kaluk-Dentam road (19 km.)	2.73	2.00	0.24	0.50	Ongoing
53.	8 roads-Carpeting of Sikkip-Vok road & construction of suspension bridge over Rangit River on Sikkip Vok Road	2.08	—	1.10	0.97	Ongoing
54.	8 roads-Upgradation of Mamring-Phongla road (25 km)	2.35	0.00	1.06	1.29	Ongoing
55.	8 roads-Upgradation of Rabongla-Legship road (18 km)	2.34	1.00	0.54	0.80	Completed
56.	8 roads-Upgradation of Tarku-Rabongla (GLVC) Road (20 km.)	2.45	1.00	0.63	0.82	Completed
57.	Construction of Rural suspension Foot Bridges (35 No.)	8.90	2.00	0.00	3.75	Ongoing
58.	Surface improvement/ widening, carpeting and bridge replacement on Gyalshing-Soreng Road (up to Dentam): (a) Pelling-Dentam Road (20 km) and (b) Replacement of existing BB Lal Suspension Bridge over Kalej Khola in Sikkim	12.51	—	—	1.65	Ongoing
59.	Augmentation of Rongli Water Supply Scheme	1.68	—	0.56	1.12	Ongoing
60.	Multi-stage pumping for Drinking water from River Rangeet to Namchi	9.01	—	0.80	—	Ongoing
61.	Extension of Gangtok Sewerage Project (Phase-I), Sikkim	2.96	—	0.93	2.03	Ongoing
62.	Extension of Gangtok Sewerage Project (Phase-II), Sikkim	7.00	—	0.26	3.50	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63.	Augmentation of Gyalshing Water Supply Scheme	7.52	—	—	1.50	Ongoing
64.	Dacheling Cremation Ground	1.09	—	0.42	0.45	Ongoing
Total		156.44	27.50	33.40	49.27	

## TRIPURA

1.	Construction of 175 primary school bldg. with provision of furniture	14.44	7.25	3.44	3.74	Ongoing
2.	Upgrading of infrastructure of 25 Upper Primary Schools	3.69	1.85	0.00	1.49	Ongoing
3.	Gobind Ballabh Pant Hospital, Agartala	8.88	5.00	0.00	3.00	Ongoing
4.	Electrification of Tribal Village	1.44	0.72	0.00	0.00	Ongoing
5.	Upgrading of Halahali-Ambassa-Dangabari-Belonia Road (173 Km.)	139.02	8.00	16.11	26.99	Ongoing
6.	Drinking Water Supply scheme for Dharamnagar	5.49	0.00	2.74	0.00	Ongoing
7.	Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Teliamura	6.21	0.00	3.10	0.00	Ongoing
Total		179.17	22.82	25.39	35.22	

*Sector-wise outlay and expenditure of the projects sanctioned by North Eastern Council (NEC) during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04*

*Approved Outlay & Expenditure during 2001-02*

Sl.No.	Sector	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
I.	Agriculture & Allied Programme	421.00	2.2411
II.	Water & Power Development	15884.00	154.0026

1	2	3	4
III.	Industries & Mining	480.00	2.6302
IV.	Transport & Communication	18355.00	178.1310
V.	Manpower Development	3772.00	45.2058
VI.	Social & Community Services	3543.00	29.9240
VII.	General Services/Scientific Services	1695.00	8.0862
VIII.	Externally Aided Programme	850.00	6.50
<b>Total:</b>		<b>45000.00</b>	<b>426.7209</b>

Source: NEC Secretariat, Shillong

*Approved Outlay & Expenditure during 2002-03 & 2003-04*

Sector	2002-03		2003-04	
	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
Agri & Allied Sectors	11.12	10.5389	19.30	14.28
Power, Water Dev. & RRE	54.16	53.86	24.25	24.46
Industries, Tourism & Minerals	7.45	7.2417	8.80	7.96
Transport and Communication	264.4545	260.2141	335.58	336.83
Medical & Health Sector	68.1055	68.1055	61.10	57.11
Manpower Development	12.83	12.1336	14.07	17.83
Externally Aided Project	8.50	8.50	11.00	20.10
Science & Technology	19.90	17.8017	23.50	19.71
Information, Publicity & Public Relations	1.55	1.4674	0.90	0.59
Evaluation & Monitoring Cell	1.93	1.65	1.70	1.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>441.5129</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>499.86</b>

[English]

**Creation of Indian Reserve Battalions**

1005. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has asked some State Governments to raise over 50 battalions of "India Reserve" to counter insurgency and acts of terror in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) To assess the requirement of India Reserve Battalions, State Governments were requested

to furnish their demands for next five years. 8 States have projected requirement for additional India Reserve Battalions.

#### **Chandigarh as State Capital**

1006. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to make Chandigarh State Capital either of the Punjab or Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether both the States are required to build their own capitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Chandigarh is proposed to be bifurcated to be merged with the States of Punjab and Haryana; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) At present, there is no proposal before the Government to change the constitutional position of Chandigarh. The Government of India would like the States concerned to sort out their differences over the matter amicably and would be willing to help in the matter.

#### **Free Education School for Poor**

1007. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped Peoples Upliftment" has clarified to CM Office and MCD for land allotment to run free education school for poor in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken in this regard;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether details of land availability informed to the Association based on letters received from 18.7.2004 to date from Association by C.M. Office & MCD; and

(e) if so, the time by which where land will be allotted to this Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter was received in this regard. However, MCD does not allot land to private parties for running educational institutions.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Modernisation of Fire Fighting Services**

1008. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drafted any policy for development/modernization of fire fighting services;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand and develop these services on the basis of population; and

(d) the details of the loss of life and property in the fire cases during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) A memorandum for allocation of funds to the States for modernization and upgradation of Fire Services through construction of new fire stations, purchase of latest equipment for fire services and training of fire personnel has been placed before the Twelfth Finance Commission.

(d) These details are not maintained by the Central Government.

#### **Fencing in Border Areas**

1009. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of distance in Kilometer in border area where fencing work has been completed till date, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent therein;

(c) the details of distance in kilometers in border areas where the fencing work is yet to be done, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The

Government have undertaken the construction of fencing on India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders. The State-wise details of the fencing completed and likely schedule of completion of balance work are as under:

Name of the State	Length of the border fenced so far (In Kms)	Balance length to be fenced (In kms)	Expected year of completion
<b>India-Pakistan Border</b>			
Punjab	457	Work completed	—
Rajasthan	1048	Work completed	—
Jammu & Kashmir	147*	33	2005
Gujarat	55	255	2005
<b>India-Bangladesh Border</b>			
West Bengal	1039.63	488.37	2006
Assam	153.29	70.52	2006
Meghalaya	226.64	172.42	2006
Tripura	189.26	546.74	2006
Mizoram	—	400.00	2007

\*Fencing erected on Jammu International Border

[English]

**Educational Quota for Socially and Economically Backward Sections**

1010. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to constitute a Panel for education quota in educational institutions for socially and economically backward sections of religious and linguistic minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal to constitute a Panel for a quota in educational institutions for the socially and economically backward sections of the religious and linguistic minorities. However, the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education has been reconstituted on 7 Aug'04 alongwith a Standing Committee thereof.

Besides, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions has also been established through the promulgation on 11.11.2004 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Ordinance, 2004 with a Chairperson and two Members.

The terms of reference of the Committees/ Commission *inter alia*, include issues pertaining to the education of minorities.

**Production cost of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

1011. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of Chemical Fertilizers in the country is higher than that at the international level;

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

(c) whether the Government had made effort to find out the production cost of Chemical Fertilizers in America, Canada, Australia and other countries; and

(d) if so, the extent it is higher in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Production cost of fertilizers depends on the type of feedstock used and the price of feedstock. The cost of feedstock plays an important role in the production cost of urea. Natural gas is the most commonly used feedstock in the manufacture of urea worldwide, but in India, a number of urea plants use naphtha, fuel oil and low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS), which are costlier feedstock as compared to natural gas. The price of feedstock also varies from country to country depending upon the source and destination. The cost of feedstock in India is higher than in major urea exporting countries. The delivered cost of natural gas to Indian fertilizer plants is about US \$ 2.2—2.8/MMBTU against the basic price of gas in Middle East countries being normally US \$ 1/MMBTU or less than US\$ 1/MMBTU. The gas price in Russia is about US\$ 1-1.25/MMBTU. The cost of alternative feed/fuels in India are much higher. For instance, delivered cost of naphtha is currently about US \$ 11-12/MMBTU and that of fuel oil is about US\$ 8/MMBTU. The weighted average rate of concession for existing urea units in Rs. 8591/MT of urea, which is, at present, less than the price of urea in the international market.

The production cost of fertilizers in America, Canada, Australia and other countries are not available as no such data is maintained, as these data are not openly available.

**Assistance to Universities**

1012. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities functioning in the country particularly in Gujarat that are getting financial assistance from University Grants Commission as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government, State Governments and UGC are monitoring the working of these universities;

(c) if so, whether any irregularities have been noticed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) A list of universities which received financial assistance from UGC during 2003-04 (state-wise) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) An in-built mechanism for monitoring exists in all the schemes in UGC.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*Number of Universities who received the grants from the University Grants Commission during the year 2003-04*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Universities
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Delhi	6
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	9
9.	Haryana	4

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
12.	Jharkhand	4
13.	Karnataka	11
14.	Kerala	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12
16.	Maharashtra	13
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Orissa	5
22.	Pondicherry	1
23.	Punjab	6
24.	Rajasthan	9
25.	Tamil Nadu	14
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21
28.	Uttaranchal	4
29.	West Bengal	9

#### **Canteen Facility to Assam Rifles**

1013. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the persistent demand from Assam Rifles for provision of canteen (CSD) facilities similar to Army;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to provide such facility both for the serving and the retired personnel;

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

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facilities are available to personnel of Defence forces and are not admissible to the personnel of Para Military Forces except when they are under the operational control of Army. A proposal of extend the CSD facility of the CPF personnel was duly considered in consultation with Ministry of Defence but it could not be extended due to limited resources and infrastructure. However, some Para Military Forces have arrangements to provide similar facilities to their personnel at unit level. Some forces also allow their retired personnel to avail such facilities.

#### **Investment made by PGCL**

1014. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. propose to invest Rs. 5000 crores in Southern-Western States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such States likely to be benefited; and

(c) the extent to which the power supply in these States are likely to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) Western Region comprises of State of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) is implementing various transmission schemes in the entire region. PGCIL has also planned some schemes for improvement of Transmission System in the Western Region. The details of planned schemes, along with the names of the States to be benefited, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 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	States/UTs to be benefited
1.	Sipat-II Supplementary Transmission System	Rs. 739 crore	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
2.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-II	Rs. 30 crore	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
3.	Transmission System associated with Gandhar-II and Kawas-II Power Projects	Rs. 1100 crore	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
4.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-III	Rs. 4930 crore	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
5.	East-West Strengthening Scheme	Rs. 690 crore	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

**Border Dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra**

1015. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Karnataka along with delegation met the Prime Minister to resolve the border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to defuse tension in the border areas of these two States?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India is of the view that the dispute is to be resolved primarily by the State Governments concerned through discussions and mutual accommodation.

**Production cost of Urea**

1016. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) contribution of feedstock, energy and wage capital in the production cost of Urea;

(b) the details of the effect of changing feedstock on the cost of production of urea;

(c) whether the cost of fuel oil per tonne of urea changes from place to place in the country and also from one country to another affecting ultimate cost of production;

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

(e) whether in other countries subsidies are given in the feedstock rather than in product making the fertilizer cheap;

(f) if so, facts thereof;

(g) whether any study has been taken up in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The concession rates being paid to urea



units under the New Pricing Scheme (NPS) for urea units are based on the averages of the retention prices of urea units as on 31.3.2003 of respective groups. The concession rate is a composite figure based on the group average which includes all the elements of cost and does not have break-up like feedstock, energy, wage and capital cost.

(b) The existing urea units use different types of feedstock such as natural gas, naphtha, fuel oil, low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) etc. The composition of the feedstock used will also vary from time to time depending upon the availability. The weighted average group concession rates of different groups of urea units based on the latest notified rates of concession are given in the table below:

Group	Weighted average group concession rate of urea (Rs./MT)
Pre-92 Gas	5520
Post-92 Gas	7244
Pre-92 Naphtha	12823
Post-92 Naphtha	11854
FO/LSHS	10999
Mixed feed	8196
Overall Weighted Average	8591

(c) and (d) All the urea manufacturing units are not using fuel oil for the manufacture of urea. The cost of fuel oil varies from place to place depending upon the location of unit, source of supply and applicable taxes and duties. Correspondingly, there will be a variation in the cost of fuel oil per tonne of urea. Cost of fuel oil also varies from country to country depending upon the source and destination.

(e) and (f) No such data is maintained.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Question does not arise.

#### Missing of Census Papers

1017. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether copies of the 2001 census report are missing from the Census Commissioner's office in New Delhi as reported in the *Statesman* dated September, 9, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the findings of the investigations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) On 6th September, 2004 a Limited number of copies of the Report on Religion were printed. Since there was an omission in computation of growth rates of the religious communities in the Brief Analysis, all the copies were not distributed. The report was made available for sale on 9th September, 2004 incorporating the correct growth rates.

[Translation]

#### Area Intensive Scheme

1018. SHRI FURKAN ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments have forwarded proposals to the Government for providing funds for the welfare of minorities under the Area Intensive Scheme and for modernization of Madarsas education;

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

(c) the time by which the funds for this purpose are likely to be made available?

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

(b) The details of state-wise proposals received from State Government/U.Ts under the scheme of Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernization Programme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no specific time-frame under which the funds are to be provided. However, utmost care is taken to provide the funds in the minimum time or within the same financial year if the proposals are complete in all respects and no utilization certificate is pending, subject to the approval of Grant-in-aid Committee for the scheme.

**Statement**

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Infrastructure Dev.	Madarsa Modernization	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	—	449.28	449.28
2.	Tamil Nadu	—	0.72	0.72
3.	Chandigarh	—	0.72	0.72
4.	Tripura	—	45.72	45.72
5.	Kerala	—	21.00	21.00
6.	Karnataka	—	23.61	23.61
7.	Bihar	—	1282.39	1282.39
8.	Assam	—	301.68	301.68
9.	Rajasthan	370.00	—	370.00
10.	U.P.	2502.69	—	2502.69

\*The proposals mentioned at S. No. 1 to 4 and 10 are being processed as these are complete in all respect and rest of the proposals are not being considered as these lack some information or are incomplete or owing to pending utilization certificate etc.

**Minorities Institutions**

1019. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of minorities institutions (technical and non-technical) functioning in the country;

(b) whether these minorities institutions are being provided financial assistance and other facilities by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Government does not maintain the statistics, religion wise, of the technical and non-technical institutions functioning in the various States/UTs. However, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UTs Administration and voluntary organizations through the concerned State Government/UT administration under the Central Scheme of Area Intensive and Madrsa Modernisation Programme of this Department. The financial assistance is made available for the following:

(i) Establishment of new primary/upper primary schools, non-formal education centers where

such a need is felt and viability established on the basis of school mapping exercise.

(ii) Strengthening of educational infrastructure and physical facilities in the primary/upper primary schools.

(iii) Opening of multi-stream residential Higher Secondary Schools for girls where science, commerce, humanities and vocational courses are taught, to the Educational Backward Minorities.

*[English]*

**Agreement on Power Sharing**

1020. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreements made between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on sharing of the inter-State Hydro-electric projects;

(b) whether any request has been received from these States to review these power sharing agreements;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) The details of agreements between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on sharing of power from their four inter-State Hydro-electric Projects are as under:-

(i) Machkund HE Project (3x17 MW + 3x23 MW = 120 MW): Details of agreement are as follows:

- Machkund HE (Jt.) Scheme is joint project of Government of Andhra Pradesh (erstwhile Madras) and Government of Orissa. The project was executed as per the Inter-State agreement dated 14.01.1945 entered by the two States of Orissa and erstwhile Madras.
- The Capital cost of the project was shared in the ratio of 70:30, the project was implemented by AP and is being maintained by APGENCO (erstwhile APSEB).
- The cost of operation and maintenance charges is being shared by two Governments, every year, in proportion to Maximum Demand of the power utilized by each Government in that year. The Government of AP and Orissa have full right to the use of 50% of the ultimate power developed at the Duduma Falls as well as of that developed at each stage.
- The Government of Orissa transferred its right of use of 20% to the Government of AP for a period of 99 years from the date of signing of this agreement.
- In consideration of the above transfer of the said 20% the Government of AP is paying at the rate of Rs. 20 per KW on 20% of Machkund Maximum demand recorded at the Powerhouse during each financial year.
- After 30 years this payment can be revised on mutually agreed by both the Governments.
- On the expiry of the period of 99 years the Government of Orissa is entitled to take over the said 20% on payment to the Government of AP of the proportionate share of Capital cost less depreciation.

#### **Supplementary Agreement**

- The agreement entered by the Chief Ministers of AP and Orissa at Hyderabad on 15th

December, 1978 and came into force from 1st April, 1979.

- Under this agreement the total energy that could be spared by AP to Orissa will be limited to 20% of the total energy generated, in no case the energy that could be drawn by Orissa should exceed 50% of total energy generated at Machkund during the year including its share of 30%.
  - Orissa shall compensate AP at the rate of 8 paise per unit for the energy drawn above 30% and below 50% of energy generated.
  - Excess energy drawal by any party and above their share of above generation of Machkund Powerhouse be settled at rate separately agreed upon from time to time between the two State Electricity Boards.
  - The rate agreed up on its exclusive of the prevailing Central Excise Duty and any such taxes and dues levied by Government of India be paid by Orissa.
- (ii) *Balimela Dam Toe HE Project (2x30 MW):* As per the agreement between the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh during the meeting held on 10th June, 1992 to execute Balimela Dam Toe power house, the power benefits from the project are proposed to be shared equally by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) *Jalaput Dam Toe HEP (3x6 MW = 18 MW):* The power benefits from the project are proposed to be shared equally by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) *Lower Machkund (2x10 MW = 20 MW):* The power benefits from the project are proposed to be shared equally by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir. No such request has been received by the Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority from these States to review their power sharing agreements. However, It is learnt that some issues relating to restoration of Orissa's 20% share in Machkund HEP etc. are under discussion by the States, bilaterally.

(c) and (d) Question do not arise.

**Award for Writings on Human Rights**

1021. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme to give awards for the writings on Human Rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the languages for which the award has been planned; and

(d) the number of writers to whom this award has been given so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has instituted an award namely "Award Scheme for creative writings on Human Rights in Hindi" in the year 1998. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage original writings in Hindi on various subjects of Human Rights and help creating greater awareness of human rights within the country. The award is also given for works of translation into Hindi of books written in other Indian Languages or English. Any writer who is a citizen of India is eligible for the award. The awards are given for the original works or translation into Hindi language only. Seventeen writers have been awarded under the scheme so far.

**National Flag**

1022. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Honourable Supreme Court has asked the Union Government to evolve a comprehensive national flag code for stopping the use and abuse of Tricolour for personal and political gain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since finalized the flag code;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

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

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Recognition by C.B.S.E.**

1023. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from schools seeking recognition by the Central Board of Secondary Education and other Central Education Boards during each of the last three years and till October, 2004;

(b) whether the Government is aware that bogus schools are involved in cheating public by projecting them as recognized by the CBSE in the country;

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

(d) the number of school managements in each State of the country against whom the Government has taken action during the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) There are three Boards of Examinations at national level viz. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), which grant affiliation/accreditation to schools. The number of applications received by each of the Boards during the last three years till October, 2004 is as under:

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Till October, 2004)
CBSE (July-June)	841	1016	1063	191
CISCE (April-March)	115	135	97	97
NIOS (Aug.-July)	569	779	364	176

(b) to (d) As per the information furnished by the CBSE, sporadic complaints are received regarding use of CBSE's name by the unaffiliated schools. CBSE issues show cause notices to the defaulter schools and notifies their status of affiliation in the local newspapers. Action

has been taken against 21 such schools, since the last three years. A state-wise list of number of such cases is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Year-wise summary of schools (unaffiliated schools against which action has been taken)*

Year	No. of Cases	State	
2001-02	07	Haryana	02
		West Bengal	01
		Madhya Pradesh	01
		Delhi	02
		Bihar	01
2002-03	03	Bihar	02
		West Bengal	01
2003-04	07	U.P.	01
		Haryana	02
		Gujarat	01
		Madhya Pradesh	01
		Rajasthan	01
2004-05	04	Chandigarh	01
		U.P.	03
Total	21		

*[English]*

**Conversion of SCFs into SCOs**

1024. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh UT Administration has permitted conversion of Shop-cum-Flats (SCFs) into Shop-cum-Offices (SCOs);

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme in this regard including the total number of SCFs to which the Scheme is applicable, the changes allowed in the construction and conversion charges therefor;

(c) the number of people who have applied for such conversion;

(d) whether on conversion such premises can be used also for running Guest Houses, Lodges, Restaurants etc.;

(e) if so, the reason for not permitting the raising of height of second floor to 9 ft. to make it habitable;

(f) the total height permissible in the city for different categories of buildings;

(g) whether the Administration has considered the desirability for raising heights of all commercial building to 35 ft. for optimum utilization of the space available; and

(h) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The Scheme which is general in nature and not specifically applicable to a particular row of SCFs/Shopping Centre. The main features of the Scheme are as under:-

- (1) That the first and second floors of the building constructed on the site are allowed to be used for purpose of offices, subject to such conversion charges as may be fixed from time to time in this behalf.
- (2) That only the transferee of a Shop-cum-Flat shall be entitled to apply for the conversion.
- (3) That the stairs for the first and second floors of the building shall be provided from the front of the shop in accordance with the prescribed architectural controls for Shop-cum-Offices. Otherwise the transferee may submit revised plans indicating the proposed position of the stair case and other internal changes. In such cases, the conversion shall come into effect only on sanction of the revised plans.
- (4) That no change in the outer facade of the building or additional construction of any kind shall be permitted.

The SCFs can be converted into SCOs on payment of conversion charges @ Rs. 2,000 per sq yard.

(c) So far 20 applicants have applied for such conversion out of which 17 have since been granted permission.

(d) The upper floors of SCOs are permitted to be used for the purpose subject to certain conditions.

(e) The Urban and Architectural Control Review Committee of the Administration has considered the issue and did not find it justified for the reason that the building rules/building bye-laws already provide for construction of 3 floors within the existing heights provided in various architectural controls.

(f) The total height permissible in the city for different categories of buildings varies according to the architectural controls applicable to a particular shopping center in case of commercial buildings and the condition that the height of all the sites in a row is identical. In case of residential, institutional and commercial buildings the maximum height allowed is as specified in the frame control/architectural control/zoning plan.

(g) and (h) As already stated above against part (e) the Urban and Architectural Control Review Committee of the Administration which considered the issue did not find it justified to raise the height. Moreover, since most of the V4 Sector Markets in the city (Phase-1 Sectors) are fully developed any relaxation given in the overall height of a particular site shall adversely affect the uniform street picture. This will also be against the basic architectural character of the city where row type shops have been planned and the skyline is straight and uniform.

*[Translation]*

#### **Contract Awarded by DDA**

1025. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had some years back awarded the contract of covering the drain from Madhu Vihar to Dabri crossing in Dwarka sub-city in South West Delhi to some private party; and

(b) if so, the date on which the contract was awarded and the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi

Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the contract for covering of drain from Madhu Vihar to Dabri crossing in Dwarka was awarded on 22.10.2000 between RD 6184 to 3841 (approximate chainage) and construction of 45 mtrs. Right of Way Road as per Standard Cross Section over it. One carriageway of this road over the drain is to be completed by March, 2005 and the 2nd carriageway is scheduled for completion by March, 2006.

#### **Curbing Illegal Structures and Encroachments**

1026. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has asked the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to take specific steps to curb construction of illegal structures and fresh encroachments; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the DDA in this regard and to fix accountability and responsibility of the officials who failed to check encroachments and coming up of unauthorized structures?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has asked it to take specific steps to curb illegal structures and encroachments. The steps that are being taken by DDA in this regard include:

- (i) Physically inventorising status of land belonging to DDA.
- (ii) Videographing encroached/vacant land belonging to DDA for records.
- (iii) Fencing of vacant land after removal of encroachment.
- (iv) Fixing of responsibility of the officials at different levels of safeguarding DDA land.
- (v) List of officers/officials responsible for protection of land has been sent to Chief Secretary, GNCTD and CVC.

Fixing of accountability and responsibility of the officials who have failed or fail to check encroachment and unauthorized structure is taken from time to time by DDA in specific cases after due inquiry and in consultation with CVC.

**Formulation of Regional Plan, 2001 by NCRPB**

1027. SHRI RAMSEVAK SINGH:  
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status report in regard to "Regional Plan, 2001" which was formulated by the National Capital Region Planning Board in 1989 to ease the population burden on Delhi;

(b) the status report in regard to developing five counter magnet regions *e.g.* Patiala (Punjab), Hisar (Haryana), Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) and Kota (Rajasthan) which was also proposed in the above scheme;

(c) the financial resources for the above scheme and the quantum of amount already spent for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish reputed institutions and Government offices of national level under magnet city project in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of institutions allocated land/plots as on date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that the Regional

Plan-2001 identified six Delhi Metropolitan Area Towns and eleven Regional Centres for development on priority basis. The plan envisages giving impetus to these centres through provision of adequate infrastructure and services so as to dissuade the potential out migrating population and also attract and absorb the Delhi bound migrants.

The infrastructure and services for development of National Capital Region are provided by the State Govts. and their implementing agencies concerned.

The NCR Planning Board facilitates development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region through financial assistance in the form of loan for selected projects of the State Governments and their implementing agencies. The Board has, till November, 2004, approved 183 infrastructure development projects for residential, industrial, commercial uses and improvement of transport facilities, power, roads, bridges etc. projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 6810.65 crores and with a total loan component of Rs. 3458.28 crores.

(b) and (c) The NCR Planning Board facilitates development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region through financial assistance in the form of loan. The details regarding development of five counter magnet regions of Patiala, Hissar, Bareilly, Gwalior and Kota for which the NCR Planning Board has extended loan assistance to the State Govt/Implementing Agencies is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) The decision for establishment of reputed institutions and Government offices in the National Capital Region and Counter Magnet Areas including Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh is taken by the respective State Government/Implementing agency.

**Statement**

*Projects funded by NCR Planning Board for towns in the Counter Magnet area and Implemented by State Governments*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	Loan Sanctioned/ Released by NCRPB	Contribution by State Government	Expenditure (upto Sept., 04)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Development of Integrated Township, Gwalior (M.P.)	40.00	31.00(31.00)	9.00	47.79*

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	132 KVA substation, Gwalior (MP)	16.00	12.00(12.00)	4.00	16.48
3.	Construction of 6-lane arterial road, Gwalior	48.00	36.00(36.00)	12.00	42.48
4.	Integrated development scheme, Sreenathpuram, Kota (Rajasthan)	35.71	2.00(2.00)	33.71	9.37
5.	Feeder main to provide drinking water facility to newly/formed colonies of UIT/RHB/Medical College, Kota	6.83	3.70(0.00)	3.13	0.00
6.	Sewa Singh Tikri Wala Nagar and extension of Karhari Farm urban estate, Phase-III, Patiala, Punjab	18.78	1.00(1.00)	17.78	4.40*
7.	Extension & augmentation of water supply, sewerage and solid waste management in Patiala, Punjab	59.93	44.95(18.11)	14.98	17.71
8.	Integrated township development project, Patiala, Punjab	66.24	49.68(28.80)	16.56	31.16
9.	Residential and Transport Nagar schemes, Bareilly	339.31	20.00(20.00)	319.31	91.83
10.	Augmentation and extension of water supply and sewerage scheme, Hissar, Haryana	15.93	11.95(2.20)	3.98	1.51

Extra cost of the project on account of increased land cost borne by State Government.

\*With changed terms of reference of the work by the State Government.

#### Removal of Encroachments from Gram Sabha Land

[English]

1028. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2274 dated 13.3.2001 and state the number of encroachments removed from the Gram Sabha land in Delhi without obtaining/executing warrant of possessions during the last three years?

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

#### Review of Working of Power Sector

1029. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of power sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether any deficiency has been revealed from the review;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and



(d) the steps taken by the Government to plug the loopholes and to improve the performance of power sector?

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

(a) to (d) The review of the working of the power sector is an ongoing exercise. Power shortages, weak financial position of the utilities due to high Aggregate Technical & Commercial (ATC) losses and distortion in the tariff structure are major problems.

A number of steps have been taken by Government of India to improve the performance of the power sector. To augment the availability of power 10th Plan envisages a capacity addition of 41110 MW. To revive the poor financial health of SEBs/Power Utilities the Ministry of Power has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with States on power sector reform envisaging support of Central Government subject to States progressing satisfactorily on agreed reform agenda. 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. Past debts to SEBs due to Central Public Sector Undertakings have been securitized under tripartite agreements.

The Electricity Act, 2003 creates a liberal framework for development of the power sector and 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.

Tariffs for retail sale are required to be determined by State Regulatory Commissions in accordance with provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 after hearing the reviews of all the stake-holders including generating companies/utilities and consumers in a transparent manner.

#### **Convention of Status of Refugees**

1030. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the influx of refugees from other countries to India still continuing;

(b) if so, whether our country is a signatory to the 1951 convention on the status of Refugees;

(c) if so, the number of foreign refugees being sheltered in the country, country-wise; and

(d) the action taken for rehabilitation of these refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir. While the number of registered refugees has increased by 5,556 in the year 2003 over that of the previous year, most of this is due to registration of children of already registered refugees, who have become major and only few additional refugees have arrived.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Country-wise break up of registered refugees as on 31.12.2003 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Action on relief and rehabilitation by the Central Government to the refugees is as follows:

- (i) Sri Lankan refugees are provided relief assistance pending their repatriation; and
- (ii) The rehabilitation of refugees who arrived in India along with His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 1959 has been completed.

#### **Statement**

*Number of Registered Refugees (country-wise) as on 31.12.2003 (excluding Pakistanis)*

Country	No. of Registered Refugees
Afghanistan	12,250
Bangladesh	1,363
China	2
Iran	25
Iraq	3
Malaysia	2
Myanmar	725
Somalia	55
Sri Lanka	59,862
Stateless	56,690
Stateless (Hajong/Chakma)	37,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,68,568</b>

*[Translation]***Changes in Schemes for STs**

1031. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is putting emphasis to bring about comprehensive changes in schemes pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes by making them collectively beneficial;

(b) if so, the names of such schemes;

(c) the names of the districts/regions selected by the Union Government in each State of the country for these schemes; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent on these schemes during the year 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Schemes of the Ministry were subjected to zero based budgeting at the time of launch of Tenth Five Year Plan and as a result comprehensive changes were brought out in the guidelines for release and utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and also Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The revised guidelines emphasize on community based income generating activities and creation of critical infrastructure in tribal areas.

(c) SCA to TSP is provided to 21 Tribal Sub Plan States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal. The grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is provided to all TSP States and 4 Tribal majority States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

(d) An amount of Rs. 497.00 crores under SCA to TSP and Rs. 330.00 crores under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is proposed to be spent during the year 2004-05.

**Central University status to Allahabad University**

1032. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to accord the status of a Central University to the Allahabad University is under consideration of the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The Government in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has decided, in principle, to a proposal for restoration of central university status of the University of Allahabad. It is, however, not possible to indicate a definite time frame for taking a final decision on the proposal as the necessary procedural formalities in this regard are yet to be completed.

**Pending Energy Proposals of Himachal Pradesh**

1033. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Non-Conventional Energy Sources proposals of Himachal Pradesh are pending with the Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early clearance of these proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) The details of various Non-Conventional Energy Project proposals of Himachal Pradesh that have been received in the Ministry under non-conventional energy programmes are given in the enclosed Statement. Proposals would be considered on receipt of clarifications/revised proposals from the State and clearance would be immediately given depending upon techno-economic feasibility, fulfillment of terms and conditions as per the provisions contained in respective programmes and availability of funds.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals of Himachal Pradesh received in the Ministry under various Non-conventional Energy Programmes*

Sl.No.	Proposal
<b>I.</b>	<b>Remote Village Electrification</b>
1.	900 kW SHP project for each village in Pangri Valley in District Chamba
2.	550 kW SHP Project for Kunnu-Charang in District Kinnaur
3.	3 SHP projects <i>i.e.</i> 2x400 kW at Sissu, 2x200 kW at Biling, 2x200 kW at Shansa in District Lahaul & Spiti
4.	200 kW SHP project for Saichu in pangri Valley in District Chamba
<b>II.</b>	<b>Small Hydro Power</b>
5.	1100 kW SHP project at Bagrod—Sidhata, Distt. Kangra
6.	30 kW SHP project at Sarahan, Shimla
<b>III.</b>	<b>Solar Thermal</b>
7.	A Proposal for establishment of a Solar Energy Research Centre at Shimla
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Energy Parks</b>
8.	A district level energy park proposal at Lingthi, District Lahaul & Spiti
9.	A State level energy park proposal at Pandoh, District Mandi.

*[English]*

**Bio-Diesel Plants**

1034. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bio-diesel plants in the country at present;

(b) the facilities of technical training available in the country regarding Bio-diesel production;

(c) whether Bio-diesel is more useful than other energy sources; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to encourage its production and use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) As per information available with the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, there are no regular commercial plants for producing bio-diesel. However, Gujarat Oleo Chem. Ltd., Distt. Bharuch and Lubrizol India Ltd., Bombay are stated to produce bio-diesel on demand basis.

(b) The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) (R&D), Faridabad and Delhi College of Engineering (DCE), Delhi among others are presently doing R&D work on various aspects of bio-diesel production. These academic & research institutions may be able to provide training facilities for bio-diesel.

(c) and (d) Bio-diesel has been considered as clean alternative fuel which has properties similar to petroleum diesel fuels and can be mixed with diesel fuel in blends upto 20% without any modification in existing engines. The emissions from bio-diesel such as carbon dioxide of sulphur are less as compared to the petroleum diesel fuels. Moreover, bio-diesel is a renewable, non toxic and biodegradable. In order to encourage production and use of bio-diesel as a blend with diesel in the automotive sector, the Government has set up a National Mission on Bio-diesel for which the Ministry of Rural Development has been designated as the nodal Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development have informed that a Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation and the Mission is expected to be launched by January, 2005. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is supporting Research & Development projects on the production and use of Bio-diesel.

*[Translation]*

**NRI Quota**

1035. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has decided to incorporate quota of N.R.I. in the allotment of land by it;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the DDA has attached any terms and conditions therewith; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Armed Forces Act**

1036. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN:  
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into a dialogue with the leaders of the groups demanding for the scrapping of Armed Force Special Power Act in Manipur;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring peace and normalcy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) A delegation of 'Apunba Lup' leaders from Manipur met the Prime Minister, on 1st November 2004 and the Home Minister, on 2nd November 2004.

(b) The delegation reiterated their demand for repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

(c) The Government have appointed a Committee to review the provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and to submit its report within a period of six months. To Kangra Fort has been vacated by the Assam Rifles and handed over to the State Government

for development as national heritage. A Unified Headquarters has also been established in the State for coordinated operations against militants by the Security Forces.

#### **Change in Name of Railway Station**

1037. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Social Organisation and Public Representative from Karnataka for changing the name of "Sasalu Railway Station" to "Tharalabalu Railway Station"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka regarding change of name of "Sasalu Railway Station" as "Taralabalu Railway Station".

(b) The proposal is under examination in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government.

#### **Integrated Child Development Scheme**

1038. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether India has largest Integrated Child Development Scheme programmes in the World which aims at freeing children from all forms of exploitations etc.;

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

(c) whether the targets have been achieved; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government and to utilize the funds under Integrated Child Development Scheme as per the Supreme Court orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI

SINGH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at holistic development of children (0-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections by providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education. Currently, the Scheme is sanctioned in 5652 Projects across the country, out of which 5274 Projects have become operational as on 31.8.2004 providing services to about 456.11 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 379.94 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 76.17 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of about 6.74 lakh Anganwadi Centres.

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court, vide its order dated 29.4.2004, directed the States/UTs, *inter-alia*, that all sanctioned Aganwadi Centres be made fully operational by 30.6.2004. In its further order dated 7.10.2004, the Supreme Court has reiterated that all sanctioned Projects/Centres should be made fully operational. The Government of India has impressed upon State Governments to operationalise all sanctioned Projects and Centres as per directions of the Supreme Court.

#### **Price of Drugs**

1039. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the prices fixed for Glypezide and Dextropropoxyphene Hydrochloride based formulations;

(b) whether prices of this formulations have been implemented vide Drug Price Control Order, 1995 and still the producers are protected by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps have been taken to investigate the linkup between the producers and the officers of NPPA?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixed/revises the prices of scheduled

formulations in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1995 (DPCO, 1995). This is an ongoing exercise and the notifications fixing/revising the prices are notified in the Official Gazette. As per the records available and reports received from the major manufacturers of the formulations of Glipizide and Dextropropoxyphene Hydrochloride, the prices are being followed as per provisions of DPCO, 1995. No violation of prices of formulations based on these drugs has been reported to NPPA so far.

*[Translation]*

#### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1040. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places in regard to which approval has been given to open Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last three years;

(b) whether teaching work has been started in those Kendriya Vidyalayas which have been sanctioned and opened during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Approval was given by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for opening of 101 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Civil/Defence/Project Sectors) during last three years. The names of these places are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Out of 101 schools approved, orders for opening of 99 Kendriya Vidyalays were issued for the year 2002-03 to 2004-05 Statement-II. However, 86 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been made functional and the remaining 13 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Statement-III) are non-functional for the want of required temporary building and infrastructural facilities from the concerned District Administration. Orders for opening of 2 Kendriya Vidyalayas *i.e.* one each at Bijonour (UP) and Indrapuram, Ghaziabad (UP) could not be issued for the aforesaid reasons.

*Statement I*

*List Indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned during the last three years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2004-05*

Sl.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	State	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Sainj (Kullu)	Himachal Pradesh	Project
2.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
3.	IIT Guwahati	Assam	-do-
4.	Barpeta	-do-	-do-
5.	Dibrugarh	-do-	-do-
6.	Lakhimpur	-do-	-do-
7.	Mangaldoi	-do-	-do-
8.	RRL Jorhat	-do-	-do-
9.	Buxar	Bihar	-do-
10.	Bettiah	-do-	-do-
11.	Hazipur	-do-	-do-
12.	Mashrakh	-do-	-do-
13.	Motihari	-do-	-do-
14.	Raipur No. 2	Chhattisgarh	-do-
15.	Jashpur	-do-	-do-
16.	Beladile, Dantewada	-do-	-do-
17.	Diu	Daman & Diu	-do-
18.	Sec. 22, Rohini	Delhi	-do-
19.	Sec. 25, Rohini	-do-	-do-
20.	Dwarka	-do-	-do-
21.	Narela	-do-	-do-
22.	Vasant Kunj	-do-	-do-
23.	Dwarka	Gujarat	-do-
24.	Jetpur	-do-	-do-
25.	No. 3 Faridabad	Haryana	-do-
26.	No. 2 Gurgaon	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
27.	Harshinghpura, Kamal	Haryana	Civil
28.	ITBP Rckongpco	H.P.	-do-
29.	Anantnag	J&K	-do-
30.	Pahalgam	-do-	-do-
31.	Zanskar	-do-	-do-
32.	Kargil	-do-	-do-
33.	Nubra	-do-	-do-
34.	Chusul	-do-	-do-
35.	Hira Nagar	-do-	-do-
36.	Kathua	-do-	-do-
37.	Badarwah	-do-	-do-
38.	Chennai at Kud	-do-	-do-
39.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	do-
40.	Surda, Ghatsila	-do-	-do-
41.	HEC Ranchi	-do-	-do-
42.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	-do-
43.	No. 3 Bhopal	M.P.	-do-
44.	Mandla	-do-	-do-
45.	Lunglei	Mizoram	-do-
46.	No. 4 Bhubaneswar	Orissa	-do-
47.	BSF Pokhran	Rajasthan	-do-
48.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	-do-
49.	Bhimtal, Nainital	Uttaranchal	-do-
50.	Kausani, Almora	-do-	-do-
51.	Gwaldam, Chamoli	-do-	-do-
52.	Rishikesh, Hardwar	-do-	-do-
53.	Pauri, Garhwal	-do-	-do-
54.	IIIT Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	-do-
55.	Raksha Vihar, Kanpur	-do-	Defence
56.	Greater NOIDA	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
57.	CRPF, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Defence
58.	Varanasi	-do-	-do-
59.	Gorakhpur	-do-	Civil
60.	Deoria	-do-	-do-
61.	Balrampur	-do-	-do-
62.	Kurseong	West Bengal	-do-
63.	Morvi	Gujarat	-do-
64.	Rajgarhi, Distt. Uttarkashi	Uttaranchal	-do-
65.	Gangapur City	Rajasthan	-do-
66.	Gulmarg (Tanmarg)	J&K	-do-
67.	Augustmuni, Rudraprayag	Uttaranchal	-do-
68.	Sourkhand, Tehri	-do-	-do-
69.	Gopeswar, Chamoli	-do-	-do-
70.	ITBP Mirthi, Pithoragrah	-do-	-do-
71.	Lohaghat, Champawat	-do-	-do-
72.	Karauli	Rajasthan	-do-
73.	Edackattuvayal	Kerala	-do-
74.	Madurai No. 2	Tamil Nadu	-do-
75.	Rewa No. 2	M.P.	-do-
76.	Sagar No. 3	-do-	-do-
77.	Shajapur	-do-	-do-
78.	Kannauj	U.P.	-do-
79.	Moradabad No. 2	-do-	-do-
80.	Chandpur, Bijnore	-do-	-do-
81.	Indira Point, Campbell Bay	A&N Island	-do-
82.	Miaon	Arunachal Pradesh	-do-
83.	Nawada	Bihar	-do-
84.	Chhapra	-do-	-do-
85.	Gopal Ganj	-do-	-do-
86.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	-do-



1	2	3	4
87.	Bhurkunda	Jharkhand	civil
88.	Darbhanga	Bihar	-do-
89.	Barauni	Bihar	-do-
90.	Raxaul, Distt. East Champaran	Bihar	-do-
91.	Madhepura	Bihar	-do-
92.	Purnia	Bihar	-do-
93.	Banka	Bihar	-do-
94.	Patna No. 3	Bihar	-do-
95.	Arah	Bihar	-do-
96.	Siwan	Bihar	-do-
97.	STPS Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Project
98.	Subansiri, Dhemaji	Assam	Project
99.	Bijnore	U.P.	Civil
100.	Indrapuram, Ghaziabad	U.P.	Civil
101.	Tehran	Iran	Civil (Self-financing basis)

**Statement II**

*List Indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned during the last three years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2004-05*

Year	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	State	Sector
1	2	3	4
2002-03	1. Sainj (Kullu)	Himachal Pradesh	Project
2003-04	1. Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
	2. IIT Guwahati	Assam	-do-
	3. Barpeta	-do-	-do-
	4. Dibrugarh	-do-	-do-
	5. Lakhimpur	-do-	-do-
	6. Mangaldoi	-do-	-do-
	7. RRL Jorhat	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
	8. Buxar	Bihar	-do-
	9. Bettiah	-do-	-do-
	10. Hazipur	-do-	-do-
	11. Mashrakh	-do-	-do-
	12. Motihari	-do-	-do-
	13. Raipur No. 2	Chhattiegarh	-do-
	14. Jashpur	-do-	-do-
	15. Beladile, Dantewada	-do-	-do-
	16. Diu	Daman & Diu	-do-
	17. Sec. 22, Rohini	Delhi	-do-
	18. Sec. 25, Rohini	-do-	-do-
	19. Dwarka	-do-	-do-
	20. Narela	-do-	-do-
	21. Vasant Kunj	-do-	-do-
	22. Dwarka	Gujarat	-do-
	23. Jetpur	-do-	-do-
	24. No. 3 Faridabad	Haryana	-do-
	25. No. 2 Gurgaon	-do-	-do-
	26. Harshinghpura, Kamal	-do-	-do-
	27. ITBP Rckongpco	H.P.	-do-
	28. Anantnag	J&K	-do-
	29. Pahalgam	-do-	-do-
	30. Zanekar	-do-	-do-
	31. Kargil	-do-	-do-
	32. Nubra	-do-	-do-
	33. Chusul	-do-	-do-
	34. Hira Nagar	-do-	-do-
	35. Kathua	-do-	-do-
	36. Badarwah	-do-	-do-
	37. Chennai at Kud	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
38.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Civil
39.	Surda, Ghatshila	-do-	-do-
40.	HEC Ranchi	-do-	-do-
41.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	-do-
42.	No. 3 Bhopal	M.P.	-do-
43.	Mandla	-do-	-do-
44.	Lunglei	Mizoram	-do-
45.	No. 4 Bhubaneswar	Orissa	-do-
46.	BSF Pokhran	Rajasthan	-do-
47.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	-do-
48.	Bhimtal, Nainital	Uttaranchal	-do-
49.	Kausani, Almora	-do-	-do-
50.	Gwaldam, Chamoli	-do-	-do-
51.	Rishikesh, Hardwar	-do-	-do-
52.	Pauri, Garhwal	-do-	-do-
53.	IIIT Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	-do-
54.	Raksha Vihar, Kanpur	-do-	Defence
55.	Greater NOIDA	-do-	-do-
56.	CRPF, Lucknow	-do-	-do-
57.	Varanasi	-do-	-do-
58.	Gorakhpur	-do-	Civil
59.	Deoria	-do-	-do-
60.	Balrampur	-do-	-do-
61.	Kurseong	West Bengal	-do-
62.	Morvi	Gujarat	-do-
63.	Rajgarhi, Dist. Uttarkashi	Uttaranchal	-do-
64.	Gangapur City	Rajasthan	-do-
65.	STPS Suratgarh	-do-	Project
66.	Subansiri, Dhemaji	Assam	Project

1	2	3	4	
2004-05	1.	Gulmarg (Tanmarg)	J&K	Civil
	2.	Augustmuni, Rudraprayag	Uttaranchal	-do-
	3.	Sourkhand, Tehri	-do-	-do-
	4.	Gopāswar, Chamoli	-do-	-do-
	5.	ITBP Mirthi, Pithoragrah	-do-	-do-
	6.	Lohaghat, Champawat	-do-	-do-
	7.	Karauli	Rajasthan	-do-
	8.	Edackattuvayal	Kerala	-do-
	9.	Madurai No. 2	Tamil Nadu	-do-
	10.	Rewa No. 2	M.P.	-do-
	11.	Sagar No. 3	-do-	-do-
	12.	Shajapur	-do-	-do-
	13.	Kannauj	U.P.	-do-
	14.	Moradabad No. 2	-do-	-do-
	15.	Chandpur, Bijnore	-do-	-do-
	16.	Indira Point, Campbell Bay	A&N Island	-do-
	17.	Miaon	Arunachal Pradesh	-do-
	18.	Nawada	Bihar	-do-
	19.	Chhapra	-do-	-do-
	20.	Gopal Ganj	-do-	-do-
	21.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	-do-
	22.	Bhurkunda	Jharkhand	-do-
	23.	Darbhanga	Bihar	-do-
	24.	Barauni	Bihar	-do-
	25.	Raxaul, Distt. East Champaran	Bihar	-do-
	26.	Madhepura	Bihar	-do-
	27.	Purnia	Bihar	-do-
	28.	Panka	Bihar	-do-
	29.	Patna No. 3	Bihar	-do-
	30.	Arah	Bihar	-do-
	31.	Siwan	Bihar	-do-
	32.	Tehran	Iran	Civil (Self-financing basis)

**Statement III**

*List Indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas which were opened during the last three years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2004-05 but are non-functional*

Year	S.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	State	Sector
2002-03	—	—	—	—
2003-04	1.	Morvi	Gujarat	Civil
2004-05	2.	Gopeshwar, Chamoli	Uttaranchal	-do-
	3.	Edackattuvayal	Tamil Nadu	-do-
	4.	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh	-do-
	5.	Muradabad No. 2	-do-	-do-
	6.	Chandpur, Bijnore	-do-	-do-
	7.	Nawada	Bihar	-do-
	8.	Patna No. 3	-do-	-do-
	9.	Purnia	-do-	-do-
	10.	Arah	-do-	-do-
	11.	Madhepura	-do-	-do-
	12.	Raxual	-do-	-do-
	13.	Indira Point, Campbell Bay	A&N Island	-do-

*[English]*

**Law to Deal with Terrorism**

1041. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of legislations enacted on laws to deal with Terrorism or any other activities endangering the security of the Nation;

(b) whether the Home Ministry has had the series of meeting with other departments and has prepared a law to deal with communal forces in the country;

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks; and

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

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

Consequent upon the repeal of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), 2002 and keeping in view the Government's firm resolve not to compromise with the fight against terrorism, which poses a serious threat to national security and also at the global level, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 was amended to incorporate certain provisions considered necessary to deal with various facets of terrorism. An Ordinance viz. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 2004 was promulgated on 21.9.2004, in this regard.

(b) to (d) 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.

**Sale of Lottery**

1042. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to temporarily stop the lottery tickets of certain States in Kerala, as these lotteries said to have been organized by certain State Governments are run by contractors violating the provisions of the Central Act in this regard;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum submitted by the Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to prohibit on-line/paper lotteries run by certain States and to temporarily stop the sale of tickets of these lotteries in Kerala alleging that these lotteries were being organized in violation of the provisions of Section 4 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998. The matter was taken up with the concerned States and they strongly contested the allegations. On the other hand, one of the States has challenged the provisions of the Kerala State Lotteries and on-line Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2003 of the Government of Kerala in the Supreme Court. The Union Government is awaiting the verdict of the Apex Court.

[*Translation*]

#### **Construction of Buildings for Anganwadi/Godowns**

1043. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to States to incur forty per cent from the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and sixty per cent from other heads on construction of buildings for Anganwadi Kendras and godowns;

(b) if so, whether buildings for Anganwadi Kendras and godowns have been constructed in each State of the country as per the said guidelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of districts of each State in the country where buildings for Anganwadi Kendras and godowns have not been constructed as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (e) The ICDS Scheme envisages that the accommodation for Anganwadis has to be provided by the local community free of rent. Wherever public/community accommodation (Panchayat Ghar, School building etc.) is available, such accommodation can be used for running the Anganwadis. Where no public accommodation is available and where the local community has not been able to provide any accommodation for Anganwadis, provision for hiring of suitable accommodation on rent is there in the scheme.

The Department of Women and Child Development issued instructions, in 1990, to the State Governments to provide funds out of employment generation schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for construction of Anganwadi buildings. Construction of Anganwadi building has been sanctioned in North Eastern States, as a special case. State-wise number of Anganwadi buildings sanctioned for construction in NE States is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Also, there is provision for construction of Anganwadi buildings under World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project. State-wise number of such Anganwadi buildings sanctioned for construction is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### ***Statement I***

##### ***State-wise number of Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned for Construction in North Eastern States***

Sl.No.	State	No. of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned for construction
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1520
2.	Assam	11830
3.	Manipur	1970
4.	Meghalaya	1090
5.	Mizoram	640
6.	Nagaland	1020
7.	Tripura	1800
8.	Sikkim	130
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>

**Statement II****State-wise number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned for construction under World Bank assisted project**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned for construction
1.	Uttar Pradesh	4548
2.	Rajasthan	3333
3.	Maharashtra	4453
4.	Kerala	1600
5.	Tamil Nadu	82
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1445
7.	Chhattisgarh	405
8.	Bihar	1430
9.	Jharkhand	581
10.	Uttaranchal	950
11.	Orissa	1863
12.	Gujarat	800
13.	Haryana	408
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	425
15.	Karnataka	650
16.	Punjab	500
17.	West Bengal	983
18.	Andhra Pradesh	8816
<b>Total</b>		<b>33,272</b>

*[English]***Arrest of Religious Head**

1044. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has called for the facts regarding the arrest of Kanchi Sankaracharya Sri Jayendra Saraswathi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):  
(a) Yes, Sir. The facts were called from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) As informed by Government of Tamil Nadu, a case of murder of Shri Sankararaman, Manager of Shri Varatharaja Perumal Temple at Kancheepuram on 3.9.2004 was registered at Vishnu Kanchi Police Station and investigation taken up by a Special Investigation Team. After the evidence collected in the course of investigation disclosed involvement of Sri Jayendra Saraswathi Swamigal in the conspiracy, he was arrested on 11th November, 2004 at 2200 hrs. at Mahbubnagar, Mahbubnagar district in Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of Andhra Pradesh Police. The investigation also revealed the involvement of Sri Jayendra Saraswathi Swamigal in another case registered in Chennai City E5 Pattinampakkam PS u/s 452, 324 and 307 IPC in which an attempt had been made on the life of Shri Radhakrishnan, his wife and their servant on 20.9.2002.

**Utilization of Funds by Maharashtra**

1045. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:

SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3945 dated August 24, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The information regarding some of the schemes being implemented by this Ministry was awaited from the State Government of Maharashtra. The same has since been received. However, the information furnished by the State Government needs some clarification and reconciliation. The reply to the Parliament Assurance will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the same is got clarified and reconciled.

**National Policy on Steel**

1046. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to formulate a National Policy on Steel and set up a Committee to look into the matter;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) The draft National Steel Policy (NSP) formulated by the Government was considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) who desired that the draft NSP may be examined by a Committee of Secretaries under Cabinet Secretary and also posted at the website of Ministry of Steel to elicit public opinion.

**Cyber Crime Research Development Units**

1047. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up cyber Crime Research and Development Units in the country;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Information and Technology is also providing some assistance in this work;

(d) if so, the details of help the various States are likely to get from these units particularly for Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether the Government has identified States and places particularly in Andhra Pradesh where such units are likely to be set up; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

**Investment in Education**

1048. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to envisage more investment in education and has urged the corporate sector to help; and

(b) if so, the response of the private sector on this national mission for education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) envisages that "non-government and voluntary effort including social activist groups will be encouraged, subject to proper management, and financial assistance provided. At the same time, steps will be taken to prevent the establishment of institutions set up to commercialize education." The National Common Minimum Programme of the Government pledges to raise public spending in education to least 6% of GDP with at least half this amount being spent on primary and secondary sectors in a phased manner.

'Bharat Shiksha Kosh' has been constituted as a Registered Society, to receive donations/contributions/endowments from individuals and corporate, Central and State Governments, non-resident Indians, and people of Indian origin abroad for various activities across all sectors of education.

While the share of private investment in the education sector is progressively more starting from primary to higher and technical education, the response towards the initiatives like Bharat Shiksha Kosh has not been encouraging.

**Regularisation of Industrial Units in Delhi**

1049. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the Government of NCT of Delhi have Jointly decided to



regularise industrial units running in areas with 70 per cent or more concentration of industries;

(b) if so, the details of areas identified;

(c) the time by which the said decision is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Union Government has decided to regularise non-polluting industries in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details of polluting and non-polluting industries in the capital at present, location-wise;

(f) the criteria adopted to find out polluting/non-polluting industries;

(g) whether the Government has also decided to amend Master Plan-2001 of Delhi;

(h) if so, the details of changes likely to be made in the Master Plan;

(i) whether some planners/architects have opposed this move of the Government;

(j) if so, the details in this regard and apprehensions made by them; and

(k) the response of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (k) On a reference received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), the Union Government has issued a Public Notice under the provisions of Section 11-A of the Delhi Development Act on 4th November, 2004 giving its intent to incorporate an enabling provision in the Master Plan for Delhi-2001 to the effect that non conforming clusters of industrial concentration of minimum 4 hectare contiguous area having more than 70% plots within the cluster under manufacturing activity/use, might be considered for redevelopment on the basis of surveys carried out by the Industry Department of GNCTD. A copy of the Public Notice dated 4th November, 2004 is enclosed as Statement. Amendments in the Master Plan of Delhi are carried out after following statutory provision of calling of public objections and suggestions which are considered/kept in view before the final notification.

### *Statement*

#### *Public Notice*

New Delhi, the 4th November, 2004

S.O. 1246(e):- The following modifications, which the Central Government propose to make in the Master Plan for Delhi-2001 are hereby published for public information. Any person having any objection or suggestion may sent the same in writing to the Under Secretary, Delhi Division, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011 within a period of 30 days from the date of this notice. The person making the objection or suggestion should also give his name and address.

#### MODIFICATION:

The following is proposed to be added after (3) 'Shamapur Badli—Extensive Industrial Area' on left hand side of page-125 of Gazette of India (extraordinary) dated 1.8.90 (Master Plan for Delhi-2001).

"Non-conforming clusters of industrial concentration of minimum 4 Ha. contiguous area, having more than 70% plots within cluster under manufacturing activity/use may be considered for redevelopment on the basis of surveys and issue of notification by the Industry Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The redevelopment scheme shall be prepared by the concerned land owning Agency/Society (to be formed by the owners) with the approval of the MCD/DDA subject to statutory clearances of Environment and other competent Agencies and based on the following norms/conditions:

- (i) It should have direct approach from a road of at least 18 M ROW.
- (ii) Formation of Society shall be mandatory for preparation of redevelopment plan, pollution control and environmental management, development of services and parking and maintenance.
- (iii) Only non-hazardous and non-noxious industries having clearance from DPCC shall be permitted.
- (iv) Floor area and industrial activity at premise level shall not exceed 200 sq. m.
- (v) Other stipulations shall include—
  - \* Minimum 10% area is to be reserved for circulation/roads/service lanes.

- \* Plots measuring less than 100 sq.m. to have minimum 7.5 mtrs. ROW.
- \* Plots measuring more than 100 sq.m. to have minimum 9.0 mtrs. ROW.
- \* Minimum 10% of semi-permissible surface for parking and loading/unloading areas.
- \* Common parking to be provided for plots below 60 sq.m., whereas for plots above 60 sq.m. front set back (min. 3 m.) shall be provided without boundary wall for parking and loading and unloading.
- \* Minimum 10% of total area to be reserved for infrastructure requirements like CEPT, Sub-station; Pump House, Fire Station, Police post, etc. as per the norms and preparation of:
  - (a) Plan for water supply from DJB along with requirement for pumping stations, storage tanks, ground water recharging/rainwater harvesting.
  - (b) Drainage plan as per MCD norms.
  - (c) 8% of the cluster area shall be reserved for parks/green buffer.
  - (d) Other provisions/development control norms etc. shall be applicable as per provisions of MPD 2001.

The following areas shall not be eligible for redevelopment scheme:-

Bungalow Zones (New Delhi and Civil Lines), the Ridge, River Bed (Zone-0), areas along water bodies, canals, sensitive areas from security point of view, conservation and heritage areas, reserved/protected forests, DDA flats, private co-operative group housing societies, Government flats/bungalows/Employer housing etc. and their immediate proximity;

The redevelopment work shall be undertaken by the societies at their own cost. Requisite charges for change in land use, enhanced FAR and land (wherever applicable) will be required to be paid to the concerned Authority.

The redevelopment shall be completed within the period specified by the Delhi Development Authority in this regard. Clusters which fail to complete the redevelopment proposals within the period specified as above, shall have to shift to other conforming industrial areas and the units functioning in non-conforming clusters

shall have to close down. In such cases, the licensing authority will not renew/issue the licences to industrial units without obtaining land use clearance from the Competent Authority. Further no new licences will be issued in non-conforming areas, without obtaining land use clearance."

[N. K013011/5/2000-DDIB]

Sd/-  
(S. Mukherjee)  
Under Secretary

#### Rehabilitation of Refugees

1050. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that incomplete rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal caused serious problem for the economy of the State due to inadequate assistance from the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of West Bengal has requested for early action for their rehabilitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (d) A proposal of Rs. 5010.60 crore was received from Government of West Bengal in July, 2004 for infrastructural development of colonies, acquisition of land and economic assistance to displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan. After consideration of the proposal, Government of West Bengal was informed that relief and rehabilitation assistance have been given to the displaced persons by the Central Government from time to time. They have now been fully integrated into the mainstream and they would be able to avail of benefits under the normal development schemes of the State and Central Government.

#### Expenditure Incurred by PSUs In Pharmaceutical Sector

1051. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by PSUs in the Pharmaceutical Sector on the R&D work as compared to Private Sector;

(b) whether some of Pharmaceutical Public Sector Undertakings have been declared sick and closed down;

(c) if so, whether the medicines produced by these PSUs are now being imported by spending foreign exchanges; and

(d) if not, the alternative arrangements made by the Government for availability of medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) According to information received from the Pharmaceuticals Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, the details of expenditure incurred by them on R&D are as under:

Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals Limited:

1999 to 2001-2002	Rs. 1374 lakh
2002-2003 & 2003-04 (Prov.)	Rs. 789 lakh
Hindustan Antibiotics Limitd	
2001-02	Rs. 123.90 lakh
2002-03	Rs. 114.11 lakh
2003-04 (Provisional)	Rs. 120.00 lakh

Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd:

2000-01 & 2001-02	Rs. 30.74 lakh
2001-02 & 2003-04	Rs. 36.42 lakh

The Department does not compile the details of expenditure incurred by Private Pharmaceutical Sector on R&D.

(b) All the Five PSUs namely, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) were referred to BIFR & were declared sick. The BIL and SSPL have been closed.

(c) As per the existing Foreign Trade Policy, except certain chemicals falling under Chapter 28 and 29 of ITC (HS), which are categorised as restricted, all other chemicals, including medicines manufactured by PSUs, are allowed to be imported.

(d) The drug Policy, as amended from time to time, is directed towards ensuring abundant availability of quality drugs at reasonable prices.

#### Second Shift in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1052. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas wherein second shift has been started during the current academic session State-wise;

(b) whether more private students were admitted in the evening shift;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has started another shift in various KVS particularly functioning in Kerala State due to heavy demand and rush of students for seeking admission in the KVS/NVS in the country;

(e) whether the Government has received any representations for starting more divisions for the second shift;

(f) if so, whether this is likely to be favourably considered in the next academic year;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) State-wise list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Admissions to the second shift in Kendriya Vidyalayas were granted as per the priorities for the various categories laid down in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) Admission Guidelines.

(d) Yes, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has started second shifts in its Vidyalayas in Pattom, Adoor & Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Calicut, in Kerala State.

(e) to (h) No, Sir. However, a view will be taken to open second shifts in Kendriya Vidyalayas, as and when situation demands.

**Statement**

*List Indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas where Second Shift have been sanctioned during the current academic session (2004-05)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sl.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	1.	New Friends Centre
		2.	AGCR Colony
		3.	No. 3 Delhi Cantt.
		4.	AFS Tuglakabad
		5.	Sector 8, R.K. Puram
		6.	Andrews Ganj
		7.	Pushp Vihar
		8.	Gole Market
		9.	Vikaspuri
		10.	Janakpuri
		11.	Delhi Cantt. No. 1
		12.	Delhi Cantt. No. 2
		13.	Sector 8, Rohini
		14.	Dwaraka
		15.	Lawrence Road
2.	Karnataka	1.	Belgaum Cantt.
3.	M.P.	1.	No. 3 Bhopal
		2.	No. 1 Indore
		3.	Chhindwara
4.	Jharkhand	1.	Hinoo Ranchi
5.	Orissa	1.	No. 1, Bhubaneswar
6.	Haryana	1.	Rohtak
7.	Chandigarh	1.	Sector-47, Chandigarh

1	2	3	4
8.	Kerala	1.	Pattom, Trivandrum
		2.	No. 1 Calicut
		3.	Adoor
9.	Uttaranchal	1.	IIP Dehradun
10.	Rajasthan	1.	No. 5 Jaipur
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Gomtinagar
		2.	Manauri, Allahabad
		3.	No. 3 Chakeri
		4.	Noida
		5.	VKV Ghaziabad
		6.	Balia
12.	Maharashtra	1.	AFS Thane
		2.	Koliwada
		3.	9 BRD Pune
		4.	Ojhar
		5.	Aurangabad
13.	Bihar	1.	Kankarbagh, Patna
		2.	Baily Road
		3.	Danapur
		4.	Muzaffarpur

**Development of Computer System**

1053. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Women and Child Development has developed computer based Management Information System;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) whether the information regarding NGO's sanctioned project, new schemes, reports etc. are available on the web?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI

SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The software packages for monitoring of certain activities/schemes such as Grant-in-aid to NGOs, analysis of budgetary allocations and expenditure have been developed and are being utilized.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Public Sector Steel Plants**

1054. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons displaced due to establishment of public sector steel plants (steel-plant-wise) during last three years;

(b) the number of persons rehabilitated during the above period, plant-wise;

(c) whether the persons displaced due to the establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant have not been rehabilitated so far even after Supreme Court order;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of those displaced families; and

(f) the time by which all the displaced persons are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

**MRP on Medicines**

1055. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether the Government is preparing any plan to control the network of drug mafia in the country as reported in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated September 24, 2004;

(b) if so, the details and facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether the Government has since decided to introduce MRP for medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be decided and implemented; and

(f) the names of medicines in various categories, which are having MRP in contravention of prices fixed under DPCO, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) During a meeting with Minister (C&F&S), representatives of the Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA) voluntarily agreed that they would maintain the current price of medicines until 31st March 2005. Another major association Indian Drug Manufacturers Association has issued an appeal to its members to voluntarily reduce the prices of specified branded generics (where margins are very high) by 20% as compared to prices of similar branded products. Prices of medicines are printed under the provisions of Para 14 and 15 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Under the provisions of the DPCO 1995, prices of both Scheduled and non-Scheduled formulations are printed as "retail price not to exceed.....local taxes extra". Representations have been received from time to time that the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 should be amended for printing the retail prices of all medicines inclusive of all taxes. Various options are being considered for solving the problem, however, due to difference in types and rates of local taxes of states/local authorities, no proper solution has been found so far. Whenever cases in contravention of prices fixed under DPCO, 1995 are detected, action is taken by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for recovery of overcharged amount.

*[Translation]*

**Production of Bio-fertilizer from Bagasse**

1056. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:  
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:  
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have achieved success in producing organic manure from the bagasse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time likely to be taken in the process of conversion of bagasse in organic manure;

(d) the agriculture fields for which this organic manure would be useful;

(e) whether this manure will be used for sugarcane production;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the total cost likely to be incurred on manuring thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not developed any specific composting technology for conversion of bagasse into manure. A maximum portion of the bagasse is being used by the sugarcane mills for their boilers; the remaining being used by the industries like paper mills etc.

(c) to (g) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Opening of Aditya Solar Shops

1057. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposed to set up Aditya Solar Shops to make renewable energy products easily available to the people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for selection of sites and the names of States where such shops are proposed to be set up;

(d) whether the Union Government has provided any grant for setting up such shops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of such shops to be opened during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a programme under which financial assistance is provided for the establishment of retail outlets known as Aditya Solar Shops in various cities and towns of the country. The main purpose of the programme is to make renewable energy products easily available to people and to provide effective service facilities. The shops also provide information on various renewable energy products. The programme is at present implemented mainly through State Renewable Energy Agencies.

(c) Locations for the establishments of the shops are identified by the State agencies and recommended to the Ministry. A statement showing the number of Aditya Solar Shops functioning in each state is enclosed.

(d) Yes, Sir. Central financial assistance is provided in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

(e) Central financial assistance of up to Rs. 5 lakhs per shop and a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000/- per year for two years is provided for the establishment of Aditya Solar Shops owned by State Governments/Agencies. A grant of Rs. 50,000 per Aditya Solar Shop is provided for shops being established by private entrepreneurs. In addition, an amount of Rs. 50,000/- per shop per year up to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs may also be provided to each state agency for publicity of Aditya Shops.

The number of shops likely to be opened during the current financial year depends on the receipt of proposals finalized and recommended by the State agencies. 4 Aditya Solar shops in West Bengal, 11 in Gujarat and 9 in Andhra Pradesh are under establishment during the current financial year.

#### *Statement*

*The number of Aditya Solar Shops established in each State*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Aditya Solar Shops
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Haryana	4

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	6
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Mizoram	1
15.	Nagaland	2
16.	Orissa	2
17.	Punjab	2
18.	Rajasthan	2
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	3
21.	Tripura	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6
23.	Uttaranchal	5
24.	West Bengal	4
25.	Delhi	1
26.	Pondicherry	1
Total		73

#### Setting up of NTPC Power Project

1058. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation has sought equity partnership with management control over Bharatiya Rail Bijlee Company at Nabinagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC propose to set up the project independently to supply power to the Railways; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):  
(a) and (b) In a meeting between Hon'ble Minister for Railways and Hon'ble Minister of Power held on 2nd January, 2002, it was agreed that, Railways could set up a power plant of 1000 MW in Joint Venture with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to meet power requirement of Railways. Accordingly, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Railways and NTPC on 18.02.2002 whereby, it was agreed that Railways and NTPC would hold 51% and 49% of the equity of the Joint Venture Company (JVC) respectively and the management control of the JVC will be with NTPC. Project Investment Board (PIB) in its meeting held on 13.02.2004 has approved the proposal for formation of the JVC and for investment by Railways and NTPC in the JVC to set up Nabinagar Thermal Power Project of 100 MW (4x250 MW).

(c) and (d) At present NTPC has no proposal to set up the project independently for power supply to Railways.

*[Translation]*

#### Industries Operating in Residential Areas of Delhi

1059. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries operating in the residential areas of Delhi;

(b) the total number of workers working in these industries;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued orders to close these industries;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to save these industries; and

(e) the name and number of cities of NCR where the economic activities/industries are proposed to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that no independent survey has been carried out in respect of industries operating in residential areas of Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in an order passed on 7th May, 2004 in CWP No. 4677 of 1985 - M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India and others had directed phase-wise closure of industrial units that had come up in residential/non-conforming areas in Delhi on or after 1st August, 1990. GNCTD have reported that these orders are being implemented by them.

(e) As per Regional Plan-2001 which came into force from 23.1.1989, the following cities/towns of NCR were identified for induced development on priority/basis.

Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) towns	Regional Centres
Ghaziabad including Loni	Meerut
Noida Faridabad	Hapur Bulandshahr-Khurja-Complex
Gurgaon Bahadurgarh Kundli	Palwal Panipat Rohtak Rewari-dDharuhera-Bhiwadi Complex Alwar

#### Financial Assistance to NGOs

1060. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations which have been provided financial assistance for

executing the work of tribals during the last three years and thereafter, their names and the amounts given to them;

(b) whether the black-listed Non-Governmental Organisations have also been provided financial assistance during the last two years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether the efforts are being/have been made for the establishment of a Non-Statutory Authority to examine and monitor the functions of these organizations?

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Non-Governmental Organizations funded during the last three years *i.e.* 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 along-with their names and amounts given to them are contained in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 2003-04. The names of the Non-Governmental Organizations funded during 2004-05 (upto 31st Oct. 2004) and the amounts given to them are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The functions of the grantee organisations are monitored through the State Govts. The Ministry has decided to strengthen the monitoring mechanism and the States have been asked to constitute Village/District and State Level Monitoring Committees.

#### Statement

##### *Names of the NGOs funded and amount released to them during 2004-05*

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Aashirward Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti A-7, Amit Apartment, Phase-I, Viay Nagar, Lalghati, Bhopal, M.P.	300915
2.	Annapurna Siksha Samiti At/PO: Semonkhapara, District Mandla, M.P.	712790
3.	Anugarh Adivasi Education Trust At/Po: Vadwa, District Dahod, Gujarat	365569



1	2	3
4.	Aranyak At-Talmul Sasan, PO: Talmul, District: Angul, PIN: 759093, Orissa	90990
5.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist: Dhenkanal, Orissa	519660
6.	Association for Voluntary Action Dimapur, Puri, Orissa	581760
7.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali, District Tonk, Rajasthan	2730000
8.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society At: Gaddamanugu, District: Krishna, A.P.	727515
9.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Narmada, Gujarat	717170
10.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Kunor Unit, Vill+PO: Kunor, PS: Kaliyaganj, North Dinajpur, WB	384300
11.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad) AV/PO: Aurangabad, District Murshidabad, W.B.	697900
12.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga) Beldanga, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	1326140
13.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Birbhum) Via Bolpur, District Birbhum, W.B.	1568522
14.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Delhi) Srinivaspuri, New Delhi	291000
15.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Durgapur) Durgapur Branch, District Burdwan, W.B.	210870
16.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Farakka) Berahampur, Murshidabad, W.B.	227925
17.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ghaksale) Ghaksale Unit, District Malda, W.B.	594153
18.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ghatshila) Village: Barajuri, Via: Ghatsila, District: East Singhbhum, Jharkhand	4360374
19.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Malda) Sahapur, Malda, WB	732600
20.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Nadia) Village: Kusuria, PO: Pritinagar, District: Nadia, W.B.	1724792
21.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Navasari) Navasari, Gujarat	535700
22.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari) Sonari (w), Rivers Meet Road, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	5923933

1	2	3
23.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor) Villag+PO: Teor, District D. Dinajpur, W.B.	649499
24.	Bharati Educational Trust At-Pathaply Taluk, Bagepalli, District Kolar, Karnataka	504810
25.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha Thakkar Babu Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055	7177454
26.	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society 20/1B, Lalbazar Street, Kolkata-700001	390870
27.	Birsa Munda Education Centre Village: Kranti, PO: Krantihat, District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	986670
28.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, District West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	1391701
29.	Centre of Rural Upliftment Service Wangbal, District Thoubal, Manipur	332640
30.	Council for Tribal and Rural Development Plot No. 420, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	94711
31.	Dr. Ambedkar Education Society® Malkudure Gomala, Nalkundure, PIN: 577544, Channagiri Taluk, Devengere District, Karnataka	441540
32.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission Village: Dhopatari, District: Kamrup, Assam	664168
33.	Dr. Ambedkar School Planning and Development Society New Lamka, Churachandpur, Manipur	1147563
34.	Grama Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Development 6th Ward, Kota Street, Urvakonda, Distt: Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh	1509129
35.	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust Gurjar Colony, J&K	2423777
36.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association PO Box No. 98, Club House Road, Mandli, District Kullu, H.P.	1734768
37.	INRECA Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, District Narmada, Gujarat	745338
38.	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections Wahengban Leikai, Khongnang Hogaibi, New Cachar Road, Imphal, Manipur	227160
39.	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society Tabo, District Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	463410
40.	Jan Kalyan Evam Nari Utthan Samti Sahebganj, District Faizabad, U.P.	390870

1	2	3
41.	<b>JANAHTA</b> Vatsalya Complex, Vatsalyapuri, Kondayapalem Road, Nellore, Pin: 524004	108200
42.	<b>Jeeyar Educational Trust</b> Gangmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, PIN: 500027, AP	677160
43.	<b>Lamdon Social Welfare Society</b> Leh, Ladhak, J&K	1078088
44.	<b>M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti</b> Ujjain, M.P.	519660
45.	<b>Mahila Grameen Utthan Samiti</b> Diwan Niwas, Zila Parishad Bhawan, Tildukri, District: Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	573660
46.	<b>Manipur Border Area Development Society</b> Chakpikarong, Zaphou Bazar, Chandel Distt., Manipur	155160
47.	<b>Mata Amritanandamayi Math</b> Parripally, Kollam, Kerala	856260
48.	<b>Mizoram Hemithal Association</b> Upper Republic Road, Aizawl, Mizoram	1554390
49.	<b>Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan</b> At/PO: Budhanti, District Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	348399
50.	<b>Nayak Student Federation</b> Gokak, Belgaum, Karnataka	331479
51.	<b>New Life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment</b> Vellore, T.N.	752093
52.	<b>Organisation for the Rural Women &amp; Youth Development</b> At/PO: Harekrushnapur, Via-Nalaganja, Distt: Mayurbhanj, Orissa	530190
53.	<b>Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangha</b> Bhanjpur, PO: Baripada, District: Mayurbhanj, Orissa	1421394
54.	<b>Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Association</b> Plot No: 805 & 823 (P), Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	221265
55.	<b>Orissa Sarvodaya Parishad</b> AT/PO: Nuapada, Distt: Nuapada, Pin: 766105, Orissa	224915
56.	<b>Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal</b> At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta; Jhalod, District: Jhalod, Gujarat	1186920
57.	<b>Paschim Banga Kheria Sabar Kalyan Samiti</b> Vill+PO: Rajnowagarh, District: Purulia, PIN: 723128, West Bengal	220965
58.	<b>Pathari Vocational Institute</b> Bar Libraug, Nagaon, Assam	312390
59.	<b>Pragati Rural Development Society</b> PO: Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	378180

1	2	3
60.	Pranab Kanya Sangha Pranab Pally, PO: Kora Chandigarh, Madhyamgram, N. 24-Pargana, PIN: 743298, W.B.	154597
61.	Pratibha Educational Society Nandyal, District Kurnool, A.P.	696870
62.	Purvottar Janjati Shiksha Samiti Madhav Dham, Tezpur, Assam	336408
63.	Puspa Convent Shiksha Samiti C-537-538, Pushpa Nagar Colony, Bhopal-462010 (M.P.)	208350
64.	R.K. Mission Narottam Nagar, Via Demoali, District: Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	2637325
65.	R.K. Mission Korukonda Road, Rajamundry, A.P.	346123
66.	R.K. Mission Shillong, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	542650
67.	R.K. Mission Vivekananda Marg, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	458230
68.	R.K. Mission Puri, Orissa	366572
69.	R.K. Mission Ashram Narainpur, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh	778899
70.	R.K. Mission Ashram Cherapunjee, District East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	13587812
71.	R.K. Mission Ashram R.K. Beach, Visakhapatnam, A.P.	401670
72.	R.K. Mission Ashram Ulbari, Guwahati, Assam	421830
73.	R.K. Mission Ashram Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	2903606
74.	R.K. Mission Boys Home Rahara, District North 24 Parganas, W.B.	815497
75.	R.K. Mission Hospital Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	2183355
76.	R.K. Mission Ashram Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	31978000
77.	R.K. Mission T.B. Sanatorium Ranchi, Jharkhand	2419746

1	2	3
78.	Rama Education and Welfare Society Wariyalkheda, Bhopal, M.P.	516600
79.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission PO: Khonsa, District Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	2260181
80.	Rashtriya Seva Samiti 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	519435
81.	Rural Development Association District Imphal East, Manipur	316440
82.	Rural Organisation for Social Activity At/PO: Manthenavanipalem, District Guntur, A.P.	1039320
83.	Rural Voluntary Service Thoubal, Manipur	401670
84.	Rushikul Sevashram Trust At-Dumumal, Po: Kuntra, District Sambalpur, Orissa	2166641
85.	Sacred Heart Society Bungkawn Nursary, Aizawal, Mizoram	547785
86.	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha Telliapatty, District Nagaon, Assam	392957
87.	Sant Shri Asaramji Ashram Sabarmati, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	801990
88.	Sarada Educational Society At: Vinukonda, District: Guntoor, Andhra Pradesh	1039320
89.	Sarswati Vidya Mandir Parichalana Samity Boro Haflong, N.C. Hills, District: Assam	269862
90.	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan Uttaranchal	552483
91.	Seva Bharati Shillong, Meghalaya	398104
92.	Seva Samaj At/PO: Gunupur, District Rayagada, Orissa	229813
93.	Sewa Bharati Jhandewalan, Delhi	620595
94.	Shardhalaya Ashram Samiti Surajpol, Kota, Rajasthan	445320
95.	Shri Mangalam Educational Trust Naka, Ta: Khedbrahma, S.K., PIN: 383275, Gujarat	300915
96.	Shri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhananda Charitable Trust Barumal, District Valsad, Gujarat	367107

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1	2	3
97.	Social Guidance Agency Aizwal, Mizoram	106875
98.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission PO/District: Nagaon, Assam	177435
99.	Sri Govindraja Swamy Social Development Society Dist: Kunrool, AP	519660
100.	Sri Parameswari Educational Society Almkur, Distt: Kurnool, A.P.	331072
101.	Sri Ramkrishna Adaita Ashram PO: Kalady, District: Ernakulam, Kerala	423250
102.	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Trust At/PO: Barumal, District Valsad, Gujarat	367107
103.	Sri Sai Ram Seva Sangam Village: Annaram, District: Karimnagar, A.P.	519660
104.	Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission Muttill, Wayanad, Kerala	739881
105.	Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement Kanchanahalli, District Mysore, Karnataka	2119903
106.	Tamilnadu Village Consumers Protection Council 21/45, Railway Station Road, Kavaraipettai, Distt: Trivallore, TN	230063
107.	TRINITY-Institute of Rural Development Tamenglong, Manipur	772560
108.	Type Writing Institute & Rural Development Service Thoubal, Manipur	1720053
109.	Uttar Purbanchal Janjati Seva Samiti Haflong, District N.C. Hills, Assam	246359
110.	Vanvasi Ashram Trust At/PO: Periya, District Wayanad, Kerala	922487
111.	Vanvasai Seva Mandal Maharajpur, Mandla, M.P.	300915
112.	Vinobhaniketan Po: Vinobhaniketan, District: Trivenduram, Kerala	1607535
113.	Vivekanana Girijan Kalyan Kendra District Chamrajnagar, Karnataka	1394400
114.	Youth in action Society Sathya Apts., Chappal Bazar, Kachiguda, Hyderabad, A.P.	1005750

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*Names of the NGOs funded and amount released to them during 2004-05*

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, M.P.	1351500
2.	Aggargami Sewa Sansthan Tiwari Ganj, Lucknow, U.P.	552000
3.	Bandhewal Siksha Samiti Bhopal, MP	1158000
4.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Beldanga, Distt: Murshidabad, West Bengal	1474400
5.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi	1694405
6.	Bright Career Academy Koraput, Orissa	1307000
7.	Gram Swaraj Sangh Kutch, Gujarat	941000
8.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Kasturbagram, Indore, M.P.	88000
9.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Utkal Branch, PO: Satyabhamapur, District: Gopalwadi (Ketiguda), Distt: Rayagada, Orissa	145558
10.	Lok Niketan At-Kakanpur, Banaskantam, Gujarat	535900
11.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan Udaipur, Rajasthan	280000
12.	Manav Vikas Evam Shiksha Sansthan 261, Hind Nagar, Lucknow, U.P.	2028311
13.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti Udaipur, Rajasthan	1053000
14.	Pushpa Convent Education Society Bhopal, M.P.	1428000
15.	Rajasthan Balkalyan Samiti Village/PO: Jhadol, District Udaipur, Rajasthan	609000
16.	Rajendra Ashram Trust Kathiwada, Jhabua, M.P.	451000
17.	Rural Mahila Welfare Society Kurnool, A.P.	858000

1	2	3
18.	Sarvodaya Samiti Gandhi Nagar, Koraput-764020	690000
19.	Servents of India Society District Rayagada, Orissa	225000
20.	Seva Bharati Bhopal, MP	270000
21.	Seva Samaj District Rayagada, Orissa	337500
22.	Shri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram Shehdol, MP	140000
23.	Social Action for Social Development 131/B, Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar, Hyderabad	1089500
24.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED) Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	498000
25.	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD) PO: Bainsia, Distt: Dhenkanal, Orissa	249000
26.	Society for Nature Edu. & Health Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1002000
27.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram At: Badarohita, Angul, Orissa	594000
28.	Sushil Trust Kutch, Gujarat	352000

[English]

**Grievances Received by DDA**

1061. SHRI LALMANI PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has received consolidated reference of grievances on 28.6.2004 from "All India Association for SC/ST & Physically Handicapped People Upliftment";

(b) if so, the details of action taken and reply given on each grievances;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all grievances are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority has received a representation of "All India Association for SC/ST & Physically Handicapped People Upliftment", relating to the various policy issues regarding registration under Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981, allotment of Residential Plots to SC/ST and physically handicapped, promotion of SC/ST and physically handicapped, revision of policy to change shop locations, allotment of DDA shops to SC/ST/Physically Handicapped and allotment of land to the Association.

DDA has reported that promotion of SC/ST employees is made on their turn and in accordance with the reservation policy. Grievances of SC/ST and Physically Handicapped employees are redressed through a system of Liaison Officer specifically appointed for this purpose. DDA reserves 25% of flats/shops for SC/ST categories



and 1% of flats/shops for physically handicapped persons. Action on grievances received by DDA is taken in accordance with the provisions of its Act and Rules.

#### **Dual Pricing of Steel**

1062. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether a proposal for dual pricing of Steel has been cleared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the prices of steel are increasing;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Finance Minister met officials of SAIL, and other steel companies to discuss about the stability in steel prices;

(g) if so, the outcome of the discussions held with these companies; and

(h) the final decision taken in regulating the steel prices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) In a liberalised scenario, the Government does not intervene in commercial matters of firms such as pricing. Prices are determined by the free interplay of market forces.

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

(d) and (e) The steel prices have generally remained stable since August 2004 when the Government announced a cut in import duty rates. However, the prices of most categories of steel increased marginally in October 2004 mainly due to the global conditions and domestic revival in construction and other steel related activities in the country after the expiry of the monsoon months.

(f) and (g) The Government has been interacting at various levels with main steel producers to ensure both adequate availability and stability in prices of steel in the domestic market. As an outcome of these discussions various measures have been taken by the Government like considerable reduction in import duties on steel as well steel making inputs, reduction in DEPB rates on steel items and fixation of value caps for all items of iron and steel and ferro alloys, increasing allocation of iron and steel materials for the SSI sector and advising steel PSUs to export only after fulfilling the domestic requirement.

(h) As indicated above, steel prices have generally remained stable since August 2004. The price situation is being carefully monitored.

#### **Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited**

1063. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to revive Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited;

(b) if so, the funds likely to be given for the purpose;

(c) whether all dues of the employees who opted for VRS have been paid;

(d) if not, the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the management is threatening the permanent employees either to take V.R.S. or take dire consequences; and

(f) if so, the facts of the matter and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Government has granted a comprehensive financial Restructuring-cum-Financial Assistance Package in July, 1999 for revival of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL). The salient features of the package are as follows:-

- Conversion of plan loans as on 31.3.1999 into equity Rs. 97.10 crores.

- Grant of moratorium on repayment of loan and interest holiday on all Government of India (GOI) loans upto 31.3.1999 for 10 years.
- Waive of interest accrued and outstanding on all Government of India loans as on 31.3.1999 amounting to around Rs. 975.17 crores.
- Rs. 79.33 crores non-plan loan during 1999-2000, with moratorium on repayment and interest holiday for five years subject to review at the end of five years.
- Exemption from payment of corporate tax in 1999-2000 on account of windfall profits due to waiver of interest on loans.
- Continuance of Government Guarantee for Rs. 12 crores cash credit and Rs. 80 crores bank guarantee facilities, with waiver of guarantee commission of 1%.
- As part of the restructuring package, Government also provided Government of India Guarantee for raising loans with full interest subsidy for separating 6000 employees. The company raised Rs. 318 crores based on these Guarantee and separated 7373 employees.

Another financial assistance package consisting of the following was granted to the company in 2001-02:-

- Non-Plan loan of Rs. 89.44 crores for clearing outstanding salary and statutory dues of the employees.
- An increase in Government of India Guarantee by Rs. 250 crores for raising further loans for separation of 5000 employees along with interest subsidy.

The following plan and non-plan assistance have also been provided to the company:-

	(Rs. in crores)			
Loan	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Plan Loan	—	4.00	4.00	3.00
Non-Plan Loan	89.44	61.11	—	71.89

(c) and (d) All admitted VRS dues such as ex-gratia, gratuity and leave encashment have been paid to all employees separated under VRS. Provident Fund dues

have been paid to all separated employees for whom Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has given clearance. Payment of salaries and wages has been made in full except for arrears on account of pay revision, payment of which is incumbent on the improvement of the company's financial position.

(e) No such threat has been given to the employees by the Management of the company.

(f) Does not arise, in view of (e) above.

#### Foreign Funds for Renewable Energy Programme

1064. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign institutions supporting the renewable energy programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the kind of loans assistance being given to encourage wind mills in the country;

(c) the States and Union Territory which have potential, land scape and wind velocity for the wind mills; and

(d) the total number of wind mill functioning in the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of the loans and grants received from the foreign institutions for the renewable energy programme during the 9th and 10th Plan Periods are given at Statement-I of which the same for the wind energy sector are given at Statement-II.

(c) State-wise details of the gross and technical wind power potential are given at Statement-III.

(d) State-wise details of grid-interactive and power installed capacity as on the 30th November, 2004 are given at Statement-IV.

**Statement-I***Details of Loans and Grants received from Foreign Institutions during the 9th and 10th Plan Periods*

Sl.No.	Project	Foreign Institution	Loan <sup>a</sup> Grant <sup>b</sup>	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Optimizing Development of Small Hydel Resources in Hilly Regions of India (Implemented by MNES)	UNDP/GEF	0 <sup>a</sup> US\$ 7.5 million <sup>b</sup>	Completed
2.	Development of High Rate Biomethanation process as means of reducing GHG (Implemented by MNES)	UNDP/GEF	0 <sup>a</sup> US \$ 5.5 million <sup>b</sup>	Project under implementation since September, 1994
3.	Indian Renewable Resources Development Project (Implemented by IREDA)	World Bank/ GEF/SDC/ DANIDA	US \$ 118.96 million <sup>a</sup>  US \$ 30 million <sup>b</sup>	Completed
4.	Carbon Emissions Reduction through Biomass Energy (Implemented by Department of Rural Development, Karnataka)	UNDP/GEF/ ICEF	0 <sup>a</sup> US \$ 8.0 million <sup>b</sup>	Project under implementation since June, 2001
5.	Second Renewable Energy Project (Implemented by IREDA)	World Bank/ GEF	US \$ 130.0 million <sup>a</sup> US \$ 5.0 million <sup>b</sup>	Project under implementation since January, 2001
6.	Promotion of Renewable Energy project (Implemented by IREDA)	KfW, Germany	DM 120.0 million <sup>a</sup> 0 <sup>b</sup>	Project under implementation since October, 2000
7.	Renewable Energy Development Project (Implemented by IREDA)	Asian Development Bank	US \$ 100.0 million <sup>a</sup> 0 <sup>b</sup>	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Technical Assistance for Wind Test Station under C-WET (Implemented by MNES)	DANIDA, Denmark	0 <sup>a</sup>  DKK 15.88 million <sup>b</sup>	Completed
9.	Rural Energy Programme Support (Implemented by MNES)	UNDP	0 <sup>a</sup>  US \$ 2.8 million <sup>b</sup>	Completed
10.	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (Implemented by (MNES)	UNDP	0 <sup>a</sup> US \$ 3.5 million <sup>b</sup>	Project under implementation since September, 2003

MNES: Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

IREDA: Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency

C-WET: Centre for Wind Energy Technology

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

GEF: Global Environment Facility

SDC: Swiss Development Corporation

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

ICEF: India Canada Environment Facility

**Statement-II**

*International Loans and Grants to Wind Energy Sector*

Sl.No.	Project	Foreign Institution	Loan <sup>a</sup> Grant <sup>b</sup>	Status
1.	Renewable Energy Development Project	Asian Development Bank	US \$ 40.35 million <sup>a</sup>	Completed
2.	Indian Renewable Resources Development Project	World/Bank GEF/SDC/ DANIDA	IDA-SDR 28.28 million <sup>a</sup>  DANIDA-US \$ 3.96 million <sup>a</sup>  GEF-SDR- 13.53 million <sup>b</sup>	Completed
3.	Promotion of Renewable Energy Project	KfW, Germany	Euro 44.16 million <sup>a</sup>	Project under implementation since October, 2000

**Statement-III****State-wise Gross & Technical\* Wind Power Potentials**

	Gross Potential (MW)	Technical Potential (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	8275	1920
Gujarat	9675	1780
Karnataka	6620	1180
Kerala	875	605
Madhya Pradesh	5500	845
Maharashtra	3650	3040
Orissa	1700	780
Rajasthan	5400	910
Tamil Nadu	3050	1880
West Bengal	450	450
<b>Total</b>	<b>45195</b>	<b>13390</b>

\*depends on available grid capacity

**Statement-IV****State-wise Grid Interactive Wind Power Installed Capacity as on the 30th November, 2004**

State	Total Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	101.30
Gujarat	216.18
Karnataka	266.30
Kerala	2.00
Madhya Pradesh	27.60
Maharashtra	411.25
Rajasthan	240.51
Tamil Nadu	1638.90
West Bengal	1.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2905.14</b>

**Association of Pharmaceuticals**

1065. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading Association of Pharma Manufacturers IPA has given an undertaking not to increase prices till 31st March, 2005:

(b) whether the other Association like IDMA and OPPI have refused to accede the instructions from the Ministry;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to get implemented the undertaking of IPA by other Associations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) During a meeting with Minister (C&F&S), representatives of the Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA) voluntarily agreed that they would maintain the current price of medicines until 31st March, 2005.

(b) No instructions in this regard were issued by the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b), as above.

**Promotion of Mother Language Hindi**

1066. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the importance of mother tongue Hindi in educational sector is declining day by day throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the appropriate steps being taken by the Government to promote Hindi in educational sector?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India gives financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs to teach Hindi language in

Non-Hindi speaking states. To promote and develop Hindi language and literature in general, the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya was established in 1997. According to the Sixth All India Educational Survey, 82% of schools at the primary stage, 35.97% at the upper primary stage and 28.50% at the secondary stage, teach Hindi as the first language.

[*Translation*]

#### Foreign Assistance for Education

1067. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) the percentage of GDP allocated for education during 2004-05 in comparison to the last two years;

(b) the extent to which this allocation has been beneficial to drop-outs;

(c) the foreign assistance received by the Government during the last three years to provide education to all; and

(d) the total amount allocated to various State Government for the Primary Education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the said period and till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The percentage of GDP spent on education during 2002-03 and 2003-04 is about 3.79 and 3.75 respectively. The GDP figures for 2004-05 are not yet available.

(b) As a result of the interventions by the Government through its various schemes, the dropout rate has decreased from 82.5% in 1980-81 to 62.58% in 2002-03 in respect of classes I-X.

(c) The amount of foreign assistance received during the last three years for Education for All programme is indicated below:-

2001-02	909.34 crore
2002-03	1015.32 crore
2003-04	907.25 crore

(d) State-wise allocations are not made by the Department under its various schemes. Grants, are however, released to State Governments/Implementation Societies under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/projects keeping in view the proposals received, availability of resources and progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme. A statement indicating the amount of grant released to States/UTs for Elementary Education and its SSA programme as enclosed.

#### *Statement*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Total Elementary Education		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	
		2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24745.10	20817.76	8226.10	9884.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1474.20	765.91	1412.00	675.35
3.	Assam	10754.76	12783.63	10175.92	12190.43
4.	Bihar	14634.47	32348.75	7914.97	19515.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	9118.32	7539.75	3639.73	6589.02
6.	Goa	47.64	53.64	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	20833.44	15043.20	14044.30	11660.13
8.	Haryana	7197.75	7982.63	2735.87	6895.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4315.10	6312.38	1717.62	5462.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1998.85	5346.62	1948.85	5326.62
11.	Jharkhand	7344.32	18624.31	3244.32	11474.31
12.	Karnataka	14657.80	11448.16	8270.46	10426.67
13.	Kerala	4118.52	5852.45	2250.78	4966.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25274.15	36302.11	11017.10	35237.91
15.	Maharashtra	20405.30	21575.80	11000.00	20526.67
16.	Manipur	98.84	621.14	0.00	500.00
17.	Meghalaya	904.86	845.77	711.37	825.77
18.	Mizoram	1902.37	1572.57	903.29	1182.37
19.	Nagaland	1216.45	295.91	973.28	0.00
20.	Orissa	10109.55	19831.47	2214.15	13453.27
21.	Punjab	5757.00	7081.74	4868.00	6492.49
22.	Rajasthan	22554.97	35120.54	9995.58	15627.00
23.	Sikkim	431.83	332.87	425.14	269.73
24.	Tamil Nadu	17274.08	11054.02	13526.90	10505.84
25.	Tripura	1202.18	2896.50	1162.18	2752.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46110.67	47664.34	20245.40	34043.30
27.	Uttaranchal	4067.69	5461.74	2067.69	3522.02
28.	West Bengal	18815.62	24950.73	10867.61	16748.23
29.	A and N Islands	0.00	283.96	0.00	283.96
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	224.54	0.00	224.54
31.	D & N Haveli	0.00	447.42	0.00	447.42
32.	Daman & Diu	12.00	0.00	12.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	629.84	2330.62	161.27	1959.62
34.	Lakshadweep	69.98	48.31	19.98	28.31
35.	Pondicherry	175.04	193.36	116.46	141.06
36.	NGO's./Other agencie	10189.65	17629.24	1046.68	3391.69
<b>Total (States/UTs)</b>		<b>314542.34</b>	<b>381483.89</b>	<b>158875.00</b>	<b>273230.00</b>

*[English]***Allotment of Land by DDA**

1068. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of land allocated to NGO's Hospitals, Schools and Colleges by the Delhi Development Authority as on today;

(b) the existing criteria regarding allocation of land to any organisation;

(c) whether a one man committee, namely Yogesh Chandra Committee has been constituted in National Capital of Delhi to enquire into irregularities in the allocation of land to various social, cultural, religious and educational institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government to considering to increase the number of members in this one man committee;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the outcome of such probe; and

(h) the details of allotments made ignoring the prescribed/fulfilment condition of allotment area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has allotted approximately 3590 plots for different institutional purposes. Record of the total area of land under these allotments has not been maintained by it.

(b) The land is allotted as per Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981.

(c) and (d) The Government has appointed an one man Committee comprising of Shri Yogesh Chandra, IAS (Retd.) in order to enquire into the matter and review all cases of allotments made by Land and Development Office to various social, cultural, religious, educational institutions since 1998-99. The terms of references of the committee are:

(i) to review all the cases of land allotted by L&DO to social, cultural, religious, educational institutions since 1998-99 and till date with reference to the prevailing procedure for allotment of land;

(ii) recommend action in cases where deviations from the prescribed procedure and/or fulfilment of conditions of allotment are observed; and

(iii) suggest guidelines for allotment of land in future by the Land and Development Office in a fair, objective and transparent manner.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to increase the number of member in the Committee.

(g) and (h) The Committee is yet to submit its report. Further action in the matter will depend on the report of the Committee.

**Production/Export of Steel and Iron**

1069. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

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

(a) the details of production and export of Steel iron and Sponge iron during the last three years and profit earned, Plant-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the production and export of these items;

(c) if so, the projection made for 2004-05, item-wise; and

(d) the reasons for exerting pressure on steel manufacturers not to increase prices of Iron and Steel?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

*[Translation]***D.P.E.P.**

1070. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:  
PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:  
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

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



(a) the name of the District especially in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where the Government has introduced the District Primary Education Programme, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to expand this programme in other poor and educational backward districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) A list containing the names of the districts in which District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was introduced from time to time, including Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Sir. Now all districts in the country are eligible under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme of the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Name of Districts where DPEP has been introduced*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Districts covered under DPEP	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	9	Darrang, Dhubri, Karbi Anglong, Morigaon Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Sonitpur Kokrajhar
2.	Haryana	7	Hissar, Jind, Kaithal, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh
3.	Karnataka	16	Belgaum, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur/Koppal, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Mysore/Chamarajnagar, Bijapur/Bagalkot, Bangalore (Rural) Dharwad/Gadag/Haveri
4.	Kerala	6	Kasaragode, Mallapuram, Wayanand, Thiruvananthapuram, Iddukki, Palakkad
5.	Madhya Pradesh	33	Betul, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Guna, Mandsaur/Neemuch, Panna, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna, Sehore Shahdol/Umaria, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Mandla/Dindori, Seoni, Shivpuri, Bhino, Morena/Sheiopur, Vidisha, Jhabua, Datia, Khargone/Badwani, Dewas, Shajapur, Khandwa, Damoh
6.	Chhattisgarh	15	Bilaspur/Janjgir, Korba, Raigarh/Jashpur, Rajnandgaon, Kawardha, Sarguja/Koria, Bastar/Dantewada/Kanker, Raipur/Dhamtari/Mahasamunda
7.	Maharashtra	11	Aurangabad, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani,/Hingoli Bid, Dhule/Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Jalna
8.	Tamil Nadu	8	Dharmapuri, Cuddalore/Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Perambalur/Arjyalur

1	2	3	4
9.	Andhra Pradesh	19	Karimnagar, Kurnool, Nellore, Vizianagaram, Warangal Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam
10.	Gujarat	11	Dang, Banaskantha, Patan, Panchmahals, Dahod, Kutch, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar, (Bhavnagar Jamnagar, Junagarh—Funded under State Sector)
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Chamba, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmour
12.	Orissa	16	Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Rayagad, Gajapati, Baragarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Boudh, Koraput Malkangiri, Sonepur, Kandhamal, Nabarangapur, Nuapada, Mayurbhanj
13.	West Bengal	10	Bankura, Birbhum, Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, South Paraganas Jalpaiguri, Malda, Purulia, North Dinajapur, South Dinajpur
14.	Uttar Pradesh	54	Badaun, Bareilly, Deoria, Firozabad, Hardoi, Kheri, Lalitpur, Maharajganj, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Siddharthanagar, Sonbhadra, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Gonda, Balarampur, Moradabad, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Barabanki, Rampur, Bahraich, Shravasti, Agra, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Baghpet, Ballia, Bijnor, Buland Shahar, Etah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kushi Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Raebareilly, Sultanpur, Unnao
15.	Uttaranchal	6	Bageshwar, Champawat, Haridwar, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi
16.	Bihar	20	Bhagalpur (Banka), Bhojpur (Buxar), Darbhanga, Gaya, Munger (Jamui, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura), Muzaffarpur, Purena (Araria, Kishanganj), Rohtas (Kaimur), Sitamarhi (Sheohar), Vaishali, West Champaran
17.	Jharkhand	9	Chatra, East Singhbhum, Hazarigarh (Kodarma), Ranchi, Dumka, Jamtara, West Singhbhum, Sarai Kela
18.	Rajasthan	19	Alwar, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirahi, Sri Gangangar, Tonk, Churu, Dausa, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bundi, Karauli, Swaimadhopur, Hanumangarh
Total		273	

*[English]***Unspent Amount under SJSRY**

1071. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana is still lying unspent with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration;

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

(c) the manner in which the Union Government is monitoring the implementation of the said Scheme and proper utilization of funds released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), an amount of Rs. 381.37 lakhs has been released to the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Administration, so far, including the unspent balance available from the old UPA programmes. Port Blair Municipal Council, the executing agency for SJSRY, has reported that an amount of Rs. 226.75 lakhs has been utilized. Funds could not be fully utilized due to several reasons viz. the scheme is not applicable to the beneficiaries educated beyond 9th standard, while in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar, there is high percentage of education level, the number of eligible BPL beneficiaries for assistance for setting-up of self-employment ventures and skill development programmes through appropriate training are very few. Further, the prevailing daily wages in Government Departments is Rs. 100/- whereas it is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200/- in private sectors. Beneficiaries are also reluctant to undergo training programme with the existing rate of stipend.

(c) The scheme is being monitored at the Central level through quarterly progress reports received from the State/UTs as also by way of review meetings at various levels in the Ministry to ensure proper utilization of funds released.

**Assistance to Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit**

1072. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit in Kerala has not received recognition for financial assistance;

(b) whether Government received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal for inclusion of the University under Section 12-B of the UGC Act is under consideration of the Commission. As Expert Committee had visited the University from 28th-30th November, 2004. The Report of the Committee will be placed before the Commission for its consideration.

**Setting up of Study Centres under Total Literacy Programme**

1073. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of study centres set up under the total Literacy Programme in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred under the programme so far, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds proposed by the Government for the said programme for current financial year;

(d) whether a study has been made about the impact of these centres on Literacy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The Total Literacy Programme is volunteer based and literacy is imparted by the Volunteer Teachers to non-literates. Volunteer teachers impart literacy to learners at convenient locations. The programme is implemented in a campaign mode and does not envisage setting up of permanent study centres.

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating the grants released for the programme during the last three years as well as the current financial year (as on 30.11.2004) is enclosed. An amount of Rs. 26 crore has been allocated for the current financial year.

(d) and (e) The programme has been evaluated in 346 districts of the country by various research institutes of social sciences and NGOs. Some of the positive characteristics noted by these agencies are as follows:-

- The programmes have contributed to an attitudinal change in women and reinforced the

position of women in various activities of the society.

- Literacy Programmes have created political, economic and social awareness, scientific temper and health consciousness.
- The programmes have helped the increase in enrolment, especially that of girls in schools.
- People have become more knowledgeable about important issues like small family norms, secularism, women equality, corruption, movement against child marriage, alcoholism, dowry, polygamy, etc.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	320.43	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	171.00	0.00	108.68
3.	Assam	22.69	48.65	10.28	78.58
4.	Bihar	570.10	808.24	662.32	514.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.15	252.98	23.02	86.59
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	25.80	0.00	15.02	11.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	272.69	88.40
11.	Jharkhand	119.43	307.54	95.31	110.04
12.	Karnataka	0.00	20.37	50.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75.38	88.21	90.48	1.14
15.	Maharashtra	76.18	10.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	151.10	63.80
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	18.31	153.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	153.42	115.30
20.	Orissa	155.98	282.45	131.42	73.55
21.	Punjab	0.00	43.14	39.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	40.63	77.47	25.77	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	36.60	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	673.09	247.97	277.62	5.00
27.	Uttaranchal	44.47	11.63	18.61	0.00
28.	West Bengal	118.10	50.00	144.95	0.00
29.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Podicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra & Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2000.00	2456.25	2500.00	1444.87

**Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla**

1074. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any letter from Himachal Pradesh Government in regard to charge market rent instead of normal rent for providing accommodation by the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Rashtrapati Niwas, Shimla to the officials of Himachal Pradesh Government;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla is an autonomous body, whose Governing Body has resolved that Himachal Pradesh Government may be approached for paying the balance amount against normal rent so as to enable the Institute to consider the matter further.

**Ban on Physical Mixture of NPK**

1075. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:

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

(a) whether Kerala has requested the Union Government that the State may be exempted from the ban of physical mixtures of NPK; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala has requested for exemption from ban of physical mixtures of NPK.

(b) The implementation of ban on physical mixtures has been deferred till 22nd January, 2005.

*[Translation]*

#### Urban Reforms Incentive Fund

1076. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced the Urban Reforms Incentive Fund;

(b) if so, whether the directive of the World Bank were followed in the matter of allocation of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in place of a receivable amount of Rs. 39 crores under the scheme, the Government of West Bengal received only Rs. 7 crore 88 lakhs in 2002 and Rs. 1 crore 97 lakhs in 2003;

(e) if so, the reasons for non-release of the outstanding amount to the State Government; and

(f) the steps being taken, if any, to release the outstanding amount to the State?

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

(b) Under Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF), allocation of funds are made by Planning Commission to Ministry of Finance. Under the circumstances, directive from World Bank does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) URIF scheme is in operation since the financial year 2003-2004. The State Government of West Bengal was allocated Rs. 39.40 crore during 2003-2004 and was requested to sign the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). The Government of West Bengal signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) in respect of four reform areas namely-computerized process of registration (weightage-10%), reform of property tax (weightage-10%), levy of user charges (weightage-20%), and double entry system of accounting in the urban local bodies (weightage-10%). As per the prescribed weightage for each reform area, the proportionate allocation of West Bengal comes to Rs. 19.70 crore (50% of the allocation). Further, 50% of the eligible allocation *i.e.* Rs. 9.85 crore was recommended to Ministry of Finance for release to West Bengal as MoA signing amount. As per the terms and conditions of MoA, balance 50% of eligible allocation is to be released after assessing the progress in achieving prescribed milestones.

(f) Out of the balance 50% of eligible allocation (Rs. 9.85 crore), it was recommended to Ministry of Finance to release Rs. 1.97 crore towards second instalment to Government of West Bengal on the basis of the progress made by the State Government in 2003-2004.

*[English]*

#### Multinational in Steel Sector

1077. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US based Mittal Steel Corporation, belonging to a NRI, has emerged as the world's largest steel maker;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the corporation has expressed its willingness to begin operation in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government intend to encourage multinational corporation to invest in the steel manufacturing in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) As per reports appearing in the media

Mittal Steel Corporation, has emerged as the world's largest steel maker.

(b) and (c) No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Steel regarding their willingness to begin operations in India.

(d) and (e) The provisions of the current Industrial Policy and the policy relating to Foreign Direct Investment, with respect to the steel sector, are already conducive to investment in this sector by multinational corporations.

#### **Inspection of Iron and Steel Plants**

1078. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government, during recent past, had directed the States to undertake nation-wide inspection of Iron and Steel factories; and

(b) if so, the objectives thereof and the action taken by each State thereon alongwith the outcome thereof; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

*[Translation]*

#### **Unauthorised Constructions around Jama Masjid**

1079. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised constructions in the vicinity of Jama Masjid is posing threat to the environment and security of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Hon'ble High Court has repeatedly ordered for removing such structures therefrom;

(c) if so, the reasons for not removing them so far;

(d) whether any time limit has been prescribed by the Government for removing such structures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) DDA has reported that it has carried out removal of unauthorised encroachments in and around the Jama Masjid area on a regular basis. High Court orders for removal of such structure have also been complied with. However, it is true that some temporary encroachments in the form of vendors plying their wares in the open area around Jama Masjid during the day time and removing themselves in the evening are noticed in this area. A Committee has also been set up under the Dy. Commissioner (Central) by the orders of Lt. Governor, Delhi to carry out regular anti-encroachment drives against such encroachments. Action against unauthorised constructions and encroachments is a continuous process, which is taken by local bodies as per the provision of Acts and Rules.

*[English]*

#### **Enhancement in Allocation of Funds for Construction of Houses**

1080. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has received some representations requesting enhancement in allocation of funds for the construction of houses for socially and economically weaker sections of Karnataka due to low rainfall and famine in some areas of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **National Commission for Women**

1081. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has expressed concern over the indifferent attitude of various State Governments particularly Meghalaya Government addressing the grievances of women in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The NCW has informed that it has undertaken state visits to various States/Union Territories (UT), including Meghalaya, to ascertain the ground realities and concerns of women of the State/UT visited. After such State-wise, the NCW has brought its findings to the notice of the concerned State Government/UT for taking necessary action.

#### **Loan Taken by SAIL from SDF**

1082. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan taken by the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) from the Steel Development Fund during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for taking the loan by SAIL; and

(c) the manner by which the amount has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No loan has been granted by Steel Development Fund to SAIL during the last three years.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

#### **Loss to Paradeep Phosphate**

1083. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zuari Morac Phosphate who bought the Government stakes in Paradeep Phosphates has staked a claim on Government for a sum equivalent to losses incurred by Paradeep Phosphates during the year 2002-03 under a contractual clause;

(b) if so, whether the Government has since got examined the validity of the claim by Zuari Moroc Phosphates; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the report of the auditors was not mutually agreeable to both the parties, a fresh audit has been mutually authorized.

#### **Reduction in Number of Drugs under Price Control**

1084. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare requested to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to reduce the number of drugs under price control to encourage/expansion of the pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers thereon;

(c) whether the price control of essential drugs will impact their quality and availability;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare wants to allow more players to produce essential drugs to offer competitive prices; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to maintain high degree quality and availability of essential drugs?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a), as above.

(c) to (e) The Drug Polices, as announced from time to time, are directed towards ensuring abundant availability of quality drugs at reasonable prices.

#### **Setting up of State Commission for Women**

1085. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States that have not set up a State Commission for Women so far;

(b) whether the National Commission for Women has made any recommendation in this regard;



(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these States have any alternative mechanism for evaluating the socio-economic status of women and addressing the problems of women in their States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The following States have not set up the State Commission for Women so far:

- (1) Arunachal Pradesh
- (2) Gujarat
- (3) Jharkhand
- (4) Manipur
- (5) Meghalaya

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has informed that it had requested all the State Governments to set up State Women Commissions.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

#### Shortage of Funds

1086. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have shortage of funds for tribal schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government proposes to provide funds for above schemes to State;

(c) if so, the funds proposed to be provided by the Central Government for the above schemes to various States particularly to Bihar; and

(d) the manner in which the Central Government proposes to help the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribals in all the States/Union Territories. The details of these schemes are available in the Ministry's Annual Report as well as on the Website ([www.tribal.nic.in](http://www.tribal.nic.in)). These schemes help the tribals by way of their income and employment generation, infrastructure development, educational development and improvement in literacy. Some schemes also ensure fair prices for the minor forest produce and food security for the tribals.

*[English]*

#### Import of Life Saving Drugs

1087. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drugs especially life saving drugs are being imported;

(b) if so, the name of the countries and total value of such drugs products imported during each of the last three years till date;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to produce these drugs in the country; under its new drug policy?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Import of drugs is governed by the Foreign Trade Policy in force and is subject to the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made there under and also to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.

(b) Import can take place from any part of the world, there is no general restrictions. As per the information available from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, import of medicinal and pharmaceutical products for the last three years have been as under:

Year	Import of medicinal and pharmaceutical products (Rs. Crores)
2001-02	2026.58
2002-03	2865.20
2003-04	2955.63 (Prov.)

(c) Under the existing Drug Policy provisions, Industrial Licensing for all bulk drugs cleared by Drugs Controller (India) and all their intermediates have been abolished except in the cases of bulk drugs provided by the use of re-combinant DNA technology and bulk drugs requiring in-vivo use of nucleic acids as the active principles. Licensing has also been abolished for formulations except in cases of specific cell/tissue targeted formulations. These liberalized provisions have encouraged several companies to set up units in the pharmaceutical sector.

#### Education Cess

1088. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount collected from the 2 per cent education cess imposed in this year's Union budget will actually go towards financing primary education;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has decided to set up a dedicated non-lapsable fund for the purpose;

(c) the extent to which this fund has been utilized by the Ministry so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to utilize this fund in developing the education?

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

(b) to (d) It has been decided, in principle, to create a non-lapsable Fund for elementary education into which proceeds of the Education Cess will be credited and will be available in rollover basis. Even as the modalities for the establishment and operation of the Fund are worked out, the Plan allocation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal Scheme is expected to be enhanced through the First Supplementary Demand for Grants.

#### Modernisation of ASP and SSP

1089. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL is implementing loss minimising plans for Alloy Steel Plant and Salem Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance likely to be provided by the Government for modernisation of these plants separately?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is now focussing on reducing losses and improving performance of Alloy Steel Plant (ASP) and Salem Steel Plant (SSP). At ASP, Durgapur some of the projects such as Electro Magnetic Stirrer (EMS), Optical Emission Spectrometer & Slag Free Tapping have already been installed and put into operation. Other projects such as revamping of Vacuum Argon Decarbonization (VAD) unit, Argon Oxidation Decarbonization (AOD) unit & Electric Arc Furnace etc. are under various stages of implementation.

At SSP, internal measures such as higher utilisation of mill by rolling Carbon Steel Slabs and enhanced rolling for export market have been taken up. This has resulted in earning marginal net profit of Rs. 1.94 crores during 2003-04. SSP is facing problems in getting stainless steel slabs at an economical price and as such SAIL has made a plan to provide steel slabs from ASP after installing AOD facility at ASP; which after implementation would reduce losses and improve profitability of SSP.

(c) No financial assistance is provided by the Government for modernisation of these plants, separately. The projects are financed by SAIL.

#### Comprehensive Policy for Tribal Welfare

1090. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to come out with a comprehensive policy for tribal welfare;

(b) if so, whether the proposed policy comprising welfare programmes for 698 Scheduled Tribes spread all over the country;

(c) if so, the time by which this policy is likely to be announced; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for implementing this policy?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(b) The national Policy for tribals is still in the process of finalization. No time frame can be indicated at this stage.

(d) The policy would provide broad framework for issues concerning Tribal Affairs. It is not directly linked to quantification of funds.

#### **Construction of Shopping Mall by DDA**

1091. SHRI RAM CHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a shopping mall is being constructed by the DDA in Vasant Kunj, Phase-II without having entered into an agreement with the Delhi Jal Board for the supply of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Vasant Kunj is already facing acute water shortage and the residents are forced to buy water from private distributions and construction of such mall would aggravate the already water scarcity in the area; and

(d) if so, the reasons for building a mall without any arrangements for water supply?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have reported that the Shopping Mall Complex in Vasant Kunj has been planned in consultation with the Delhi Jal Board, which has assured adequate water supply after commissioning of the Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant. No water is proposed to be diverted from the present water supply to Vasant Kunj.

#### **Autonomous Status to Colleges**

1092. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges in Orissa which have been declared autonomous as on date, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to grant autonomous status to some more colleges in that State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of colleges out of the sanctioned proposal are going to be granted autonomous during 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), autonomous status has so far been given to nineteen colleges in Orissa. A list of these colleges is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The UGC has received proposals for conferment of autonomous status on the following nine more colleges of the State:

- (i) Kendrapara College, Kendrapara.
- (ii) Banki College, Banki.
- (iii) Pran Nath College, Khurda.
- (iv) S.V.M. College, Jagat Singhpur.
- (v) Nayagarh College, Nayagarh.
- (vi) KSUB College, Bhanjanagar.
- (vii) Larambha College, Braja Vihar, District Bargarh.
- (viii) Government College, Sundargarh.
- (ix) Dalmia College, Rajgangpur, District Sundargarh.

The UGC Expert Committee is, however, yet to visit these colleges to evaluate them for grant of such status.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Autonomous Colleges of Orissa*

1. Khalikote College, Berhampur.
2. S.K.C.G. College, Paralakhemundi.
3. Vikram Dev. College, Jeypore.
4. Government College, Phulbani.
5. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

6. Samanta Chandra Sekhar College, Puri.
7. B.J.B. College, Bhubaneshwar.
8. Ramadevi Women's College, Bhubaneshwar.
9. Narsingha Choudhury College, Jajpur.
10. Maharaja Purna Chandra College, Baripada.
11. F.M. College, Balasore.
12. Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal.
13. Bhadrak College, Bhadrak.
14. Dharanidhar Collge, Keonjhar.
15. Gangadhar Maher College, Sambalpur.
16. University College of Engineering, Burla.
17. Government College, Rourkela.
18. Rajendra College, Bolangir.
19. Government College, Bhawanipatna.

[*Translation*]

#### **Solar Photo Voltaic Programme**

1093. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy in two stages for the installation of solar photo voltaic programme;

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

(c) whether the Government monitored the implementation of the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make SPV programme more popular in the country; and

(f) the number of NGOs promoting the said programme and grant given to them during 2002-03, 2003-04 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has been implementing three schemes under its Solar

Photovoltaic Programme. These are Solar Photovoltaic Demonstration Scheme, Solar Water Pumping Scheme and Grid Interactive Power Scheme. These Schemes are being implemented through the State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) in their respective states. A few reputed Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are also involved in the implementation of Solar Photovoltaic Demonstration Scheme. Under these schemes subsidy is provided to the users for purchasing/setting up of solar lights, Solar water Pumps, stand-alone and grid interactive power plants etc. The subsidy to the users is routed through the Implementing Agency. The funds to the Implementing Agency are released in two or three stages as per the provisions of the scheme. Under Solar Photovoltaic Demonstration Scheme subsidy to SNAs is released in two stages and to NGOs in three stages. Under Solar Water Pumping Scheme and Grid Interactive Power Scheme subsidy is released to three stages.

Releasing subsidy in different stages helps in better monitoring of the programme.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up eight Regional Offices in different parts of the country. The officers from these offices keep interacting with the states in their respective areas on implementation of the programme and also make field inspection of the project sites. The officers from the Head Quarters also make field visits from time to time and hold meetings with the SNAs and other implementing agencies. Further, the Government also gets the evaluation of the installed system done by independent professional organisations.

(e) The reduction of the cost and creation of the awareness are the two key issues for making Solar Photovoltaic Systems popular among the people. In order to make these system available to the users at lower cost the Government is providing exemption on excise duty, concessional customs duty and other tax benefits besides providing direct subsidy on select systems. It is also supporting Research and Development projects for reduction of cost and increasing the efficiency and these systems.

The Government has initiated a big publicity campaign for promoting renewable energy, including solar energy, in the country. "Rajeev Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas" was celebrated throughout the country on 20th August 2004 by organizing various activities at district level creating awareness about renewable energy. A seminar of Mayors and Municipal Commissioner was organized on 6th September, 2004 in Delhi on "Renewable Energy for

Urban Uses". On the persuasions of the Government the Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued order to the Municipal corporation, Municipalities and other local bodies making use of solar energy mandatory for some of the applications in urban areas. Other States are also considering to issue similar orders. Leaflets and other

publicity material has been prepared on photovoltaics for wide circulation.

(f) The details of the NGOs who are involved in executing the SPV Demonstration scheme and the grants given to them during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*The List of the NGOs involved in the Implementing the SPV Programme during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04*

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO	Grants given to the NGO during 2002-03 (Rs.)	Grants given to the NGO during 2003-04 (Rs.)
1.	World Renewal Spiritual Trust, Mount Abu, Rajasthan	27,48,500/-	8,49,300/-
2.	Rama Krishna Mission, Narendrapur, Kolkata, West Bengal	83,85,900/-	1,09,42,500/-
3.	All India Women's Conference, New Delhi	32,59,676/-	—
4.	Social Work Research Centre, Tilonia Rajasthan	2,46,73,700/-	—
5.	LEDeG, Leh Ladakh, J&K	34,85,000/-	—
6.	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kerala	33,76,700/-	—
7.	Antyodaya, Kerala	4,24,500/-	22,53,000/-

**Pension to the Employees of Chandigarh Housing Board**

1094. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Housing Board is a statutory body wholly owned by the Chandigarh Administration under Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employees of the such Board have been representing for the implementation of a pension scheme at par with other departments of the UT Administration, Municipal Corporation, etc.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not granting the same so far?

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

(b) Chandigarh Housing Board is a body corporate constituted under section 3 of the Haryana Housing Board Act, 1973 as extended to Union Territory, Chandigarh. It is under the control of the Administrator of the Union Territory, Chandigarh. The Chandigarh Housing Board comprises of 9 members of which the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are appointed on full time basis and of the remaining 7, three are non official members.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Keeping in view the demand of the employees, the Chairman of the Board has constituted a committee of the Board functionaries to frame a pension scheme.

#### House Tax

1095. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether levy of house tax has now switched on to unit area system then on cost based system;

(b) if so, the reasons for the change;

(c) whether there is any proposal to refund the excess money charged from the DDA flat owners who have paid the house tax at per unit area system rates; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that levy of house tax has now been switched on to Unit Area system than on cost Based System. The change has been made to remove the disparities that existed in the earlier system. The Unit Area System has also been implemented successfully in other States.

(c) No, there is no such provision for the cases that have already been decided to merits as per the old system.

(d) The Amended Act has been implemented with effect from 1.4.2004 and there is no such provision in the Act.

• [English]

#### Water Supply in Delhi

1096. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent "World Development Report, 2004" of the World Bank evaluating the water supply in the developing countries stating that Delhi's water supply is the worst among the big cities on the developing world;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of the World Bank regarding the city's water supply position as

compared to the major developing cities in the world; and

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that they are aware of the "World Development Report, 2004". As per this Report Delhi gets on an average 4 hours per day water supply and has 30% unaccounted for water. The Report also shows that Karachi has minimum supply hours *i.e.* 3 hours per day and Phome Penh has maximum unaccounted for water *i.e.* about 60%.

As far as Delhi is concerned, it has a population of about 140 lac and Delhi Jal Board is producing/supplying about 675 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) water from all its sources. To further enhance production/improvement of water supply, following measures/steps have been taken:—

1. 140 MGD Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Sonia Vihar is ready for commissioning and is awaiting raw water from Tehri Dam.
2. Construction of parallel lined channel from Munak to Haiderpur in a length of 102 Km. to save the seepage losses in conveyance system. Approximately 80 MGD water will be saved. Delhi Jal Board proposed to set up following water Treatment Plants from this water:—
  - (i) Bawana 20 MGD
  - (ii) Dwarka 50 MGD
  - (iii) Okhla 20 MGD
3. Installation of 100 tube wells in Palla area. About 70 tube wells have already been installed and commissioned.
4. Steps have been taken to implement a project of provision of Universal 24x7 safe water supply and sewerage services *i.e.* providing water supply for 24 hours, 7 days a week, instead of present in intermittent supply prevailing almost in all parts of Delhi. To begin with, it has been decided to take up Phase-I of the above programme in 2 Zones *i.e.* South-II and South-III and then roll out to other zones progressively on the basis of its experience.

**Allocation of Funds for Implementing SJSRY**

1097. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the budgetary allocation made under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds made to various States for implementing Urban Wage Employment Programme during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of beneficiaries under the programme in various States during the said period;

(d) whether there is a proposal to enhance the allocation for implementing the above programme in different States; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The funds released to various states/UTs, during last three years under SJSRY, and also the tentative budget given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The funds released to various states/UTs, during last three years under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component of SJSRY State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The number of man days of work generated under UWEP, state-wise during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Under SJSRY, additional funds over and above the normal tentative allocation are released to the better performing States/UTs based on the availability of funds at the end of year receipts of Utilization Certificate for earlier releases, and also on the basis of demands raised by the respective states.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise Central Share released during 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and tentative allocation of Funds for the Year 2004-05 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Released during 2001-02	Released during 2002-03	Released during 2003-04	Tentative Budget Allocation during 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	331.51	904.51	1390.19	773.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.00	7.84	53.28
3.	Assam	—	0.00	0.00	496.32
4.	Bihar	—	0.00	425.38	468.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.44	236.41	229.65	278.58
6.	Goa	—	0.00	0.00	7.50
7.	Gujarat	166.67	1717.07	260.19	356.82
8.	Haryana	50.40	238.39	569.95	68.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.98	63.64	32.58	44.75
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.81	62.98	30.41	52.88
11.	Jharkhand	66.64	0.00	0.00	156.02
12.	Karnataka	395.16	668.68	577.46	565.15
13.	Kerala	266.23	301.99	610.50	254.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	304.02	683.93	818.32	753.15
15.	Maharashtra	—	618.73	322.56	1306.75
16.	Manipur	—	0.00	0.00	137.64
17.	Meghalaya	—	0.00	0.00	70.91
18.	Mizoram	70.52	105.15	522.79	93.84
19.	Nagaland	37.00	68.78	1.90	58.38
20.	Orissa	300.00	381.48	0.00	322.65
21.	Punjab	—	67.38	0.00	54.49
22.	Rajasthan	32.64	402.53	122.96	340.19
23.	Sikkim	28.86	31.20	1663.21	17.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	285.32	751.22	648.58	634.76
25.	Tripura	84.99	114.31	354.26	102.18
26.	Uttaranchal	27.88	16.33	46.27	74.82
27.	Uttar Pradesh	733.07	1671.76	1571.74	1422.61
28.	West Bengal	293.86	501.66	883.26	424.02
29.	A & N Islands	—	0.00	0.00	131.03
30.	Chandigarh	—	269.09	278.37	154.29
31.	D & N Haveli	—	23.91	14.63	16.38
32.	Daman & Diu	—	0.00	0.00	27.30
33.	Delhi	—	0.00	0.00	132.47
34.	Pondicherry	191.00	191.00	191.00	58.53
Total		3831.00	10091.77	10074.00	9910.00



**Statement-II****UWEP component of SJSRY***Funds released to various States/UTs during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2001-02 Central Share Released	2002-03 Central Share Released	2003-04 Central Share Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.21	161.37	159.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.84
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	66.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.26	0.00	29.70
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	46.92	74.45	73.76
8.	Haryana	12.77	44.65	114.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	34.27	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	166.27	206.52	116.82
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	52.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77.28	185.30	183.58
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	272.67	739.95
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	39.90	31.99	219.60
19.	Nagaland	0.22	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	300.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	70.32
23.	Sikkim	4.04	6.66	41.74

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.68	231.97	131.21
25.	Tripura	30.98	19.66	21.35
26.	Uttaranchal	11.93	0.00	15.47
27.	Uttar Pradesh	242.53	518.31	594.07
28.	West Bengal	101.04	319.19	87.65
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Havell	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	191.00
Total		1274.80	2072.74	2917.28

*Statement III**UWEP component of SJSRY**No. of mandays of work generated (in lakhs) during last three years*

SI.No.	Name of State/UT	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.17	1.70	1.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.71	3.07
3.	Assam	0.43	0.65	1.23
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	4.45
6.	Goa	0.75	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	3.71	1.06	7.94
8.	Haryana	0.46	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	0.07	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	20.45	4.67	7.56
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.11	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.68	1.81	0.74
15.	Maharashtra	7.17	5.93	3.19
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.49
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	1.00	0.63
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.13	0.32
20.	Orissa	0.19	3.37	0.92
21.	Punjab	0.82	0.03	0.34
22.	Rajasthan	2.56	3.82	0.80
23.	Sikkim	0.44	0.30	0.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.96	1.19	2.24
25.	Tripura	0.97	0.14	0.42
26.	Uttaranchal	0.15	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5.34	3.12	3.63
28.	West Bengal	2.85	0.91	2.42
29.	A & N Islands	0.47	0.29	1.58
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
31.	D & N Haveli	0.05	0.13	0.04
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	—	—	—
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.02	0.39
<b>Total</b>		<b>57.49</b>	<b>31.26</b>	<b>45.30</b>

*[Translation]***Construction of Hostels in Himachal Pradesh**

1098. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government seeking 50 per cent Central assistance totalling to Rs. 3,25,40,000/- for construction of students for the girls and boys belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Himachal Pradesh which mainly include construction of hostels of R.K.M.B. Government College, Shimla, Government Secondary School, Spiti, Government College, Kullu and Government High School, Tabo which are still pending in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the date on which these proposals were sent and the action taken thereon since their receipt till date; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh sent requests at different points of time seeking central assistance for construction of Boys/Girls hostels at R.K.M.B. Government Degree College, Shimla; Government Middle School, Key Spiti, Government Degree College, Kullu and High School, Tabo. The total estimated cost of construction of hostels at these places as indicated by State Govt. was Rs. 262.70 lakhs. The State Govt. requested that 50% of this amount, *i.e.* Rs. 131.35 lakhs may be released to them by way of central assistance.

(b) The dates on which the subject proposals were sent by the State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and action taken thereon till date given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) It is not possible to lay down a fixed time frame for clearing such proposals. But the matter will be considered after receipt of complete documents from the State Govt.

***Statement***

Sl.No.	Proposal	Date of the letter of Govt. of HP under which the proposal was sent	Action taken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs
1	2	3	4
1.	R.K.M.B. Govt College Shimla	15.2.2002	The letters under which the State Govt. sent these two proposals to the Central Govt. were never received in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The matter came to the notice of the Ministry when the State Govt. sent a reminder on 30.4.2003. The State Govt. was then advised on 4.8.2003 that since the original proposals have not been received, the same may be sent urgently to enable the Central Govt. to process the matter. No reply from the State Govt. has been received thereafter. The question of taking any further action in the matter by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs therefore does not arise.
2.	Govt. High School, Tabo	13.9.2001	
3.	Govt. Middle School, Key-Spiti	18.6.2002	

1	2	3	4
4.	Govt. Degree College, Kullu	4.12.2002	These two proposals were examined at length of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and it was found that out of the funds released to the State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh in the past, for construction of Boys/Girls hostels, a huge amount of Rs. 200.72 lakhs was already lying with them as unspent balance and therefore the proposals were not agreed to. The State Govt. was advised to furnish the utilization certificates and physical progress report in respect of projects for which the funds were released earlier, so that the fresh proposals in respect of hostels at Kullu and Key-Spiti could be considered. The complete Utilization Certificates in respect of an amount of Rs. 200.72 lakhs have not been received from the State Govt. till date and therefore, it has not been possible for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to consider these two cases.

#### Opening of Engineering Colleges

1099. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:  
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM:

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

(a) the total number of proposal received by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for starting new Engineering, Technical Colleges during the last three years;

(b) the total number of proposals considered and approved as on date, State-wise;

(c) the number of Engineering colleges in the country as on date, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to streamline the higher technical education;

(e) if so, whether the Government is considering to

open more engineering colleges in view of the shortage of engineering colleges in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the total number of proposals received for establishment of new Engineering colleges and the number of proposals approved during the last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise information on the number of Engineering colleges as on 1.12.2004 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f) The AICTE has been established under an Act of Parliament with a view to proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system throughout the country. The proposals for establishment of new Engineering colleges for the next academic year have already been invited by the AICTE.

**Statement-I***Number of proposals received/approved for establishment of new Degree Engineering Colleges*

Region		States/Union Territory	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
			Proposal Received	Proposal Approved	Propoeal Received	Proposal Approved	Proposal Received	Proposal Approved
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central	1.	Madhya Pradesh	88	11	69	10	14	6
	2.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	10	0	6	2
	3.	Gujarat	37	2	28	1	14	11
		Total	127	13	107	11	34	18
East	1.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3.	West Bengal	23	7	24	7	10	2
	4.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8.	Assam	1	0	1	0	0	0
	9.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11.	Orissa	17	3	22	0	9	3
	12.	Jharkhand	10	0	13	1	5	2
		Total	51	10	60	8	24	7
North	1.	Bihar	2	1	4	0	2	2
	2.	Uttar Pradesh	38	9	45	0	26	7
	3.	Uttaranchal	3	0	8	0	2	0
		Total	43	10	57	0	30	9
North-West	1.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	1	1
	2.	Haryana	15	1	13	3	6	2
	3.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	2	0	1	0
	4.	New Delhi	11	1	24	1	6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Punjab	23	11	14	6	11	6
	6. Rajasthan	13	6	19	10	9	5
	7. Himachal Pradesh	0	1	5	1	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>
South	1. Andhra Pradesh	86	41	167	5	88	18
	2. Pondicherry	1	1	1	0	0	0
	3. Tamil Nadu	47	21	62	1	11	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>22</b>
South-West	1. Karnataka	21	8	27	2	11	6
	2. Kerala	67	29	73	10	10	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>
West	1. Maharashtra	86	4	52	0	36	5
	2. Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3. Daman & Diu, N.H.	0	0	0	0	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>89</b>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of Degree Engineering Colleges as on 1.12.2004*

Region	States/Union Territory	
1	2	3
Central	1. Madhya Pradesh	62
	2. Chhattisgarh	14
	3. Gujarat	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>
East	1. Mizoram	1
	2. Sikkim	1
	3. West Bengal	52
	4. Tripura	1

1	2	3
	5. Meghalaya	1
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	1
	7. Andaman & Nicobar	0
	8. Assam	3
	9. Manipur	1
	10. Nagaland	0
	11. Orissa	40
	12. Jharkhand	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>
North	1. Bihar	9
	2. Uttar Pradesh	86
	3. Uttaranchal	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>

1	2	3
North-West	1. Chandigarh	4
	2. Haryana	38
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	6
	4. New Delhi	14
	5. Punjab	45
	6. Rajasthan	44
	7. Himachal Pradesh	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>
South	1. Andhra Pradesh	240
	2. Pondicherry	6
	3. Tamil Nadu	253
	<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>
South-West	1. Karnataka	118
	2. Kerala	89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>
West	1. Maharashtra	157
	2. Goa	3
	3. Daman & Diu, Dadar, N.H.	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1349</b>

[English]

#### Missing of Women and Children

1100. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 60% cases of the total missing persons particularly the women and children and reported to the police;

(b) if so, whether majority of the cases are not registered by the police;

(c) if so, whether an intensive study conducted by a team of experts under the aegis of National Human Rights Commission has brought out this fact;

(d) if so, whether the Supreme Court has asked the State Governments and Union Territories to study the report of the NHRC in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government on the export of NHRC and special instructions likely to be issued to the States and Union Territories in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) According to a study commissioned by the National Human Rights Commission (NRHC), a large number of instances of missing persons are not reported in the police records and there is a wide discrepancy in these figures compared to the records of Childline and other helplines. The study however, has not brought out any statistical data to support this conclusion.

(d) and (e) The Supreme Court vide its order dated 2.11.2004 in Writ Petition Criminal No. 190/2002-Shakti Vahini Vs. Union of India and Others has directed the Supreme Court Registry that a copy of the report of the NRHC may be made available to the counsel for the different States and Union Territories. The case is sub-judice and the next hearing has been fixed for 4.1.2005.

#### Committee on Revival of Drugs Units

1101. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any representation for revival of drug units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an Expert Committee has been constituted to conduct Techno-financial feasibility study for rehabilitation of India Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL);

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations given by the Committee;

(e) the decision taken by the Government thereon;



(f) the number of workers and employees are likely to be affected due to revival of these drug units;

(g) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the affected workers; and

(h) the funds earmarked for these programmes, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Government has received a number of representations from the Members of Parliament, Employees' Unions of Pharmaceutical PSUs etc. for the revival of IDPL and other drug units.

(c) The Government has set up an Expert Committee to conduct techno-economic feasibility study for rehabilitating IDPL only. The Expert Committee has been asked to submit the report by 31st December, 2004. No such Committee has been set up for the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL).

(d) to (h) In view of the above, question does not arise.

#### **Development in Mega Cities**

1102. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring the centrally sponsored schemes of infrastructure development in mega cities and the Integral Development of small and medium towns scheme under one umbrella; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The existing schemes of 'Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities' and 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns' are being reviewed and re-appraised, particularly with reference to the exclusion of some cities on the basis of population criteria.

#### **Economic Package to J & K**

1103. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister and Union Home Minister have visited Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details of the important announcements including package both have made in the State;

(c) the details of the militant incidents held during their visits to the State;

(d) the details of the various political and fundamentalist Groups met with both of them; and

(e) the outcome of their visit to Jammu and Kashmir?

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

(b) During their visit to J & K, Prime Minister and Union Home Minister reiterated government's commitment to an unconditional dialogue with anyone and everyone in the State who abjures violence. The Prime Minister also announced a reconstruction plan for J&K which broadly includes the infrastructure projects like power and roads, strengthening of basic services like education, health care, thrust to employment and income generation in tourism, agriculture and food processing sectors, relief and rehabilitation for families of migrants.

(c) Two major incidents occurred during the visits of HM and PM to J&K. On November 6, 2004 terrorists tried to force their entry into a BSF Camp at Fruit Mandi, Sopore in which one BSF Jawan and one terrorist were killed and four BSF Jawans injured. On November 17, 2004, terrorists fired upon a search party of security forces and police at Dalgate Area, Srinagar in which two terrorists were killed and one BSF Jawan and three civilians were injured.

(d) Besides State Government Ministers and MLAs, representatives from political parties, functionaries of the Ladakh Hill Development Council, delegations representing various groups, migrants, etc. met the visiting dignitaries.

(e) The visit have given boost to the process of achieving peace and accelerated economic development of the State.

[*Translation*]

**Dabhol Power Project**

1104. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL:  
MOHD. MUKEEM:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken the decision to restart the Dabhol Power Project;

(b) if so, the fact thereof;

(c) whether an assessment has been made about the viability of the above project before taking this decision;

(d) if so, the name of the fuel to be used in the above project for power generation; and

(e) the cost per unit likely to be incurred on power generation and the rate at which the power is proposed to be sold?

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India has constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) to examine and decide all issues related to the Dabhol Power Project. The EGOM has met on several occasions and is considering the various alternate options for restructuring the Dabhol Project. The EGOM would decide on the restructuring route to restart the project, keeping all relevant aspects in view.

**Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi**

1105. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed to charge Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi fee from the students (girls/boys) in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the items of work on which Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi has been spent by the Kendriya Vidyalayas during each of the last three years till date;

(c) whether Union Government has received complaints regarding alleged misuse of the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to monitor the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi is being charged @ Rs. 160/- per month per student from all students, except the Science students of classes XI and XII, from whom the amount is being charged @ Rs. 200/- per month per student to supplement the expenditure which are being met out of non-plan being sanctioned by the Government.

(b) Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi has been spent by the Kendriya Vidyalayas during each of the last three years and till date during the current year for providing better education facilities and sports infrastructure, upkeep of Vidyalaya building, payment of remuneration of part time contractual teachers, payment of electricity bills, property tax, etc. Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi has also been utilized for purchase of land, providing of temporary construction and purchase of furniture for the Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during 2003-04 and 2004-05.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The complaints relate to diversion of funds from Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi for construction of temporary accommodation.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Chief Controller of Accounts and Deputy Controller of Accounts of Ministry of Human Resource Development have been deputed to look into the complaints. The Director General of Audit, Central Revenue has also deputed a team to examine the documents relating to utilization of Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi.

[*English*]

**Meeting of MPs of Kerala with Power Ministry**

1106. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN:  
SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the MPs from Kerala was convened by the Government recently with the representatives of the Union Power Ministry and discussed the problems of power projects of Kerala pending for clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A meeting was convened by the Minister of Power on 19.07.2004 with the MPs from Kerala and representatives of State Government and Central Ministries. The status of development of hydro electric schemes in the State of Kerala was reviewed. It was informed that from 1980 onwards, 9 hydro-electric schemes of the State of Kerala have been returned by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for resubmission. Out of these, six schemes of the State involve inter-state disputes with Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In two schemes, major changes were suggested by Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission in the scope of works and one scheme was returned due to non-furnishing of essential inputs. The list of these schemes is enclosed as Statement.

The State Government of Kerala was requested to sort out the inter-state issues with the State Government of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. It was intimated that in case any help of Central Government is required to resolve some specific issues, where the concerned State Governments differ, the details of the same may be forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the

Central Government so as to arrive at an agreeable solution.

Three schemes namely, Athirapally, Mankulam and Thottiar Hydroelectric Projects (HEPs) are pending for environment and forest clearance. Environment clearance has since been accorded for Mankulam HEP on 2.8.2004 by Ministry of Environment and Forests. In the case of Athirapally HEP, the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) is engaged in discussion on issues relating to hydrology and environment with the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Ministry of Environment & Forests respectively.

The State Government requested CEA for preparation of Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of Kuriarkutty (30 MW) and Karapara (36 MW) HEPs. The PFRs of these projects have since been prepared.

It was informed that three schemes namely Achencovil (60 MW), Chalipuzha (60 MW) and Karapara Kuriarkutty (84 MW) with installed capacity of 204 MW are under Survey & Investigation by the State Government.

The Renovation & Modernization and Uprating programme of hydro electric stations of Kerala was also discussed. Three schemes with accrued benefit of 115.5 MW at a cost of Rs. 349 crores have already been completed during Xth Plan and one scheme which would accrue benefit of 54 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.92 crores is under implementation and is likely to be completed by 2006-07.

As regards allocation of additional power to the State Government, it was informed that additional power has already been allocated to the State from Eastern Region.

### *Statement*

#### *Details of Hydro projects returned for resubmission of Kerala*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Type of Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crs)	Date of receipt/ return	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kerala Bhawani	Storage Live Storage- 265 mcm	3x50 = 150	188.75 (1991 P.L.)	Aug. 91/ Jan., 1992	Involves inter-state aspect. Located in Cauvery basin.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Mananthwady (Multipurposes)	Storage Gross Capacity 608 mcm	4x80 = 240	69.17 (Power) (1980 PL)	May, 80/ July, 1980	Involves inter-state aspect. Located in Cauvery basin.
3.	Pambar	Storage Live capacity - 37.3 mcm	2x15 = 30	65.46 (1989 P.L.)	Feb., 90/ Mar., 1990	Involves inter-state aspect. Located in Cauvery basin.
4.	Kuttiyadi Augmentation	Storage (*) Live capacity 155 mcm	2x50 = 100	61.72	May, 92/ May, 1992	Involves inter-state aspect. Located in Cauvery basin. This project is under construction by KSEB.
5.	Pandiar Punnapuzha	ROR	2x35 = 70	22.0	De. 76/ July, 1982	Involves inter-state aspect with Tamil Nadu.
6.	Barapole	ROR	2x3+2x1.5 = 9	12.7	June, 91/ Aug., 1991	Involves inter-state aspect with Karnataka. As per Kerala Govt. DPR has already been prepared and steps initiated for its implementation.
7.	Pallivasal Rehabilitatio	Storage (*) Live Capacity 58.9 mcm	3x20 = 60	45.48	July, 90/ Apr., 1992	Due to major change in scope of works suggested by CEA/ CWC. As per Kerala Govt., the & R M and life extension of existing units completed in 2002-0. Therefore rehabilitation scheme is not required.
8.	Karapara- Kuniarkutty (Multipurpose)	Storage Live capacity -106.9 mcm	2x12+3x20 = 84	85.64 (1990 P.L.)	Now., 90/ June, 1991 in first instance.	The Project has to be approved by TAC of MOWR in first instance. On request of Govt. of Kerala CEA has prepared PFR of the project.
9.	Athirapilly (**) H.E. Project (revised DPR)	ROR Live storage - 6.8 mcm	2x80+ 1x3 = 163	331.88 (excl. IDC) (2003-4 PL)	Sept., 04/ Sept., 2004	The revised DPR was returned on 10.9.2004 due to non-furnishing/tying up of essential inputs/details. MoEF clearance submitted as per directives of Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. EIA study completed. State Govt. advised to conduct fresh Public Hearing.
Total			906 MW			

(\*) Existing Reservoir

(\*\*) This project was earlier cleared by CEA on 13.5.1996 for a capacity of 2x80 MW.

**Monitoring of New Steel Plants in Private Sector**

1107. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a monitoring group to oversee the progress of new steel plants in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether construction of a number of private sector steel projects has been held up due to funding problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to help the private sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Government has not set up any monitoring group to oversee the progress of new steel plants in the private sector.

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

(c) and (d) It is reported that certain steel projects taken up in early 1990, faced implementation problems in their pre-commissioning stage. This was due to the slow down in the steel industry, which began in the later part of nineties. As such the promoters of these projects could not bring in planned equity capital and became dependent on Financial Institutions for debt capital which affected flow of funds into their projects. Issues such as provision of loan funds and equity funds for private sector projects are commercial matters to be settled between the project promoters/authorities, investors and lending agencies and Government has no direct role in the matter. However, to facilitate interaction between project promoters/authorities and lending agencies, Ministry of Steel has set up a Project Coordination Group.

**Indo-Pak Agreement**

1108. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India and Pak have signed a nine-point agreement recently to enhance cooperation between border forces;

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

(c) whether the Government has signed some other agreements with Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which the said agreements are enable to check illegal crossing of border; and

(f) the time by which these agreements are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (f) During the year 2004, two meetings were held between the Border Security Force and Pakistan Rangers, at the level of Inspector General/Additional Director General. The Border Guarding Forces of both the countries, inter alia agreed to take appropriate measures to check trans-border crimes across the India-Pakistan border, facilitate the return of civilians who cross the border inadvertently, locating nationals of either country who are reported to be missing, resume the system of Flag Meetings between Commanders at different levels of resolve local problems etc. Implementation of these points is an ongoing process.

**DG Level Talks with Bangladesh**

1109. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSF Director General has met his Bangladeshi counterpart to discuss various issues during 2004;

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

(c) whether BSF Director General has inquired about the source of the sophisticated arms meant for insurgents in North East and Pakistan militants in Jammu and Kashmir as these consignments were intercepted in Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the BDR Chief in this regard; and

(f) the outcome of such discussions so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Three rounds of discussion have been held between the DG, BSF and the DG, BDR at New Delhi and Dhaka during the year 2004.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During DG level Talks between the BSF and the BDR held at Dhaka in April/May, 2004 and New Delhi in Sept/Oct., 2004, the DG, BSF categorically expressed concern on the major hauls of arms and ammunition which were intercepted by Bangladesh authorities in Bogra in June, 2003 and in Chittagong in April, 2004. DG, BSF requested DG, BDR to share information regarding the arms and ammunition and ultimate destination of these consignments.

(e) DG, BDR stated that proliferation of illegal arms/ammunition is a cause of concern to Bangladesh also.

(f) BDR have not shared any details regarding the source of origin of arms consignments intercepted in Bangladesh and also their likely ultimate destination with BSF so far.

#### Transfer Policy

1110. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:  
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA":  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers were transferred haphazardly to far flung schools during the last year;

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

(c) whether many of such transferred teachers did not report to their new postings and subsequently dismissed;

(d) whether the Government has now formed a Committee to review its transfer policy for Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers and consider allowing such transferred teachers to withdraw their resignations or annulment of their dismissal; and

(e) if so, the details of the committee, viz. tenure, functions and responsibilities of the members etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Transfer made under the guidelines with effect from April 1, 2000 in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan led to a widespread dislocation of teachers across the country. Many of them were transferred thousand of kilometers away from their place of residence and families. Many couples were also separated across thousands of kilometers. This caused widespread misery in the entire system. Hundreds of teachers resigned from the service, some were dismissed for their inability to join the position in remote places. The measure not only affected families but also deprived KVS of experienced teachers. A statement containing number of such transfers and the number of employees who had rendered voluntary retirement/resignation and terminated as a result of transfer is enclosed.

The recent transfer guidelines of 7th July, 2004 have tried to address this problem. This humane approach in the current transfer policy has been widely appreciated and it is hoped that within a year or two, the KVS will be able to redress the grievances of all the affected teachers to a substantial extent.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. A Committee has been constituted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan comprising Joint Commissioner (Administration), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as chairperson and two Senior Principals for considering the appeal of such teachers who left the services of KVS. The committee will consider appeals filed upto 15.12.2004 and will submit its recommendation to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by 15th January 2005 for decision.

#### Statement

*Details of employees who have rendered Voluntary Retirement/Resignation/Terminated under 81-D of Education Code, KVS, in view of the previous Transfer Displacement Policy (2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-03, 2003-March 2004)*

Sl.No.	Region	No. of Employees Displaced		Taken VRS	Resignation	Under 81-D
		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad	98	138	23	22	08
2.	Bangalore	107	138	15	02	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bhopal	156	349	88	04	21
4.	Bhubaneshwar	213	102	04	01	03
5.	Calcutta	149	127	10	—	03
6.	Chandigarh	78	198	19	08	13
7.	Chennai	169	361	40	12	01
8.	Dehradun	145	177	07	01	—
9.	Delhi	82	263	35	—	01
10.	Guwahati	41	43	05	01	—
11.	Hyderabad	169	213	06	01	06
12.	Jabalpur	119	115	04	—	02
13.	Jaipur	161	137	17	—	22
14.	Jammu	123	170	02	—	—
15.	Lucknow	644	599	16	—	10
16.	Mumbai	72	168	19	02	01
17.	Patna	407	110	16	03	05
18.	Silchar	17	08	—	—	—
Sub Total		2950	3416			
Total			6366	326	57	96

### Rural Electrification

1111. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under Rural Electrification Programme to States are properly utilized;

(b) if so, the funds allocated to each State and utilized by them during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the utilization of the funds properly?

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

(a) to (c) Government has been providing grants to the

states through REC under Kutir Jyoti Programme (KJP) for providing single point light connection to households below poverty line (BPL). In addition it has been giving 4% interest subsidy under Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme (AREP) on the loans for electrification of villages.

The details of allocation and utilization of funds during last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Both these programmes have been subsumed in the new programme 'Accelerated Electrification of One Lakh villages and One Crore Households'. REC monitors the utilization of funds by the states which are required to furnish the utilization certificates for the amount released under these programmes.

*Statement-I**Funds allocated & Utilized by States under Kutir Jyoti Programme during 2002-03 and 2003-04*

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2002-03			2003-04		
		Grant allocated	Grant sanctioned	Grant utilized	Grant allocated	Grant sanctioned	Grant utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309.90	2010.00	1722.00	719.64	2250.00	2160.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.90	27.90	20.00	24.85	372.42	187.00
3.	Assam	720.00	720.00	360.00	663.61	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1327.05	1327.05	991.00	1243.94	1243.94	153.00
5.	Goa	7.50	0.00	0.00	3.96	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	242.70	91.50	67.00	340.65	75.00	38.00
7.	Haryana	150.00	150.00	130.00	86.49	76.06	85.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	61.49	22.86	19.00	49.18	18.00	17.00
9.	J&K	73.80	0.00	0.00	104.38	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	373.80	3555.00	5155.00	378.83	2266.89	1541.00
11.	Kerala	218.40	218.40	509.00	307.29	307.29	416.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	627.15	627.15	314.00	635.90	635.90	149.00
13.	Maharashtra	753.75	225.00	110.00	663.90	150.00	50.00
14.	Manipur	48.42	0.00	0.00	75.74	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	54.18	54.18	27.00	48.15	48.15	51.00
16.	Mizoram	12.60	54.00	54.00	22.70	27.00	27.00
17.	Nagaland	36.90	90.90	85.00	27.31	54.00	44.00
18.	Orissa	549.15	1000.00	473.00	764.52	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	69.15	69.15	48.00	111.75	111.75	100.00
20.	Rajasthan	369.15	225.00	229.00	360.75	225.00	222.00
21.	Sikkim	13.86	13.86	7.00	15.62	34.68	15.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	473.85	600.00	609.00	470.82	470.82	146.00
23.	Tripura	86.15	216.00	97.00	122.04	216.00	66.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1834.05	1050.00	1050.00	1212.81	0.00	0.00
25.	Jharkhand	430.65	430.65	294.00	372.29	0.00	67.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Chhattisgarh	218.00	457.50	342.00	243.15	571.42	510.00
27.	Uttaranchal	94.05	728.10	729.00	84.08	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	818.40	818.40	424.00	845.69	845.69	0.00
Total UTs							
Grand Total		10000.00	14482.60	13865.00	10000.00	10000.00	6044.00

**Statement-II**

*Status of utilization of Interest Subsidy during 2003-04 under Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme (AREP)*

(Rs in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Int. Subsidy released to REC during 2002-03	Int. subsidy disbursed during 2003-04
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.58	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.78	1.78
3.	Gujarat	5.88	0.77
4.	Haryana	7.05	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.00
6.	J&K	3.92	3.92
7.	Karnataka	4.61	4.61
8.	Kerala	24.80	24.80
9.	Maharashtra	9.01	0
10.	Manipur	0.04	0
11.	Mizoram	1.42	0
12.	Nagaland	2.01	2.01
13.	Punjab	16.02	16.02
14.	Rajasthan	22.23	22.23

1	2	3	4
15.	Tamil Nadu	10.36	10.36
16.	Tripura	0.16	0.16
Total (States)		157.87	88.66

Note: Interest subsidy was released only for the year 2002-03.

**NPPA**

1112. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has failed to achieve any of the objectives for which it was set up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to wind up this organization?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) was set up by the Government in August, 1997. It has been entrusted with the task, inter-alia to fix prices and notify changes therein, if any, of bulk drugs and formulations from time to time, under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95) NPPA has been discharging its functions effectively. Since its inception, NPPA has fixed/revised the prices of 184 bulk drugs including derivatives and 2658 cases of formulations. NPPA has been taking steps for enforcement of prices fixed under DPCO, 95 and this has resulted in recovery of overcharged amount of Rs. 80.08 crores till October, 2004 from the manufacturers who were not found following the prices fixed under DPCO, 95.

(c) No, Sir.

*[Translation]***Subsidy for Bio-Gas Plants**

1113. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance subsidy to promote the bio-gas plants in the country as reported in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated 8.11.2004;

(b) if so, the criteria being adopted and the percentage of subsidy being provided at present;

(c) whether the additional concession has been enhanced for the tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Central Subsidy for family type biogas plants has been increased during the financial year 2004-05 for a few categories of beneficiaries mainly to accommodate the increase in cost of construction of biogas plants. The present rates of subsidy for family type biogas plants alongwith the corresponding percentage with respect to the prevailing estimated cost are given in the enclosed Statement. The enhancement also covers Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, besides others.

**Statement***Central Subsidy for family type biogas plants*

Category	Estimated Cost of a 2 cu.m. plant	Rate of subsidy per plant
North Eastern Region States and Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 11,700 (90% of the estimated cost)
Plain areas of Assam	Rs. 10,000	Rs. (9,000) (90% of the estimated cost)
Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu; Sadar Kursoong and Kalimkong sub-divisions of the Darjeeling district (WB), Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Rs. 11,500	Rs. 4,500 (approx. 40% of the estimated cost)
Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Desert districts, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, Terai region of Uttaranchal, Western Ghats and other notified hilly areas.	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 3,500/- (approx. 40% of the estimated cost)
All Others	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 2,700/- (30% of the estimated cost)

[English]

**National Conference on Tribals and Indigenous People**

1114. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference on Tribals and Indigenous People has been held recently;

(b) if so, whether the Conference opposed the attempts at mainstreaming and assimilation of the tribal people of the name of development; and

(c) if so, the stand of the Union Government in response to such criticism?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Ministry did not hold any such seminar. However, a seminar on the subject was held in October, 2004 by a Non-Governmental Organisation at Delhi.

(b) and (c) Proceedings of the Seminar have not been received in the Ministry.

However the draft policy will be discussed through Seminars with peoples representatives, scholars, social workers etc. before being finalized. Meanwhile an additional draft national policy for tribals has been circulated.

**VIP Security**

1115. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to induct the Central Industrial Security personnel for the security of VIPs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Some CISF personnel have already been deputed for these duties. Other CISF personnel are being trained for this purpose.

(c) Question does not arise.

**ISI Activities**

1116. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that U.S. intelligence agency CIA is backing ISI's subversive operations from neighbouring countries against India;

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

(c) whether the North-Eastern States in the country are prone to ISIs subversive operations;

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

(e) the strategy being adopted by the Government to check such anti India operations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has no such reports.

(c) and (d) Available reports indicate that Pak ISI is providing assistance to some of the Indian Insurgent Groups in the North Eastern States.

(e) In order to deal with the situation, the Government has pursued a well coordinated multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery; improved technology, weaponry and equipments for security forces both at the Centre and in the States, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups/anti-national elements/ ISI agents by well coordinated intelligence based operations.

[Translation]

**Review of S.S.A.**

1117. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the period during which this review was done; and

(c) the outcome of the review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The centrally sponsored programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has provision for six monthly reviews from January 2005 onwards.

[*English*]

### Steel Plants

1118. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed shortcomings in the performance of steel sector recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PSUs in steel sector sought financial assistance from the Government;

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

(e) whether the Government has received external assistance for modernisation and expansion of steel plants in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and progress made in the modernisation and expansion of public sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) In so far as the steel plants in the Public Sector are concerned, no shortcomings have been noticed recently in the physical as well as financial performance except minor adjustments. During the first quarter of 2004-05, there has been a lower production of 2371000 Tonnes of saleable steel from 292500 Tonnes in Quarter-4 of 2003-04 in Steel Plant of SAIL. In Quarter-2, this has improved to 2782000 Tonnes. Similarly there were slight shortcomings in Coke Rate, Special Energy Consumption and Blast Furnace productivity, as detailed below:-

Parameters	Unit	2003-04		2004-05
		4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Coke Rate	Kg/thm	555	549	555
Special Energy Consumption	Gcal/tcs	7.44	7.52	7.48
Blast Furnace Productivity	T/cum/day	1.42	1.32	1.40

In so far as steel plants under private sector are concerned, based upon the available information, physical and financial performances of major steel plants in private sector have shown improvement in recent times.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of financial assistance given to PSUs of the Steel Sector during the last 2 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Do not arise.

### *Statement*

Consequent to the Financial and Business restructuring of SAIL the company has been extended the following financial assistance:-

(a) Waiver of loans advanced to it from Steel Development Fund (SDF) to a value of Rs. 5073 crores and Rs. 381 crores from the Govt. of India.

(b) Provision of Govt. Guarantee with 50% interest subsidy for loan and interest thereon of Rs. 1500 crores to be raised by SAIL from the market to finance reduction in manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS).

(c) Government guarantee for loan and interest thereon of Rs. 1500 crores to be raised by SAIL from the market primarily for meeting repayment obligations on past loans during 1999-2000.

(d) In addition to guarantees under financial restructuring, the Government of India had also provided two guarantees of Rs. 500 crores each during 2001-02 and 2002-03 for a short period of two years and one year respectively, for bridge financial loans. The resources against these guarantees were raised during September's 2001 and July' 2002. The loans raised have since been repaid on maturity and accordingly, the underlying guarantees stand discharged. Subsequently the under mentioned Interest subsidies have been released to SAIL.

Year	Amount (Rs. In Crore)
2002-03	28.53
2003-04	54.16
2004-05 (upto Nov' 04)	9.30

(e) Government of India had approved on 19th June, 2002, the Rehabilitation proposal for revival of the Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd. (IISCO), a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(f) The Scheme for Rehabilitation of IISCO envisages:

- Capital Expenditure of Rs. 341 crores (Rs. 230 crores for Bumpur Works & Rs. 111 crores for development of Collieries & Mines).
- Closure of Kulti Works.
- Reduction of 9000 employees through Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) at Bumpur, Collieries & Mines including Kulti Works.
- Grant by Government of Rs. 186 crore for VRS for Kulti Works.
- Government Guarantee for Rs. 341 crore for Capital Expenditure & Rs. 354 crore for VRS of IISCO employees excluding Kulti Works.
- Waiver of SDF loans of Rs. 44.68 crore & JPC dues of Rs. 18.49 crore extinguishing all outstandings towards SDF/JPC.
- Waiver of past dues on account of Royalty and Cess etc. amounting to Rs. 116 crores (approx.) and exemption of Sales Tax, Electricity duty for a period of 5 years from 2003-04 to 2007-08 by Government of West Bengal (GoWB).

#### Rural Development Projects by KRIBHCO

1119. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. has adopted several hundred villages and cooperatives under its massive development project;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in village in Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(c) whether KRIBHCO is imparting training and education to farmers to improve and latest farm technologies through field demonstrations;

(d) if so, the details of such training programmes taken during the last three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of village and societies during the last 3 years is given below:

S.No.	State	No. of adopted Villages	No. of adopted Societies
1.	Haryana	10	12
2.	Punjab	26	27
3.	Rajasthan	5	13
4.	Gujarat	31	81
5.	Maharashtra	44	43
6.	M.P.	8	11
7.	Bihar	3	3
8.	U.P.	23	15
9.	A.P.	20	71
10.	Karnataka	2	41
11.	Tamil Nadu	3	5

KRIBHCO has no marketing and promotional and educational activities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and therefore has not adopted any village and society.

(c) KRIBHCO has been organizing different promotional and educational programmes on improved the latest farm technology such as kisan meals/crop seminars,

field demonstrations, farmers meeting, technical literature distribution programmes, minikit distribution, agriculture campaigns etc.

(d) The details of different promotional and educational programmes organized by KRIBHCO during the last 3 years is given below:

S.No.	Programmes	Year		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Kisan Melas/ Crop Seminars	118	67	48
2.	Demonstrations	214	34	40
3.	Farmers meetings	259	—	36
4.	Farmers study visits	46	18	38
5.	Soil samples tested	30728	28124	41133
6.	Technical wall paintings	453	181	222
7.	Technical literature distribution programmes	504000	76466	222498
8.	Minikits distribution	—	20	—
9.	Agri. campaigns	91	52	8

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Possession of Flats under Narela Housing Scheme**

1120. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applicants who have deposited the entire amount under the Narela Housing Scheme, particularly under the E.H.S. Scheme, have been given possession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in giving possession under the scheme; and

(d) the time by which the possession is likely to be given to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The handing over possession of the flats depends upon completion of codal formalities including payment of the demanded amount by the allottees. Under the policy now prevalent in Delhi Development Authority (DDA), in all cases of Janta/EHS/LIG/MIG/HIG flats, allotted on Cash Down basis, the allottees are required to submit the conveyance deed papers duly stamped in the office of the Collector of Stamps, Govt. of NCT of Delhi after paying prescribed stamp duty before taking over possession of the flat. However, DDA has laid down instructions to all concerned to issue possession letter within 60 days after the completion of all the codal formalities by the prospective allottees such as, submission of affidavit, undertaking, photographs, stamped Conveyance Deed papers, etc. including payment as per allotment-cum-demand letter.

Out of 404 allotments made in EHS under Narela Housing Scheme 2004, only 15 persons have completed the codal formalities. Possession letters in all 15 cases have been issued. In 90 other cases, payments have been received but conveyance deed papers duly stamped have not been submitted by the allottees.

*[English]*

#### **Inclusion of Regional Language in Eighth Schedule**

1121. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to include some regional languages particularly Rajasthani language in the eighth schedule of the constitution is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken to implement such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Sita Kant Mohapatra Committee constituted to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule has submitted its report. A decision on the pending demand for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule, including Rajasthani, is under consideration in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

#### **RTV, Private Buses in Delhi**

1122. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that RTV, buses, private taxis etc. are plying in Delhi using unauthorized/sub-standard CNG kits resulting into their going in flames;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that large number of private vans ferrying schools children are using domestic LPG cylinders, putting the children at danger;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No such case has come to the notice on the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. A number of vehicles fitted with Liquid Petroleum Gas cylinders have been found to be ferrying school children. The action taken to check such illegal activities by owners of private vehicles includes conducting checks/drives by the Transport Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Territory of Delhi and the Traffic Policy, prosecuting/impounding of such vehicles and cancellation of their registration certificates.

#### **Allocation of Funds to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

1123. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:  
SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had expressed dissatisfaction over the allocation of funds to the prestigious Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission had omitted the programme from the priority agenda;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(d) the funds allocated for the said programme by the Planning Commission; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to get accorded priority status for SSA from the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme is a priority programme of the Government of India. The Planning Commission has allocated an additional Rs. 2000 crores for SSA for the year 2004-05, over & above the Budget Estimates for SSA in the year 2004-05.

**Rehabilitation of Surrendered Militants**

1124. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:  
SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced any rehabilitation policy for surrendered militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of militants surrendered during each of the last three years in different parts of the country, State-wise;

(d) the number of surrendered militants rehabilitated during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the various measures taken by the Government for this rehabilitation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Central Government is implementing a 100% Centrally funded surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme, effective from 01.04.1998, for the NE States. Under the scheme,

applicable for militants who surrender with weapons, the surrendered militants are to be initially, for a period upto one year, lodged in a Rehabilitation Camp, where they are all imparted training in a trade/vocation of their aptitude. They are paid a monthly stipend, not exceeding Rs. 2000/- per month, for a period of 12 months and all attempts are made to settle the surrenders during this period. Minor crime cases against successfully rehabilitated surrenders are withdrawn. Monetary incentives have also been built into the Scheme for the surrendered weapons/ammunitions.

The Policy applicable to J & K includes monthly stipend to the surrenderees @ Rs. 2000/- per month for a period of three years; immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh to be kept in shape of FDR in a bank in the name of the surrenderee for a period of three years and drawn subject to good behaviour of the surrenderee; incentives for surrendered weapons as per rates fixed; and self-employment linked bank loans and also vocational training for self-employment to those desire to undergo such training.

The naxal affected States have their own surrender & rehabilitation facilities.

(c) The State-wise break-up of militants who surrendered during the last three years is as follows:

States	Extremists Surrendered		
	2002	2003	2004 (upto 15.11.04)
1	2	3	4
Assam	81	328	709
Tripura	118	268	182
Nagaland	116	29	20
Manipur	06	05	05
Meghalaya	14	20	87
Arunachal Pradesh	11	18	23
Mizoram	02	01	32
Total NE (A)	350	669	1058
Jammu & Kashmir	159	119	123 (utp 30.11.04)
Total J&K (B)	159	119	123



1	2	3	4
<i>Naxal effected States (upto 31st October, 2004)</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	557	928	261
Jharkhand	37	21	39
Chhattisgarh	1	27	03
Bihar	63	175	03
Maharashtra	11	65	13
Orissa	4	73	04
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	07
Others	20	30	—
Total (C)	693	1319	330
Grand Total (A+B+C)	1202	2107	1511

(d) and (e) Surrendered militants besides getting the monetary benefits are being assisted/rehabilitated to earn their livelihood and live in a dignified. Some of the surrendered militants have been absorbed in the Security Forces/Territorial Army and others are engaged in private business of their choice.

#### **Functioning of U.S. based Education Companies**

1125. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether US based education companies like Princeton Review, Kaplan and Sylvan are evincing keen interest in outsourcing education process from India, on the lines of BPO;

(b) whether as reported, US is facing a shortfall of 8,00,000 teachers over the next 7/8 years, thereby accelerating the need to outsource education process from abroad;

(c) whether in view of the projected potential, India will create a pool of academicians/teachers to cater to the growing demand from the US education sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.

FATMI): (a) The Department of Secondary & Higher Education have neither been approached nor is there any information about such US based companies outsourcing education process from India. However Educational Consultants India Ltd. (Ed.Cil) has signed an MOU with the Department of Education, South Carolina U.S. for the secondment of Indian Teachers under the visiting Teachers Programmes M/s Teachers Placement Group, USA has also approached Ed. Cil for a similar arrangement with other States in the USA.

(b) No such report has been received in the Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Education.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Creation of Separate Fund for Backward Districts**

1126. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a separate fund to provide infrastructure in power sector to the backward districts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make massive investment on transmission system during the Tenth Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Transmission system is likely to be expanded in the Western and Northern Regions; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The investment programme for the 10th Five Year Plan envisages investment of Rs. 28,840 crore in the Central Sector Transmission Schemes.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The details of the transmission schemes which are being implemented/planned by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) in the Western and Northern Regions are given in the enclosed Statements-I and Statement-II respectively.

***Statement-I***

***Transmission Schemes being implemented by PGCIL in Western Region***

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	States/UTs to be benefited
1.	Tarapur 3 & 4 Transmission System	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
2.	Vindhyachal-III Transmission System	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
3.	Khandwa substation	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
4.	Raipur-Bhadrawati Transmission Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
5.	Bhadrawati-Chandrapur Transmission Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
6.	Vindhyachal-Korba Transmission Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
7.	Bina-Nagda Transmission Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
8.	Sipat-I Transmission Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
9.	Sipat-II Transmission Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
10.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-I	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
11.	Associated Transmission System for Kahalgaon-II Project (Western Region portion)	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

*Transmission Schemes planned by PGCIL in Western Region*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	States/UTs to be benefited
1.	Sipat-II Supplementary Transmission Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
2.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-II	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
3.	Transmission System associated with Gandhar-II and Kawas-II Power Projects	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
4.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-III	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
5.	East-West Strengthening Scheme	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

*Statement-II**Transmission Schemes being implemented by PGCIL in Northern Region*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	States/UTs to be benefited
1	2	3
1.	Dulhasti Transmission System	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
2.	Transmission System associated with Tehri HEP	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
3.	Transmission System associated with Dhauliganga	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
4.	Transmission System associated with Rihand-II Power Project	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
5.	Transmission System for Tala HEP	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
6.	System Strengthening in Northern Region	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
7.	Strengthening in Uttaranchal Transmission Network	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
8.	Northern Region Strengthening Scheme-I	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh

*Transmission Schemes planned by PGCIL in Northern Region*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	States/UTs to be benefited
1	2	3
1.	Transmission System associated with Koteshwar Project	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
2.	Transmission System associated Sewa-II Project	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
3.	Transmission System associated with RAPP-5 & 6	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
4.	System Strengthening V in Northern Region	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
5.	Transmission System associated with Koldam & Parbati-II HEP	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
6.	Northern Region Strengthening Scheme-VI	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
7.	Transmission System for Barh (Northern Region portion)	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
8.	Transmission System for RAPP Expansion-7 & 8	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
9.	Transmission System for for Uri-II Project	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
10.	Transmission System for Parbati-III HEP	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
11.	Transmission System for Kishenganga HEP	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
12.	Transmission System for Unchahar-III Project	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
13.	Transmission System for Chamera-III HEP	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
14.	System Strengthening in Roorkee area	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
15.	Augmentation of transformation capacity at Moga and Amritsar	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh
16.	North-West Strengthening Scheme	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh

*[Translation]***Navodaya Vidyalaya**

1127. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on setting up of Navodaya Vidyalaya in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the said funds have been audited;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards irregularities in the audit;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.

FATMI): (a) The statement indicating the amount spent on setting up Navodaya Vidyalayas in different States of the country during the last three years, State-wise enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Audit of the Accounts of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti for the last three years has been conducted by the Director General of Audit Central Revenues (DGACR). The Audit had made certain observations in regard to deposit of earnest money and security deposit, deposit with agencies for construction and repair works, employees contributory provident fund, refund of advance rent shown as income, non-preparation of balance sheet in respect of GSLIS, non-functional Internal Audit, preparation of Annual Accounts in the revised format of Accounts etc. Necessary replies to the observations wherever required have already been furnished to audit by the NVS.

(d) As reported by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, audit reports of Director General Audit Central Revenues (DGACR) do not contain any financial irregularities.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of amount spent on Navodaya Vidyalayas set up during the last 3 years (i.e. 2001-02 to 2003-04)*

(Amount—Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	16.84
2.	Bihar	—	—	12.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.65	20.58	23.93
4.	Gujarat	2.92	13.68	25.26
5.	Jharkhand	15.89	50.00	107.24
6.	Karnataka	80.83	416.67	362.16
7.	Kerala	10.23	158.97	42.85
8.	Maharashtra	—	—	21.76
9.	Manipur	—	15.14	24.26

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43.35	200.20	317.56
11.	Orissa	14.86	68.38	124.09
12.	Punjab	—	52.66	323.73
13.	Rajasthan	—	0.18	13.46
14.	Uttar Pradesh	61.63	733.80	969.30
15.	Uttaranchal	194.23	122.27	265.19
16.	West Bengal	—	—	51.50

[English]

### Revival Package for FACT

1128. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 700 crore revival package for Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) which includes writing off of the Rs. 609 crore loan is under consideration of the Union Governments;

(b) if so, the details of the revival package;

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

(d) the extent to which these packages have been helpful to FACT?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PĀSWAN): (a) to (d) The Government is considering a third and long term package for revival of FACT keeping in view its request for writing off the outstanding Government loan of Rs. 609.26 crore as on 31.3.2004.

[Translation]

### Inclusion of Drugs under Price Control

1129. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to bring several more drugs under price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a), as above.

### Road Tax in Chandigarh

1130. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of roads presently under the charge of Chandigarh UT Administration and the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation respectively;

(b) the total amount of road tax collected in Chandigarh during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any portion of the same has been allotted to the Municipal Corporation;

(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) As informed by the Chandigarh Administration, the total length of roads (single lane width) presently under their charge is as under:-

(i) Length of city roads	— 355.87 km.
(ii) Length of rural/link roads	— 78.51 km.
(iii) Length of NH 21 passing Through Chandigarh	— 77.00 km.
<b>Total</b>	<b>511.38 km.</b>

The total length of roads with the Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh is 1536 km. in single lane 12—0" width.

(b) The total amount of Road Tax Collection in Chandigarh during the each of the last three years—2001-2002, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are Rs. 1339.26 lakhs, Rs. 1231.99 lakhs and Rs. 1558.08 lakhs, respectively.

Year	Tax Revenue (Rs. in Crores)	Recommended % age	Non-Plan Grant (Rs. in crores)	Actual % age
1998-99	238.98	20.0	48.00	20.08
1999-00	262.45	17.5	48.00	18.28
2000-01	340.00	15.0	45.00	13.23
2001-02	376.70	12.5	50.00	13.27
2002-03	409.89	10.0	52.90	12.90
2003-04	458.47	7.5	72.29	15.76

2nd Delhi Finance Commission received by the Chandigarh Administration in August 2002 has recommended that 17% of tax revenue of Chandigarh Administration be transferred to Chandigarh Municipal Corporation as grant-in-aid in respect of each of the five year of the award period viz. 2001-2005. The recommendations are yet to be approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Survey of Agricultural Land in Delhi

1131. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 814 dated July 13, 2004 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;  
(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to (e) No share of the road tax collected is paid directly to the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh, as the revenue receipts are deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India. However, the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation has been released the following amount as per recommendations of the Delhi Finance Commission.

As per recommendations of the First Delhi Finance Commission the grant-in-aid (non-Plan) to the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation by the Chandigarh Administration should be 20% of the gross tax collection in 1998-99 reducing 2.5% each year up to 2000-2001. The actual position indicating the year-wise grant-in-aid (Non-Plan) released to the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation is as under:—

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

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

(b) The details of 108 cases wherein appeals have been filed by the Panchayat Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi indicating the Nos., title and present status of the cases are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of 30 cases in which no appeal has been filed and possession handed over to concerned Department are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of 9 cases wherein no violation of Delhi Land Reforms Act was found are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Cases Appealed in the Court of Collector (South) in which proceedings were dropped in the court of Revenue Assistance (Hauz Khas)*

Sl.No.	Case No.	Title of the case	Present status
1	2	3	4
1.	20/RA/97	Pawan Arora Vs GS, Rajokri	Proceedings are pending in the Court
2.	389/RA/93	Chander Lekha Poddar Vs GS, Rajokri	—do—
3.	30/RA/97	Durable Enterprises	—do—
4.	393/93	Pune Heat Treatment Vs GS, Rajokri	—do—
5.	445/92	G. Soloman Vs GS, Ghitorni	—do—
6.	49/97	Shagun Fabric Vs GS, Ghitomi	—do—
7.	54/RA/97	Deepa Surera Vs GS, Ghitomi	—do—
8.	184/RA/99	Prabhu Vs GS, Kapashera	—do—
9.	221/99	Kripal Singh Chawala Vs GS, Rajokri	—do—
10.	228/99	Rishi Raj Vs GS, Rajokri	—do—
11.	147/89	Manjula Singhal Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
12.	53/97	Lata Jain Vs GS, Ghitorni	—do—
13.	272/99	Jai Bharat Developers Vs GS, Rajokri	—do—
14.	47/97	Durga Cement Vs GS, Ghitomi	—do—
15.	140/98	Nand Lal Kothari Vs GS, Ghitomi	—do—
16.	124/98	Shakuntala Devi Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
17.	84/97	Kewal Krishan Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
18.	31/97	Naresh Kapoor Vs GS, Bijwasan	—do—
19.	72/93	Yogesh Khosla Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
20.	41/97	SC Jain Vs GS, Ghitomi	—do—
21.	40/97	PC Jain Vs GS, Ghitomi	—do—
22.	69/2000	Shri Kishan Vs GS, Bijwasan	—do—
23.	53/2000	Shobha Narayan Vs GS, Bijwasan	—do—



1	2	3	4
24.	134/91	Jai Pal Vs GS, Rajokri	Proceedings are pending in the Court
25.	59/97	Subhash Chand Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
26.	71/2000	Rishi Raj Jan Vs Gs, Rajokri	—do—
27.	47/2000	Manjula Singha Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
28.	40/2000	Jai Bharat Developers Vs GS, Rajokri	—do—
29.	262/99	Bimla Bansal Vs GS, Ghitorni	—do—
30.	245/98	Mehar Singh Vs GS, Mandela Khurd	—do—
31.	465/97	Jaina Lal & Ors Vs GS, Pandwala Khurd	—do—
32.	41/2000	Lata Jain Vs GS, Ghitorni	—do—
33.	7/98	Ram Kishan & Ors Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
34.	428/97	Sish Ram Vs GS, Kh. Kh. Jatmal	—do—
35.	73/2000	Shirsh Estate Vs GS, Jaffarpur Kalam	—do—
36.	72/2000	Binanara Housing Vs GS Jaffarpur Kalam	—do—
37.	160/98	Shanti Sports Vs GS, Masoodpur	Dismissed in favour of GS
38.	334/97	Tarref Singh Vs GS, Mandela Khurd	Proceedings are pending in the Court
39.	43/2000	Raghubir Singh Vs GS, Bijwasan	—do—
40.	334/99	Jai Lal Vs GS, Mundela Kalan	—do—
41.	147/95	United Motors Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
42.	241/98	Geeta Sharma Vs GS, Tajpur Khurd	—do—
43.	242/98	Devi Singh Vs GS Tajpur Khurd	—do—
44.	292/98	Bishamber Vs GS, Khera Dabar	—do—
45.	243/98	Pradeep Kumar Vs GS, Tajpur Khurd	—do—
46.	24/2000	RKJ Wood Plantation Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
47.	162/2000	Om Prakash Ajuka Vs GS Pandwala	—do—
48.	307/99	Jagdish Vs GS, Samalkha	—do—
49.	331/99	Onkar Vs GS, Asalapur Khawad	—do—
50.	53/2000	Shobha Narayan Vs GS, Bijawasan	—do—
51.	273/99	Bhoop Singh & Ors Vs GS Mahipalpur	—do—
52.	276/99	Asha Jain Vs GS, Jhatikara	—do—

1	2	3	4
53.	244/98	Devi Singh Vs GS, Tajpur Khurd	Proceedings are pending in the Court
54.	32/2000	Vasant Devi Vs GS, Ghitomi	—do—
55.	5/01	Hari Lal Vs GS, Issapur	—do—
56.	308/99	Tara Chand Vs GS, Ghumanhera	—do—
57.	318/99	P.M. Bhojwani Vs GS, Jhatikara	—do—
58.	381/99	Khazan Singh Vs GS, Bijwasan	—do—
59.	325/99	Ishwar Singh Vs GS, Issapur	—do—
60.	10/RAKH/00	Sudan Vs GS, Saidulazaib	—do—
61.	118/RA/00	Gainprakash Vs GS, Saidulazaib	—do—
62.	99/RA/00	Jagdev Singh Vs G.S. Neb Sarai	—do—
63.	97/RA/00	J.K. Jain Vs G.S. Neb Sarai	—do—
64.	483/RA/96	Kitabo Vs G.S. Neb Sarai	—do—
65.	95/RA/00	Harishankar Singhania Vs G.S. Neb Sarai	—do—
66.	207/RA/00	Yogesh Saroha Vs. G.S. Neb Sarai	—do—
67.	141/RA/00	Dayaram & Ors Vs Aya Nagar	—do—
68.	153/RA/99	Randhir Singh Vs. Maidangarhi	—do—
69.	17/RA/00	Divine United Org. Vs Sahour	—do—
70.	15/RA/00	Divine United Org. Vs Sahoopur	—do—
71.	142/RA/00	Simran Estate Vs G.S. Asola	—do—
72.	210/RA/00	Sanjay Singh Vs. G.S. Asola	—do—
73.	RA/95	Good Luck Estate Pvt. Ltd. Vs. G.S. Asola	—do—
74.	209/RA/01	Gourav Motors Vs. G.S. Asola	—do—
75.	478/RA/96	Kehri Vs. G.S. Bhatti	—do—
76.	25/RA/00	Pushp Kumar Jain Vs. G.S. Bhatti	—do—
77.	26/RA/00	Adar Kumar Jain Vs. G.S. Bhatti	—do—
78.	321/RA/96	Group Benefit Trust Vs. G.S. Bhatti	—do—
79.	178/RA/00	Mansi Agro Vs. G.S. Chhatterpur	—do—
80.	189/RA/00	Rajkumar & Ors. Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
81.	RA/HK	Spring View Estate Vs. G.S. Asola	—do—

1	2	3	4
82.	3/RA/00	Krishna Kumari Bhanott Vs. G.S. Aya Nagar	Proceedings are pending in the Court
83.	102/RA/00	Ram Kishore Agarwal Vs. G.S. Dera Mandi	—do—
84.	101/RA/00	Sunita Agarwal Vs. G.S. Dera Mandi	—do—
85.	152/RA/00	Godfrey Phillips India Vs. G.S. Dera Mandi	—do—
86.	RA/HK/98	Kamal Kaul Vs. G.S. Dera Mandi	—do—
87.	RA/HK	Parmanand Vs. G.S. Chhatterpur	—do—
88.	105/RA/99	Nafesingh Vs. G.S. Devli	—do—
89.	220/RA/01	Bhin Singh & Ors. G.S. Devili	—do—
90.	19/RA/99	Ramji, Rajkumari Vs. G.S. Jaunapur	—do—
91.	60/RA/00	S.P. Sachdeva Vs. G.S. Jaunapur	—do—
92.	18/RA/99	Phoolwati Vs. G.S. Jaunapur	—do—
93.	16/RA/99	Prakashchand Vs. G.S. Jaunapur	—do—
94.	63/RA/00	Jiniya Agro Exports Vs. G.S. Jaunapur	—do—
95.	62/RA/00	Shyam Shani Vs. G.S. Jaunapur	—do—
96.	133/RA/99	Gulab Singh & Ors. Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
97.	132/RA/00	Narain Singh & Ors. Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
98.	183/RA/00	Surender Singh Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
99.	182/RA/00.	Ranjit Singh, Kaushalya Devi Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
100.	184/RA/00	Gopiram & Ors. Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
101.	185/RA/00	Rajkumar Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
102.	191/RA/00	Rajinder Singh Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
103.	151/RA/00	Subhash Agarwal Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
104.	256/RA/00	B&B Estate Pvt. Ltd. Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
105.	RA/HK	Hamandi Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
106.	188/RA/00	Jagdish, Jagbir Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
107.	217/RA/01	Surender Mohan Kochar Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—
108.	190/RA/00	Jagbir Singh Vs. G.S. Sultanpur	—do—

**Statement II**

*Details of cases not appealed in which proceedings were dropped in the Court of Revenue Assistant (Feroz Khas), due to land acquired and possession handed over to L&B Department/DDA*

Sl.No.	Case No.	Title of the case	Present status
1	2	3	4
1.	4/RA/99	Anita Gautam Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	Appeal not filed in the Court
2.	148/RA/99	Samay Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
3.	133/RA/00	Mange Ram Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
4.	125/RA/00	Sukhbir Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
5.	126/RA/00	Annu Devi Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
6.	100/RA/00	Sudhajajadia Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
7.	32/RA/00	Mangeram, Jaipal Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
8.	107/RA/00	Chanderbhan Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
9.	109/RA/00	Ramphal Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
10.	10/RA/00	Narain Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
11.	143/RA/00	Harpal Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
12.	104/RA/00	Hoshiar Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
13.	117/RA/00	Rajpal Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
14.	123/RA/00	Dharampal Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
15.	116/RA/00	Chuttan Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
16.	105/RA/00	Manjit Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
17.	117/RA/00	Manjit Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
18.	121/RA/00	Balram Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
19.	115/RA/00	Khazan Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
20.	114/RA/00	Ram Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
21.	113/RA/00	Uttam Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
22.	134/RA/00	Manjit Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
23.	128/RA/00	Bhagat Singh Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
24.	127/RA/00	Bhiku Vs. G.S. Saidulajab	—do—
25.	150/RA/00	Srilal, Chatter Singh Vs. G.S. Satbari	—do—
26.	73/RA/00	D.L. Himmat Sindha Vs. G.S. Satbari	—do—
27.	72/RA/00	Rajat Investment Vs. G.S. Satbari	—do—

1	2	3	4
28.	147/RA/00	Srilal & Ors. Vs. G.S. Satbari	Appeal not filed in the Court
29.	280/99	Rajesh Kumar Vs. G.S. Satbari	—do—
30.	111/92	Shanti Devi Vs. Masoodpur	—do—

**Statement-III**

*Details of Cases not appealed in which proceeding were dropped in the Court of Revenue Assistant (Hauz Khas) due to the case already been decided by Development Commissioner, Delhi*

Sl.No.	Case No.	Title of the case	Present status
1.	46/97	Brij Mohan Bhatia Vs. G.S. Ghitorni	Case already been decided
2.	140/98	Nand Lal Vs. G.S. Ghitorni	—do—
3.	300/99	Wad Tax India Ltd. Vs. G.S. Jhatikra	—do—
4.	18/2000	Amar Singh Vs. G.S. Dhansa	—do—
5.	3/2001	Kirori Mal Vs. Ghumanhera	—do—
6.	288/99	Inder Singh & Ors. Vs. G.S. Issapur	—do—
7.	323/99	Gopi Chand & Ors. Vs. G.S. Mitraon	—do—
8.	251/98	Azad Singh Vs. G.S. Issapur	—do—
9.	51/RA/00	Prahladi Vs. G.S. Chandanhola	—do—

*[English]***Iron Sponge from Plants**

1132. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Memorandum of Understanding signed with the industrialists for setting up of sponge iron plants in Orissa;

(b) the details of the mines given on lease to these industrialists;

(c) the basis on which the lease has been given; and

(d) the norms adopted thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) As per information furnished by the

Government of Orissa, no Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with any entrepreneur for setting up of sponge iron plants in Orissa.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Indo-Nepal Efforts on Terrorism**

1133. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the Government of Nepal regarding increasing the security system on the border in the wake of the increasing Maoist activities and other illegal and militant activities;

(b) if so, the name of the border states where the highest number of intrusion and illegal activities have been reported to the Government;

(c) whether the number of incidents of intrusion of Maoists and smuggling and flesh trade have increased on these borders;

(d) if so, the number of such incidents reported to the Government during the last three years till date; and

(e) the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No Sir. However, India and Nepal have bilateral mechanisms in place to discuss issues related to border management and security.

(b) to (d) During the last three years, apprehension of Maoists and seizure of contraband by the Sashastra Seema Bal which has been deployed as a Border Guarding Force on India-Nepal Border, is as below:

Sl.No.	Incidents	2002	2003	2004 (upto 30.10.04)
1.	Maoists apprehended	15	09	11
2.	Smuggling			
	(a) Seizure of Arms	06	16	23
	(b) Seizure of amns	12	71	182
	(c) Contraband (value)	Rs. 30619340/-	Rs. 9544090	Rs. 17335373
3.	Human trafficking/flesh trade	No incident has been reported so far		

The highest number of apprehensions of Maoists has been in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(e) Government of India has deployed Sashastra Seema Bal as a Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Nepal border for augmenting security and to check illegal cross border activities. All the State Governments bordering Nepal have been asked to intensify vigil in and intensive patrolling of the areas bordering Nepal to prevent the ingress of Maoist elements, check undesirable activities on the Indian side of the border and ensure that there is no spill-over of violence.

#### Opening of Anganwadi Centres

1134. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA:  
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) the funds given to States for opening of Anganwadi Centres during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of Anganwadi Centres required for successful implementation of the scheme State-wise;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to set up 1.85 lakh Anganwadi or child-care day centers in the country within a year;

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(f) whether the Union Government has received requests from States to open more Anganwadi Centres during the last two years;

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

(h) the number of such centers sanctioned so far, State-wise;

(i) whether the Government has received World Bank assistance for setting up of these Centres;

(j) if so, the details thereof; and

(k) the number of centers approved with the assistance, State-wise particularly in North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) State-wise details of funds released under the ICDS Scheme during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) At present, 5652 Projects with 7,54,315 Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned under the ICDS Scheme. The State-wise number of sanctioned and operational Projects/Centres, as on 31.08.2004, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Supreme Court, vide its order dated 29.4.2004 has, inter-alia, directed the Government of India to state the period by which it proposes to increase the number of Anganwadi Centres so as to cover 14 lakh habitations. Accordingly, the States were requested to submit their requirement for additional Projects/Anganwadi Centres. As per existing population norms of the Scheme, the States/UTs have indicated requirement of 467 additional Projects

and 1,88,168 Anganwadi Centres as at Statement-III. The proposal for sanction of these additional Projects/Centres is under process.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) to (h) Requests were received from certain States but these could not be considered as expansion of the Scheme in the X Plan was not permitted. However, these requests, by and large, have been covered in the proposal referred to in parts (b) & (c) above.

(i) to (k) Out of 5652 sanctioned Projects, 922 Projects in 12 States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttaranchal and Andhra Pradesh are being implemented with World Bank assistance.

**Statement-I**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds under ICDS (General), World Bank and Udisha		
		2001-02 Released	2002-03 Released	2003-04 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12530.61	14884.25	11135.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1970.39	2530.72	1552.73
3.	Assam	6243.61	8121.08	4489.45
4.	Bihar	3145.11	7833.94	5354.59
5.	Goa	344.35	435.75	420.70
6.	Gujarat	8170.09	7055.28	9894.54
7.	Haryana	3730.50	4349.41	4446.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2029.42	2194.40	1603.66
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2824.16	3728.75	2415.88
10.	Karnataka	7710.68	10699.29	11341.87
11.	Kerala	6666.30	6621.08	9585.50

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10346.08	15528.51	16002.77
13.	Maharashtra	10643.48	18935.09	19598.87
14.	Manipur	961.07	2360.06	1453.55
15.	Meghalaya	1105.15	1181.87	881.52
16.	Mizoram	617.95	1149.44	852.63
17.	Nagaland	1957.00	2416.47	1509.28
18.	Orissa	7131.86	8726.42	11523.81
19.	Punjab	3730.77	3777.09	4943.21
20.	Rajasthan	9997.07	11625.54	11727.65
21.	Sikkim	192.35	280.97	173.69
22.	Tamil Nadu	9289.80	13459.18	10855.27
23.	Tripura	1521.36	1403.95	1822.82
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15972.42	13659.04	19095.23
25.	West Bengal	12800.02	16629.63	15873.69
26.	Chhattisgarh	2700.79	7294.93	6581.19
27.	Uttaranchal	1246.76	947.15	1862.83
28.	Jharkhand	2381.66	6495.63	3081.25
	<b>Union Territory</b>			
29.	Delhi	821.41	1014.18	1172.42
30.	Pondicherry	159.85	241.05	205.54
31.	A&N Island	154.85	164.32	193.18
32.	Chandigarh	97.35	121.50	142.54
33.	D & N Haveli	33.85	42.00	48.50
34.	Daman & Diu	37.45	43.24	41.41
35.	Lakshadweep	33.12	30.83	39.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149298.69</b>	<b>195982.03</b>	<b>191924.17</b>



**Statement-II**

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadis	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	351	54312	53635
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	57	2359	2329
3.	Assam#	196	195	25416	25302
4.	Bihar	394	185	60813	24965
5.	Chhattisgarh	152	152	20289	20288
6.	Goa	11	11	1012	1012
7.	Gujarat	227	227	37961	36778
8.	Haryana	116	116	13546	13546
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	7354	7354
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	121	120	11821	10227
11.	Jharkhand	204	152	23078	15624
12.	Karnataka	185	185	40301	40301
13.	Kerala	163	163	25393	24453
14.	Madhya Pradesh	336	336	49787	49163
15.	Maharashtra	370	368	62716	58994
16.	Manipur	34	34	4501	4499
17.	Meghalaya	32	32	2218	2218
18.	Mizoram	21	21	1361	1341
19.	Nagaland	54	54	2700	2700
20.	Orissa	326	326	34201	34201
21.	Punjab	142	142	14730	14730
22.	Rajasthan	257	257	35821	35710
23.	Sikkim	5	5	500	500
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	434	42377	42279
25.	Tripura	40	39	3786	3759
26.	Uttar Pradesh	836	742	106059	82791
27.	Uttaranchal	99	99	6658	6202

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	358	354	57540	53889
29.	A & N Islands	5	5	527	429
30.	Chandigarh	3	3	300	300
31.	Delhi	29	28	3902	3842
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	138	138
33.	Daman & Diu	2	2	87	87
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	74	74
35.	Pondicherry	5	5	677	677
	All India	5652	5274	754315	674337

*Statement-III*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres proposed to be sanctioned			
		Projects	Anganwadi Centres		Total No. of Anganwadi Centres
			Addl. AWCs in New ICDS Projects	Addl. AWCs in Existing ICDS Projects	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	1468	8094	9562
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	959	—	959
3.	Assam	23	1659	5000	6659
4.	Bihar	139	—	22066	22066
5.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	6683	6683
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	33	259	3264	3523
8.	Haryana	12	534	2453	2987
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Nil	10894	10894
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	725	6092	6817
11.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	11313	11313
12.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31	4657	4880	9537
14.	Chhattisgarh	6	599	8898	9497
15.	Maharashtra	44	2493	10371	12864
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	7	307	654	961
18.	Mizoram	2	13	218	231
19.	Nagaland	2	35	230	265
20.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	3279	3279
21.	Punjab	6	463	2228	2691
22.	Rajasthan	17	1855	9186	11041
23.	Sikkim	6	124	364	488
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	3049	3049
25.	Tripura	11	550	1670	2220
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	99	31399	31498
27.	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	1134	1134
28.	West Bengal	63	5752	11977	17729
29.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	94	94
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	29	—	29
31.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	77	—	77
33.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	10	10
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	11	11
Total		467	22657	165511	1,88,168

#### Conversion of Cinema Halls In Multiplex

1135. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given permission to some cinema halls in Delhi to be converted in multiplex;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police/Delhi Traffic Police and Residents Welfare Associations of the concerned areas have opposed this move of the Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the response of the Government with the final decision taken in this regard?

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

**Terrorist Activities in Jammu and Kashmir**

1136. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have any perceptible change in the frequency and intensity of terrorist activities during 2004 in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) if so, the details of the militant activities along LoC and the border areas during the year;

(e) the comparative figures of militants activities and infiltration reported during the corresponding period last year;

(f) the number of civilian, security personnel killed/injured and militant killed/arrested in such incidents during the said period; and

(g) the steps taken to curb such militant activities and bring normalcy in J & K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Government is committed to continue its endeavour to evolve a broad consensus on the implementation of steps for wide-ranging devolution of powers to the States that leads to efficiency in administration, acceleration in development and the fullest realization of the creative potential of all sections of our people.

(c) and (d) The number of terrorist incidents during the current year up to October, 2004 (2223) has been less than the number of terrorist incidents for the corresponding period of the previous years (2887). Similarly the infiltration during the period between January-

October, 2004 (496 has been perceptibly less than the infiltration during the corresponding period of 2003 (1211).

(e) and (f) The requisite information is as under:

Item/Activities	Jan. to Oct. 2003	Jan. to Oct. 2004
Incidents	2887	2223
Civilians killed	703	624
Civilians injured	1376	1305
Security Force Personnel Killed	277	239
Security Force Personnel injured	685	579
Terrorist killed	1265	856
Terrorist arrested/apprehended	373	266
No. of infiltration	120	100
Estimated number infiltrated	1211	496
No. of terrorists killed in bids foiled	162	84

(g) The Government, jointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border terrorism particularly in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border management and multi-tiered and multi modal deployment along International Border/LOC and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces improved intelligence and operational coordination and synergising intelligence flow to check infiltration, pro-active action against the terrorists within the State etc. The counter-infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically.

*[Translation]*

**Facilities in Cities Falling under NCR**

1137. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the city-wise details of the main facilities the Government is going to provide in cities falling under NCR; and

(b) the time by which these facilities are likely to be made available in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The facilities in the cities falling under the National Capital Region are provided by the respective State Governments and their implementing agencies. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), is a planning body under the Central Govt. The Regional Plan-2001 identified following 6 Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) towns and 11 Regional Centres for development on priority basis:—

DMA Towns	Regional Centres
1. Ghaziabad (including Loni)	1. Rohtak
	2. Panipat
	3. Palwal
2. Gurgaon	4. Rewari
3. Noida	5. Dharuhera
4. Faridabad	6. Meerut
5. Bahadurgarh	7. Hapur
6. Kondli	8. Bullandshahr
	9. Khurja
	10. Alwar
	11. Bhiwadi

The Regional Plan envisages giving impetus to these centres through provisions to infrastructure and services so that they not only dissuade the potential out-migrating population but also attract and absorb the Delhi bound migrants in the NCR area.

The NCR Planning Board also facilitates development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region through financial assistance in the form of loan for selected projects of the State Govts. and their implementing agencies.

*[English]*

#### Insurance Scheme for Primitive Tribes

1138. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated an insurance scheme for primitive tribal groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other welfare schemes under consideration of the Union Government for the welfare of socio-economic backward sections?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing, among others, a Central Sector Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups since 1998-99. The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores to 16 State Governments for providing insurance coverage under Janshree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India to one lakh families belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups from the funds available under the aforesaid existing scheme during 2004-05.

(c) The Ministry has been implementing various welfare schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes, details of which are given in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 2003-04. However, there is no new scheme under consideration of the Ministry at present.

*[Translation]*

#### Education for all

1139. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds demanded by the education Department in respect of centrally-sponsored scheme "Education for All" alongwith the amount released so far;

(b) whether the figures furnished under this scheme have been found to be incorrect;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government so far to check such irregularities;

(e) whether only the mid-day-meal is served by the Government under "Education for All" scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.

FATMI): (a) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the specific name "Education for All", as mentioned in the Question. However, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) are the three main Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented for universalization of elementary education. Budgetary allocation and expenditure under these schemes during 2004-05 are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. crores)

S.No.	Scheme	BE 2004-05	Release upto 25.11.04
1.	SSA	3057	3031
2.	DPEP	600	318
3.	MDM	1675	721

Extent of additional allocation for these schemes would be known after passing of the first Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2004-05.

(b) to (d) Figures of progress, expenditure etc. under the above schemes are expected to be correctly reported by State Governments. However, if prima facie any discrepancies come to notice, they are verified. Schemes are also subject to audit by competent authorities.

(e) and (f) As mentioned in reply to part (a) above, Mid day Meal programme is one of the schemes being implemented for universalisation of elementary education. It is covering about 10.89 crore children in the current year.

#### Reforms in National Policy for Children

1140. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make reforms in National Policy for children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal to set up National Academy for child diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Use of Hydrogen as Transport Fuel

1141. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to use hydrogen as transport fuel;

(b) if so, whether any plan has worked out by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith investment proposed to be made thereon;

(d) whether there is any proposal to seek private cooperation to generate resources for the production of hydrogen energy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the commercial production is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Hydrogen can be used as a transport fuel directly in internal combustion engines and also in fuel based vehicles. Hydrogen can also be blended with diesel and CNG. Ministry has been supporting research and demonstration activities to develop hydrogen and fuel cell technologies and their applications for over a decade. As a result of these efforts, among other applications, hydrogen operated motorcycles, three-wheelers and a hydrogen fuel cells — battery operated hybrid Van have been developed in the country. Research is in progress to further improve the technology of prototype vehicles developed so far.

(c) to (e) The Ministry have constituted a National Hydrogen Energy Board, which has high level

representation from Government, industry, academic institutions and experts. The Board will provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of the National Hydrogen Energy Road Map, covering all aspects of hydrogen energy starting from production, storage, transport, delivery, safety to applications. The Road Map would identify the thrust areas, long term goals, steps for coordination among various agencies, fiscal and financial measures including requirement of funds to accelerate development and implementation. The Board will assist in developing specific projects with Public Private partnership, which would also facilitate generation of resources from the private sector.

(f) At present hydrogen is being commercially produced in fertilizer and petroleum refining industries. Hydrogen is also produced as a by-product in chlor-alkali industry. The emerging techniques for hydrogen production are from biomass, biological, thermo-chemical, photocatalytic and other renewable energy methods, which are still in research and demonstration stages and need further research before commercial production may be feasible.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cases Pending under Court of Revenue Assistant**

1142. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases pending under section 65-A, 74(4), 81, 85 and 86-A in the Courts of Revenue Assistance of Vasant Bihar, Najafgarh, Hauz Khas, Defence Colony and Kalkaji, New Delhi and since when case-wise;

(b) the details of the cases reserved for pronouncement of orders but no orders pronounced despite passing of more than 15 days alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which all these orders are likely to be pronounced?

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

#### **Allocation of Funds for Computer Training**

1143. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds are allocated to States including Maharashtra for short-term computer operator training under the continuous education project of the Work Bank during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of candidates imparted short-term computer operator training under the said project of the Work Bank and the number of SC/ST candidates out of them;

(d) whether it is a fact that the irregularities are committed while admitting SC/ST candidates for imparting computer operator training; and

(e) if so, the directions, proposed to be issued by Union Government to State Governments in this regard?

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

*[English]*

#### **Delay of Census Report**

1144. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the release of the current Census Report has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any enquiry committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No Sir.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Farm Houses**

1145. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 946 dated July 13, 2004 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the case-wise details of cases wherein the proceedings under section 81 of DLR Act, 1954 have been dropped by the Courts of Revenue Assistant, Hauz Khas, Defence Colony and Vasant Bihar, New Delhi, the structures situated on the suit land are constructed on more than the permissible area/limit and in actual fact the suit/agricultural land are being used for non-agricultural purposes during the last three years and current year;

(e) whether the Gram Sabha has filed appeals in all such cases;

(f) if not, the reasons for not filing appeals despite instructions of Divisional/Development Commissioner;

(g) whether there is any proposal to file appeals in all such cases; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

*[English]*

#### **Kidney Transplant Cases**

1146. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have found Apollo, and Gangaram Hospitals involved in kidney transplant cases; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Delhi Police has registered three cases during the current year regarding illegal kidney transplant involving Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi and Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) Action to be taken by the Government against these hospitals depends on the outcome of the investigation into the aforesaid three cases.

*[Translation]*

#### **Minority Cell**

1147. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to constitute a full-time commission as a preventive measure to check communal riots;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has constituted a 'Minority Cell' to attend to the complaints of the minorities regarding law & orders and security;

(c) if so, the details thereof including incharge and other office bearers of such cell;

(d) the details of complaints received by the cell and action taken thereon since its constitution; and

(e) the effective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in order to make this cell more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) This Ministry receives complaints/reports relating to law and order and security issues affecting the minorities from time to time. Since law and order is a State Subject under the Constitution, these complaints/reports are referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking appropriate action as per the law. Suitable advisories/directions to initiate steps for the maintenance of peace and harmony and protection of minorities are also issued whenever considered necessary. There is no proposal to constitute another full-time Commission in this regard.

*[English]*

#### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

1148. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds are made available for the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on the propagation of SSA;



(c) the quantum of education cess accumulated so far for this purpose;

(d) the percentage of expenditure proposed to be shared by the Centre and States in this regard;

(e) the allocation of funds made in this regard, State-wise;

(f) the time by which this mission is to be extended to all states; and

(g) by when the National Commission of Education would be set up for monitoring this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) At the time of launching of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan it was estimated in consultation with the Planning Commission that the requirement for the 10th

Plan period for SSA would be Rs. 32,000 crores. In the 10th Plan so far Rs. 17,000 crores have been provided.

(c) It was estimated by the Ministry of Finance that the collection of education cess would range from Rs. 4000-5000 crores per year.

(d) Expenditure on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is to be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 during the Tenth Plan and in the ratio of 50:50 thereafter.

(e) A statement showing the year-wise outlays approved state-wise is attached.

(f) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme covers all the States and the Union Territories. The State of Goa, has not yet so far participated in the scheme.

(g) The National Mission on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been set up.

*Statement*

*Outlay Approved under SSA*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5375.7	16990.27	39534.77	57010.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	356.65	2331.89	4834.64	6403.34
3.	Assam	7651.88	15040.01	41859.25	31746.45
4.	Bihar	6712.4	23885.31	77166.19	88482.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	779.96	6763.67	21830.05	39396.35
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4156.38	12957.58	23492.94	29184.05
8.	Haryana	496.46	8138.40	15087.87	22918.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1617.59	2906.37	11004.15	12156.45
10.	J&K	0	5148.55	16611.68	20703.5
11.	Jharkhand	1335.73	9564.91	32808.36	44696.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	6508.62	10465.58	33791.55	43532.62
13.	Kerala	2372.98	8684.05	12742.87	16789.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6461.06	16522.03	84428.2	125043.89
15.	Maharashtra	10448.92	36957.33	76526.07	85602.18
16.	Manipur	0	938.06	3160.52	4601.13
17.	Meghalaya	1871.25	451.00	4028.27	5427.12
18.	Mizoram	1017.79	1602.24	3152.79	4670.57
19.	Nagaland	0	1971.17	2951.49	3439.7
20.	Orissa	7474.59	13407.38	47197.47	64004.24
21.	Punjab	12980.79	9946.34	20145.75	20034.92
22.	Rajasthan	753.75	17434.48	45031.05	64089.92
23.	Sikkim	146.22	580.91	1233.11	1600.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	6863.35	18422.49	40493.03	43330.26
25.	Tripura	1047.95	1131.01	5116.95	6255.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18042.67	38447.74	109513.5	160446.44
27.	Uttaranchal	2579.74	4783.33	12577.19	13039.61
28.	West Bengal	3546.99	22146.98	59816.63	87773.91
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0	—	757.23	589.9
30.	Chandigarh	0	—	596.77	1401.31
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	—	1193.14	877.66
32.	Daman & Diu	0	—	0	271.18
33.	Delhi	0	15.00	5525.65	4224.68
34.	Lakshadweep	0	34.69	110.16	132.07
35.	Pondicherry	38.3	341.58	730.82	1059.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>110637.72</b>	<b>308010.35</b>	<b>854754.11</b>	<b>1110937.58</b>

*[Translation]***New Pricing Scheme for Phosphate and Potassic Fertilisers**

1149. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government have not been able to decide the price of DAP Fertiliser due to pressure from multinational companies;

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

(c) whether prices of the MOP (Murate of Potash) were fixed for its purchase and import twice in April 2004 and November, 2004;

(d) if so, the rates of MOP decided in April and November 2004 and the subsidy provided by the Government as compared to last year under the new pricing policy;

(e) whether complaints have been received from various States, particularly from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh regarding shortage of urea, DAP and MOP;

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

(g) the steps taken by the Government to release the sufficient quota of these fertilisers to States?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The import of Muriate of Potash (MOP) is de-canalised. The importers of MOP negotiate the prices with the international suppliers normally for entire year. However, this year the price of MOP was finalised at US \$ 180 per MT C&F with 180 days credit for the supplies from 1.4.2004 to 31st October 2004. Government has also decided to adopt this price for working out concession rates for the quarter ending up to 31st December 2004 under the concession scheme. The price to be adopted from January 2005 onwards is not yet decided.

(e) to (g) No report of shortage in respect of urea has been received from any State during the year 2004-05. In case of DAP and MOP some of the State Governments have requested for additional quantities, which were made available to them.

12.00 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre, Group 'A' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 576 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2004 under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 951/2004]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker sir, I beg to lay the following papers 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 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 952/2004]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Refractories Limited, Bokaro Steel City, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited, Bokaro Steel City, for the year 2003-

2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 953/2004]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 954/2004]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, 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 Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 955/2004]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1075(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2004 containing Order indicating the supplies of urea to be made by domestic manufacturers of urea to States and Union Territories during Rabi Season, 2004-2005 issued under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 956/2004]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding discretionary allotments made during the calendar year 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 957/2004]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 958/2004]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, 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 Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 959/2004]

- (4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 960/2004]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1076 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2004, regarding appointment of Shri H.S. Brahma, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, as the Designated Authority for the purposes of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, issued under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 961/2004]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 53 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967:

(i) The Qualifications for the members of the Review Committee Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 675(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2004.

(ii) The Procedure for Admission and Disposal of Application Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 676(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 962/2004]

- (3) A copy of the Border Security Force, Chief Law Officers and Law Officers Recruitment and Conditions of Service (Amendment) Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GS.R. 760 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 2004 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 963/2004]

- (4) A copy of the National Security Guard (Group 'B' Non-Gazetted posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 300 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 2004 under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the National Security Guard Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 964/2004]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 965/2004]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, 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 Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 966/2004]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2002-2003.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 967/2004]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961:

(i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 968/2004]

- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3 to 5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 969/2004]

12.01 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Third Report

[English]

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 'Implementation of Part IX-A of the Constitution'.

12.02 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Revitalisation of North Eastern Council

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the North Eastern Council (NEC) was established in 1972 through an Act of Parliament, The North Eastern Council Act, 1971, for securing the balanced development of the North Eastern Region, and for inter-State coordination. In addition, the Council was entrusted with the task of reviewing the measures taken by the North Eastern States for the maintenance of security, and public order in the Region. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Those who want to go out, please go silently.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: The NEC Act was amended in 2002. The amended NEC Act provides that NEC will function as the Regional Planning Body for the North East and will formulate specific projects and schemes, which will benefit two or more States. In addition, the NEC will review the implementation of projects and schemes, and recommend measures for effecting coordination in the matter of implementation of such projects and schemes. The NEC Act also provides that NEC will review the measures taken by the North Eastern States for the maintenance of security and public order, and make necessary recommendations to the States.

Pursuant to a decision of the Union Cabinet in July 2003, to include, *inter alia*, 'Revitalisation of NEC' in the list of Priority/Thrust items for 2003-04, and a directive to the Ministry of DoNER to draw up a time-bound Action Plan for its implementation, an 11-Member Committee was constituted to recommend measures to operationalise the revised mandate of NEC, and to revitalise it.

The Committee held wide ranging consultations with Members of the North Eastern Council, senior State Government officials, intellectuals, Civil Society Groups, Members of Parliament from the North East and other stakeholders in the North Eastern region including senior officers of various Ministries of the Government of India, and the Planning Commission. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government on 30th July 2004.

The Ministry of DoNER examined the Report of the Committee in consultation with concerned Ministries and Departments. The Government of India has, by and large, accepted the recommendations of the Committee. The recommendations relate to the organisational and functional restructuring of the NEC Secretariat, setting-up of sectoral empowered committees, measures for regional planning for sustainable growth and development, financing of the regional plan from GBS in place of the NLCPR, measures for implementation of the regional plan, monitoring and evaluation of development projects, role of NEC in border trade, and operationalising NEC's mandate relating to security and public order.

The Government has also accepted the recommendations relating to the nomination of the Minister, Development of North Eastern Region, as Chairman, NEC. Similarly, the recommendations relating to the nomination of three Members of NEC has also been accepted. It has also been decided to nominate Member (North-East), Planning Commission as one of the Members of NEC. The nomination of the remaining two Members will be based on their experience of North Eastern Region and expertise in socio-economic planning. The nominated Members will be given the same status, terms and emoluments as are being enjoyed by the Members of the Planning Commission.

The aforesaid decisions taken by the Government will go a long way in restructuring and strengthening NEC to enable it to play its role more effectively as a catalyst in the process of sustained economic growth and development of the North-Eastern Region.

12.06 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE****All India Council for Technical Education***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sections 3 (4) (j) and 4 (1) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as member of the All India Council for Technical Education."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sections 3 (4) (j) and 4 (1) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as member of the All India Council for Technical Education."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.**DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT—  
RAILWAYS-2004-05***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2004-2005.

12.07 hrs.

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITY  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2004\****[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, I beg to ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker sir, there is no difficulty in referring the Bill to the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

It may be an Ordinance, but even

*[Translation]*

There is no emergency, nothing is going to be repealed, nothing is happening. The Standing Committee should look into it thoroughly. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be introduced first. After that, we shall certainly see as to what could be done.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also objected to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You will be called, please have patience.

*[English]*

Even before he has opened his mouth, all these things are being said. Now, I request the Minister to move the motion.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to constitute a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Now, I give the floor to Shri V. Radhakrishnan.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to state. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has submitted the notice, therefore, I am calling him.

*[English]*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Bill at this stage because there is a national demand to curtail the powers of the private management, the self-financing professional colleges. I do not want to stand in the way of giving this privilege to the minority community. However, without curtailing the powers of the management of the professional colleges in respect of fixing or levying capitation fees, the Government is giving a licence to the minority institutions.

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking on the merits.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Without having a central legislation giving directions to the self-financing colleges in the matter of fixing fees, it will not be good to give licences in the name of minorities. The professional colleges will be levying capitation and other fees, and it will create a hue and cry. In the name of minorities, we cannot give them a licence.

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking on the merits.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The Government has to first bring forward a central legislation to fix the powers of the management. After that, we will take up this issue. If we are going to pass this, at this stage, in the name of minorities, these institutions will be levying capitation fees, and the student community would be put to difficulties. Therefore, it would be better if the hon. Minister brings a central legislation first. Then, you can give the rights to the management. Without that, it will not serve any purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: You have deviated from what you have mentioned in your notice.

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, you have not given any reason. However, as you know, we have now changed the rule. It will probably be coming into existence soon. In future, you have to give reason.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this context, I would like to submit that I express my disagreement with the move to introduce this bill and would also like to lodge my protest thereto. Education is

basically a State subject. Through you, I would like to know whether the views of the State governments have been elicited? In this very context, I have an objection that on 3rd July, 2004, when this Government took over, they had called a conference. On the behest of intellectuals and the Minority Commission, the BJP was not invited deliberately. BJP has got crores of followers in this country. The Congress Party won 146 Parliamentary seats and BJP got 138. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to speak on merits.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: What I intend to tell here is that it was all preplanned to constitute a commission, not inviting the BJP in its meeting and insulting such a huge majority. Leaders and representatives of the BJP were not invited and such a blatant indiscriminatioin was done deliberately. My third objection is that. ...*(Interruptions)* When the Right to Equality is already there in the Indian Constitution and a Minority Commission also exists then the move to set up a separate Minority Commission is aimed at vote bank politics. Setting up of the Human Rights Commission could be understood but it is absolutely incomprehensible to set up a Separate Minority Teaching Commission. When Commission is there, then what for this proposal to set up the Madarsa Board is being pushed ...*(Interruptions)* A provision already exists to protect the right of minorities. We also wish that

*[English]*

Justice to all and appeasement to none.

*[Translation]*

All should get justice and appeasement of none. But the Congress Party has brought out this bill—for appeasement and vote bank politics. ...*(Interruptions)*

As many as 57 years have elapsed since independence of the country. Who could be a bigger well wisher of the country than Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru? But he never brought out such a bill. Whichever Government took over but none brought out such a bill and now the proposed bill has been introduced only for appeasement sake. I, therefore, oppose introduction of this Bill.



[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to constitute a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had requested to refer this bill to the Committee. You please give your decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take a decision just now, I shall consider it certainly. You know that I have been one of those persons who have been very strict on this. But I have to see certain things.

The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.13 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

STATEMENT RE: NATIONAL COMMISSION  
FOR MINORITY EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS ORDINANCE—*Laid*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Ordinance, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 970/2004]

12.14 hrs.

**Re: Alleged Indictiveness In Registration of Cases by CBI against some Leaders In the Tehelka Case**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, may I have your attention please. Shri Malhotra and Shri Modi have given notices on the same matter. Who would like to speak on this? I cannot call both the hon. Members.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, my notice has been pending since yesterday regarding the price hike.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to that, if it is there.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This is a burning issue. You should consider it. My notice is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been fully discussed on a Question.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the news was flashed in newspapers yesterday that the CBI has registered an FIR in the Tehelka case. We have no objection to this. The CBI may proceed on with the cases, as much as it can. We are not bothered about it. But what concerns us is the manner in which the Phukan Commission was wound up, whereas it had given its final report in the month of February. This was the report of a judicial commission and this report was against them. In view of this, they wound up this commission and the case was handed over to the CBI. And after referring the case to the CBI, this Government is indulging in the witch hunting. They are trying to find ways to fabricate cases against us. And the kind of treatment they are meting out to us is highly objectionable. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say one or two things about this. An FIR has been registered against two political personalities and six others and the cases are being withdrawn which were registered against the former ministers of the Congress party. If the Government wants to give a free hand to the CBI, it can do so. CBI sought the permission to initiate case against Shri Satish Sharma, but it was denied the permission to do so. Similarly, scores of cases were withdrawn. The Narsimharao Rao Government had initiated the case against Arjun Singh ji, this Government has also decided to withdraw the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

There is a case against him. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I would like to say that there was a case of demonstration before Parliament. The Court took care of that. There is no case of withdrawal.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The Government has decided to withdraw cases against them. Similarly, this Government also wants to withdraw cases initiated against Sheila Dikshit and Tiwari ji. ...*(Interruptions)* Either the cases against all should be withdrawn or let the court give its decision in all the cases. The case against Shri Satish Sharmaji which relates to the petrol pumps was a very serious one and this Government did not give its permission to initiate case against him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Azmi Saheb, let him speak. He has a right to speak since I have permitted him to speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It's a serious matter that the Government is taking action against its opponents with a sense of revenge, it is highly objectionable. The CBI has been given a free hand to take action against us. The Government is misusing it. This is for the first time that the cases are being lodged by the CBI. We strongly protest it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): I have also given a notice in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow both to speak on the same subject. Your Deputy leader has already put forward his point. If you wish, you can associate with him.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: I shall make only two points.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Modi, this will give an idea to others also.

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

MR. SPEAKER: How can the business of the House be run like this.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Shri Kapil Sibal was in the Advisory Board of the Tehika company and its financial Advisor was Shankar Sharma. But no investigation was made against them. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not fair. Your Deputy Leader has spoken on the same object.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed your Deputy Leader, Shri Modi.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going through your notice.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: The Government says that Commission has been wound up. Now they are acting against us with a sense of revenge. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Modiji, I had allowed your Deputy Leader.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The manner in which the Government is acting, we want to register our protest against it and therefore, we walk out of the House.

12.16 hrs.

*(At this stage Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other Hon'ble members left the House)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: There are many issues for discussion. Do not waste the valuable and precious time of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Mr. Speaker, Sir, commercial activities are on the increase in slum bastis and that should be checked. Slum improvements Committee is under the Ministry of Urban Development. There should be a check on the spread of shops and commercial activities, only then we can tackle the slums' problems. Land Mafias have also become active there due to commercial activities, who are engaged in grabbing the Government land on which the jhuggi-jhopris have come up. Tribunals should be set up under the Master Plan for all the major cities to make them slum free so that the disputes which emerge in the process of removal of jhuggi-jhopris are expeditiously disposed of. According to the Committee whenever action is taken for removing the slums, people secure stay orders from the courts, as a result of which cases are not disposed of and these cases linger on for years and in turn this delays the process of improvements. The Committee has recommended allocation of land for rehabilitation of slum-dwellers. Neither shops should be provided to those who are carrying out commercial activities in slum bastis nor they should be rehabilitated. Nor the Government should provide financial assistance. The Committee has recommended to set up labour colonies on the lines of Singapore. Construction companies set up labour colonies away from the cities where transport facility is also provided. But the Indian construction Company avoids this system. Some responsibility should be put on the company, so that they can be brought within the ambit of Law and the jhuggi-jhopris are removed after the completion of work. The Committee has also advised not to set up jhuggi colony in the areas like Dutyen Bunglow zone and Civil Lines. These slums should also be regularised. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not permit. You cannot go on reading here. I will not permit this. Shri Ramji Lal Suman to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): I had given a notice for a discussion on price rise. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice on that.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I had given a notice on that yesterday. My notice has been pending since yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except what Shri Ramji Lal Suman speaks.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I have given a notice.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, I have also given.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will call you.

*[English]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I request you to find out about my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have found out. The list that has been given to me is about the notice that you have given on protection of democratic rights.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. So what?

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: My notice under rule 184 on price rise is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Notice under Rule 184 does not come now. You should know that. This is not the time. This is 'Zero Hour', after the Question Hour, for raising special matters for which notice has to be given. You should know that. You have given a notice on protection of democratic rights.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Notice under Rule 184 is not taken up now. ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly talk to her.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have given a notice under Rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Banerjee, there are methods of doing it. This is not the time to raise it.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is there, it will be duly considered on merits at the appropriate time. This is what is called 'Zero Hour'. Your notice is only on protection of democratic rights. You are raising something else. Shri Ramji Lal Suman to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the Parliament of India. We forget all this.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have given a notice under Rule 184, which has been pending since yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time to raise it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Since it is a very burning issue, I request you to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall consider it at the appropriate time and appropriate occasion.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You said: "I have not given any notice." This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not under your question for this. I am only on the 'Zero Hour' now.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the notice given under Rule 184 is not related to 'Zero Hour'.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You should know this by this time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of the House. Shri Ramji Lal Suman to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Ferozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Khadi and Village Industry Commission was set up in 1956 with the objective to facilitate the activities of the khadi and village industry. Many a distinguished person who was dedicated to khadi and village industry, became the chairman of the KVIC. Shri Baikunth Lal Mehta and U.N. Dheor who were the President of the Congress Party, became its chairman. And thereafter Smt. Gandhi became the President of the Congress. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the khadi commission is not in existence at present. I, therefore, request the Government to immediately set up the khadi commission and such people as are committed to khadi and village industry should be appointed its chairman.

Today such a situation has arisen that people who are not accommodated in political parties are appointed Chairman of various Commissions. Those who faced defeat in the elections were in large scale appointed Governors during the recent past. This doesn't make any sense. The person who was the chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the last two terms was not committed to it. He was committed to the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh. He acted in a manner to spoiling the basic character of the said commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to all the hon. Leaders. If every hon. Member takes 10 minutes, how would we conduct the proceedings in this House?

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I want that Khadi and Village Industry Commission should be restructured. Besides I would also like that the activities of the Commission during his two tenures should be investigated. ...*(Interruptions)* He converted Khadi into a five star luxury. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, you cannot go on speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very bad habit, Sushil Modiji.

*[Translation]*

Mr. Modi, You stand up every now and then.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: If it is not admissible, I shall expunge it. You cannot do like this. Every minute you stand up and start disturbing the proceedings of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see to it. But I cannot ever hear. If you continuously carry on like this, how would we conduct the House?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Every moment you are also talking. I cannot even hear a Member. This is very unfair. If there is something which should not be recorded, I assure you, it will be expunged. Draw my attention to that, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ramjilal Sumanji, please conclude now. Do not misuse this opportunity.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding within a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody's one minute is 10 minutes here.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, I was submitting that there is a need to strengthen the Khadi

and Village Industries Commission. Only then the migration of people from villages to cities can be checked.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You are now repeating your points.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: We will be able to provide employment only when the Khadi and Village Industries is given due importance. I request that such people who have been committed to the cause of Khadi and Village Industries should be involved in it and this commission should be brought into existence as early as possible. The people who have been in the said commission earlier and benefited the people having affiliation with BJP while in the office should be investigated thoroughly.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: May I make a request to you, please?

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not call those who will raise their hands.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: There has to be some procedure. I have got a list of names.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not call the Members to speak who will raise their hands.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can do whatever you want to do. You should give a notice for removal.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Prabhunath Singh. I have called you. You are a senior Member. You know the rules. Please see that there should not be any personal allegation made against anybody.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the truth only. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Despite all this you should have given a notice.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't want to allege anyone personally. I want to say that due to rhetoric of two of the cabinet ministers of the Government of India the common people is in dilemma and they want to know the truth? I want to bring to your notice that the Minister of Railways had said that "Paswan is involved in crane scam." I am not alleging anybody. A responsible Minister has given a statement that former Minister of Railways and present Minister of Steel is involved in a scam involving Rs. 800 crores. On the other hand Paswanji has alleged that Lalu Prasadji is looting the State of Bihar with both hands and protecting the criminals. It has been reported in the newspapers that the Prime Minister has asked both the Ministers to resist from such rhetorics. The people of the country want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The remark should not be there on the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It has been deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: \* ...\* The hon. Prime Minister should get that file scrutinized. It is not my view, it is published in the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have ordered to expunge it from the record and that has been deleted from the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*.....\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister should come here in the House and give a statement in this regard. \* ...\* ...*(Interruptions)* There should be a discussion on this here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Chaudhary Lal Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please direct the government to respond on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel anybody.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Chaudhary Lal Singh says.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: You may go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rana, you may go back. I will not permit it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already expunged that word. You can go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh may speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of the country are in dilemma on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*.....\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singhji, you have made your point, please sit down now.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister should come and made a statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: It depends on the hon. Prime Minister if he makes a statement or not. I cannot do anything in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Jammu and Kashmir. In my State. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Chaudhary Lal Singh says will only be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singhji, you have made your point, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, they must take the House into confidence. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, sir, in my State two types of relief is given to the migrants. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, you can direct the Government. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: No. I cannot direct. He has levelled allegation.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, you can direct. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker sir, will the government not make a statement? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath, you have not acceded to my request.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Leader of the House is here; he will decide it; I cannot decide. I would not decide.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my State Jammu and Kashmir, relief is being provided to the migrants in different manners. Similar relief is not being provided to all. I request you to ensure that similar relief is provided to all. Injustice is being met out to the migrants in Doda, Kathua, Punch, Udhampur and Rajouri districts. I want that justice is done to them. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Should we not feel ashamed of ourselves?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt like this. I have given an opportunity to him, I have requested him. He talked as per rule and he has assured that he will not level any allegation. Despite all this he has made his point and now he is saying that.

[English]

We must force the Prime Minister to reply.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force the Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, some one must tell the factual position about allegations being hurled by these two Ministers on each other. Both the Ministers should be expelled. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the Government that Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunshi a very senior Minister is here in the House and he should respond on this issue. He should tell as to what will happen in this matter. When the hon. Prime Minister will give a reply to this. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): It is not the Opposition which is saying this. The Ministers are saying it. They themselves are alleging against each other. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*[English]*

What is all this going on?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised the issue. You have demanded a statement from the Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Merely raising the matter will not do, who will reply to this? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. You are not ready to listen to the Speaker even for a minute.

*[English]*

I do not know whether the Prime Minister will make a statement or not. You have just raised it. You want an immediate reply.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Please tell the time when it will be replied to. When the Prime Minister will give a statement. Two Ministers are alleging each other.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see. What I shall do or shall not do, I will decide. You cannot force me to do that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am as much concerned with the reputation of this House as anybody else.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What you people are doing. All right. You may go on like this. I am not going to adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: What you people are doing.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): What Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has said should be got investigated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I request you to kindly let the House function. It is not compatible to the dignity of the House. I request you people with folded hands to kindly sit down and let the House function. It is your House, the Parliament is yours.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Who is not allowing the House to function. The Government should respond first. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: With folded hands I request you people to kindly sit down.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.



*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House run. You have sufficiently raised the matter. You have given a lot of importance to this. Let the House go on.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra I am appealing to you.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is a very serious matter that two cabinet Ministers are alleging against each other of involvement in scams. You please talk to the Government by today noon or evening and accordingly inform the House as to when he will be making a statement in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker sir,

...(Interruptions)\*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this. Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me time I will talk to the Government. There is a method of this. Give me time. Please sit down. I have to run the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*[English]*

The Leader of the House is present.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Please do not think that I will be a silent spectator. You can rest assured that I will not permit this open defiance of the Chair whatever may happen. Let the people of this country know that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, you sit down and do not force me to name you. Anybody who is defying the Chair deliberately will have to face the consequences. Let it be understood.

*[Translation]*

I request you to give me a chance. You have made a request. We will talk to the Government. You want me to reply at once. How is it possible.

*[English]*

You want the answer immediately and also in the way which you like.

*[Translation]*

I will have to talk to the Government in this regard. How will this House run in this way?

*[English]*

Other Members also have got their rights.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, I am giving you last warning. Now Shri Lal Singh to speak.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, this has been the convention of this House that whenever a serious issue is raised, direction from the chair is sent to the Government to make a statement in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, it is customary that the House should be informed about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Lal Singh will be recorded. Nothing else will be recorded. Mr. Thomas, you had even been a Minister here. You are deliberately defying the Chair. What is this? You do not have to teach everybody about the customs. You are taking too much upon yourself.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, different migrants settled in Jammu and Kashmir are treated differently while providing relief funds to them. Sir, the migrants settled in the Doda districts of my constituency include migrants from Punch, Uri, Udhampur and Kathua also. The compensation, the relief provided to them is quite less as compared to the compensation and relief provided to other migrants. I want to submit that there should not be any discrimination in providing compensation to the migrants.

Sir, the other thing I want to submit is that Hira Nagar and Rajouri borders fall in my area. Our people whose lands were acquired there, have not yet been compensated for. Through you, I make a request that particular attention should be given to that so that those people could get compensation. The border migrants and other migrants are in a pitiable condition, their condition should be improved.

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I also associate with him.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indo-Asian Glass Factory of Bhurkunda in Hazaribagh district was closed on 27 October, 2004. On 28th October, I, along with the leader of opposition of Jharkhand Legislative Assembly Shri Hazi Hussain Ansari met the Jharkhand Chief Minister Shri Arjun Munda and requested him to save the factory from closure. He assured us of that but one month has elapsed, he has done nothing. Five thousand workers were engaged in this factory. This factory has not been restarted and the people there are staging dharna and resorting to agitation. The people there jammed the Ranchi-Patna National Highway on 1 December and three days ago the railway line was jammed by the workers.

Sir, the factory has not yet been opened even though it was running in profit. The owner of the factory is a capitalist. The BJP Chief Minister has connived with him is getting this factory closed in exchange of crores of rupees. The factory workers are starving. So through you I would like to appeal to the Central Government to intervene in this and get the factory opened in order to save the workers who are on the verge of starvation and ready to immolate themselves. Their water and electricity

connections have been cut which should be restored. They have gone on fast unto death. There are constant agitations there. So through you I would like to appeal to the Central Government to give a thought to this and get that factory opened. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to raise hands. There is a list here with me.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of the biased attitude of the Central Government Madhya Pradesh today is faced with serious power crisis. Before the Maharashtra elections, the Central Government had cut 284 MWs of power out of the share of the Madhya Pradesh which they have not yet restored.

Sir, the entire State is faced with power crisis. Our thermal power stations too are not getting adequate coal. Through you I urge the Central Government to restore the power supply to the State immediately and stop the discrimination at once. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Mani Tripathi, you please associate with him.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Yes Sir, I associate.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am very thankful to you. I hope your example will be followed by others.

Shri C.K. Chandrapan—Absent.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are names of 48 hon. Members in the list. Please tell me how can I equate 48 with one? Everyone will want to be the first speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE (Mandla): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the existing 7.5 percent reservation being given to the SC/ST people in Delhi in Government service,

[Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste]

educational institutions and corporations, has been stopped. Sir, this is a question for the whole country. Previously when Atal ji's Government was there, it was banned in 1998. The tribals from the whole country and the Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister and urged him to regularize it. After formation of UPA Government on 5 July last the Delhi Government and the UPA Government stopped all reservation. In such a situation, the tribals and others from all over the country do not get admission in the educational institutions of Delhi. A number of vacancies were advertised in the name of reservation for the tribals, but they were withheld and all reservation was done way with.

Sir, this is a case of the tribals of the whole country. Through you, sir, I would like to know from the Government as to why the provision of reservation for the tribals which had been in force since 1955, was scrapped. The Government should state the reasons therefor. This has raised a serious question for the tribals of our country. So I urge for your patronage and want the Government to take action in this regard. I want that the provision of 7.5 percent reservation for the tribals in Delhi should be restored.

[English]

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency starts from Paradip Port and ends at Konark Temple which is one of the wonders of the world. Due to the recent leakage of ammonia gas in certain areas of Paradip and Kendrapara, the entire population of both Jagatsinghpur parliamentary constituency as well as Kendrapara parliamentary constituency is in panic. Normal life has already been paralysed. In the meantime, the matter is also brought out in different dailies. But nobody has taken cognisance of such a serious issue. There is every apprehension that a second Bhopal tragedy may occur at Paradip at any point of time.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Environment and Forests and the hon. Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers as to what steps they are taking to overcome such an alarming situation. Sir, through you, I appeal to the Government that a central team should visit the affected areas to assess the situation. Unless preventive measures are taken to overcome such an alarming situation, I hope, there is every apprehension of loss of human life for which the Central Government will be solely liable.

12.52 hrs.

**Re: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the previous Government had started the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana for the development of the rural areas of the country. This benefited a number of villages of Rajasthan and the country. I would like to submit to the present Government and the Minister of Rural Development in particular that the work under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana which started in Rajasthan some time ago has come to a standstill, because funds are not being provided for that. On one hand Rajasthan is faced with famine and on the other hand resentment is brewing up among the village people as work has been stopped. So, through you I would like to urge upon the Minister of Rural Development to release the funds which have been blocked under the said scheme immediately. So that the people get employment opportunities and facilities as well. I would like to make this request in particular.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Rs. 150 crore has been released to Rajasthan and the work has begun in full swing. I would like to give this information to the hon. Member. We have released a sum of Rs. 150 crore immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have immediately got the reply and the fund as well.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you. I come from district Unnao. The district is located in the mid of Kanpur, known as India's Manchester and Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh. There is only one bridge on river Ganga. Another bridge is in such a bad shape and is so narrow that traffic jam is an order of the day, accidents are so frequent and hundreds of people die every year in these accidents. In the past, during the last session as well we had requested for the construction of a broad bridge in Shuklaganj on river Ganga, to facilitate the smooth flow of traffic. I had requested the Union Government for the construction of a bridge over river Ganga in Buxor but what is mentioned in the reply given by them is that I

should request the Uttar Pradesh Government. We are elected representatives of the people and that is why we are accountable to them. My plea shall not be heard by the U.P. Government because some other party is in power over there, and that Government would not be in favour of development in our area.

I would like to request you that a large bridge on Ganga river in Shukla Ganj and likewise in Buxor directly connecting Fatehpur district may be constructed. With these words I conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him take out his vent, he too has his voters.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some months back a meeting of MPLADS under the leadership of hon. Minister was called wherein we M.Ps. were asked. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If time has not been utilized for other things, we would have covered many more Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: M.Ps. were asked to lay the demands for their respective constituencies. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will make you sit here through the entire proceedings tomorrow.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: We had placed certain demands to increase the MPLADS fund. An MLA gets Rs. one crore for his constituency while there are constituencies where the number of legislative assemblies may vary from six to nine or even seventeen. At that time we had demanded to increase the fund to Rs. One crore legislative assembly wise. And if it were not possible to raise this fund to five or six crore. ...(*Interruptions*) Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): We all demand either to increase this fund or to scrap it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are only interrupting here. She is also advocating your cause. You are only interrupting her.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the M.Ps. demanded either to wind up this fund or to raise it because people have high expectations from every M.P. They have this notion that being associated with the Centre we are privileged to get things done the way we want.

I have another important demand to make. I come from the area which is affected by Kosi. Half of the population of my constituency is affected by Kosi and the other half is hit by river Ganga. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you are saying is correct. You have raised a very popular issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: There are maximum number of bridges over there. We demand that Rs. 40 to 50 lakh. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot speak on another topic.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: I am continuing the same topic. We wanted permission to spend Rs. 40 to 50 lakh while MPLAD fund did not have so much provision. Only Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakh out of that fund can be spent as on date. Both of these questions raised by me are important. I have not got any reply. So this fund may either be wound up or be raised.

SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY (Kairana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thanks a lot. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the support price announced for the Rabi crop has in no way brought relief to the farmers. The constant increase in price of diesel and urea has terribly affected the farmers of Uttar Pradesh, the farmer is running in heavy debts in view of the increasing cost of production. The farmer is not at all being benefited by this support price since the price of diesel is arising inordinately.

On the other hand, the prices of urea are increasing every year. Today, the price of wheat is Rs. 6.30 per kilogram while the price of diesel is Rs. 30 per litre. In the year 1971 wheat was 80 paise per kg. and diesel was 74 paise per litre. One could save in those days but today the situation is exactly opposite. The difference between the prices of diesel and wheat has become four

[Shrimati Anuradha Choudhary]

times. The farmers of Uttar Pradesh are running in debts owing to rise in prices of oil and increased cost of production.

Through you, I on behalf of my region would like to request the hon. Petroleum Minister to provide subsidy on diesel to farmers for agriculture production and to make immediate arrangements to meet the shortage of Urea in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narendra Kumar Kushawaha, please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency Mirzapur is inhabited by Adiwasis. These vacancies are aboriginal inhabitants. They have their houses, agriculture, and family etc. everything over there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak slowly.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Thousands of houses over there are constructed not in forest land or bushes but on waste land. They are aboriginal inhabitants of that area living with their families. But the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India is still showing their land and holdings on their own maps. Whenever there are talks on that issue the District Magistrate expresses his inability to do anything. Whenever the officials of Forest department go over there, they intimidate them and ask them to go away from there.

13.00 hrs.

Where 24,400 BPL are living in the same assembly constituency, in such a given situation I would like to request that such an order be passed through the Minister of Forest that a joint inspection of the District Magistrate and the Forest Officer in charge may be conducted and after the necessary verification their ownership rights may be restored to them.

MPLADS money...\*

MR. SPEAKER: The issue of MPLADS will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*)

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Matters under Rule 377.

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta—not present.

- (1) **Need for setting up a permanent Wage Board or constituting the 6th Pay Commission for the benefit of Central Government employees**

SHRI AJAY MAKEN (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Central Government Employees play an important role in implementing the programme and policies of the Government. Looking after their well being thus becomes an important and integral part of any Government. If we want any Government to have an honest and motivated team of employees, then their job security, social security and retirement benefits should be well looked after. For this, I feel the following actions are immediately required:

- (1) Setting up a permanent wage board or a 6th Pay Commission;
- (2) Rate of interest for the GPF should be increased from 8 per cent;
- (3) Retirement age should not be decreased from 60 years;
- (4) Dependent of any Government employee dying during service, should be given employment on compassionate ground;

- (5) Residential premises of Government employees are in shambles for want of proper care and maintenance. Immediate attention should be paid to it.
- (6) Health care facilities for the Government employees should improve. CGHS services need a lot of improvement.
- (ii) **Need to renew the insurance policies of farmers and agricultural workers of Andhra Pradesh which lapsed owing to the failure to pay the premia on account of the severe drought in the State**

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI (Bapatla): More than five lakh insurance policies of farmers and agricultural workers of Andhra Pradesh have lapsed over the last three years since they failed to pay premia on account of successive drought. But many have paid premia for two years. But they are not getting any compensation or getting back the premia paid as the LIC Rules say that policy holders have to pay, at least, 3 successive premia. Since they paid premium for two years, they are not getting anything and have to forfeit their premia already paid. Thus, the crop insurance did not benefit the poor farmers who were repeatedly hit by successive drought and crop failure. For example, in Cuddapah alone 4.3 lakh policies have lapsed and in Kadiri branch of Ananthapur, amount forfeited by farmers is over Rs. 10 crore. Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to ponder over the present crop insurance policy seriously and direct LIC to renew policies of farmers of drought affected areas and also take steps to assist the farmers to get back the refund by modifying the rules. I also request for appointing an insurance regulator to ensure that private insurance companies also fulfil their obligations. The landless agricultural labour group insurance policies may also be revived to ensure that the affected farmers and the poor landless labourers get all the benefits of living in a Welfare State.

- (iii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for constructing a flyover between Dilkushnagar and Ameerpet in Hyderabad**

*[Translation]*

SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV (Secundrabad): The population of my parliamentary constituency, Hyderabad has crossed the figure of sixty lakh and the number of vehicles is increasing very fast, thereby causing frequent

jams in several areas of the city. It takes too much time for people to reach their destinations. Accidents have become quite common there. The plan to construct a flyover to ease the jam on the 11 km. long stretch between Dilkushnagar and Ameerpet in Hyderabad has not been implemented. Financial assistance from the Central Government is required for constructing this flyover so that the construction of this flyover could be completed at the earliest. There is heavy traffic of commercial vehicles also plying on this route. This road is linked with National Highway No. 7 and it is for certain that it will provide a better traffic management.

I urge upon the Government through the House to provide immediate financial assistance for the construction of the aforesaid flyover.

- (iv) **Need to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India**

*[English]*

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Crores of people in Rajasthan and several other States speak in their mother tongue i.e. Rajasthani. But Rajasthani language has not been included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. A Bill has already been passed in the Rajasthan Assembly to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

The inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution will go a long way in promoting a regional language spoken by crores of people in India. Rajasthani people living in India and other countries will feel very proud if their mother tongue is accorded due recognition by the Constitution of India. Besides, the Constitutional accord will promote Rajasthani literature and will generate employment.

As such, I demand that the Rajasthani language be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India without further delay.

- (v) **Need to address the problem of shortage of power in Madhya Pradesh by augmenting the power supply to the State**

*[Translation]*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, there is a big difference between demand and supply of electricity in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh. Shortage of power on one hand in affecting the normal course of

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

life and business of the common people, on the other hand it is also causing numerous inconveniences to the farmers in irrigating their crops which is affecting agricultural production.

So, there is a need to attach top priority to power generation and to ensure that electricity is made available where it is in short supply.

I urge upon the Central Government to provide adequate power to Madhya Pradesh so that the crops of the farmers could be saved and the common people and the farmers could get relief from the difficulties being faced by them on account of shortage of powers.

- (vi) Need to take steps to reopen the Siruguppa Sugar factory in Bellary district, Karnataka and ensure payment of the outstanding dues of the workers**

*[English]*

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (Bellary): Sir, Siruguppa Sugar factory in Deshnur, Siruguppa taluk, Bellary district, Karnataka was established in 1972 and it was earning profits till 1983-84. The total strength of the employees of the factory at present is 338. On the 25th February, 2003, without giving any notice, the factory was closed and all the 338 employees of this factory have become unemployed and jobless.

At the time of closure of this factory, about 70,000 tonnes of sugarcane was lying for crushing. Due to the sudden closure, the sugarcane farmers had no choice but to transport the sugarcane to another factory, which is about 300 kilometers away from this factory which causes huge financial loss to the farmers by way of transport of the sugarcane to a distant place.

The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga division has instructed the Deputy Commissioner, Bellary to arrange to pay the salary, outstanding previous bonus and other dues to Rs. 1,67,13,543 immediately to the employees. But the Deputy Commissioner, Bellary has not done anything so far. The employees of this factory are not getting their salary for the last 20 months.

I urge upon the Union Government to intervene in the matter and ensure that the salary dues are paid to the jobless employees immediately and issue necessary instructions to the management to reopen the factory so that the life of all the 338 employees and their families are saved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you have stated off the text will not go on record.

- (vii) Need to improve the functioning of telephone services in Indore and adjoining rural areas of Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, the condition of BSNL telephones and mobile services in my parliamentary constituency and nearby rural areas has worsened a lot over the last six months. Mobile services also have not seen any expansion and new connections are not being given at all. The condition of the old network also is not good and even mobile phones are failing calls. Same is the case with Tarang services and basic telephones and this situation exists not only in Indore but also in entire Madhya Pradesh.

On approaching higher authorities, they assure to allot new connections and bring improvements in services within a month or two but the situation has not improved at all.

The subscribers of the entire State are faced with telephone related problems, so I would like the Government to consider these problems as priority issues, while allotting new sim card, drop wire, Tarang exchange equipments in the State so that the general subscribers could get a sigh of relief.

- (viii) Need to bring a Bill to tackle the problem arising out of judicial intervention banning strikes/bandhs by political parties and trade unions**

*[English]*

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): The question of right to strike by the working people of the country has assumed added importance in view of the judicial intervention banning strikes/bandhs called by the political parties/trade unions, etc.

The bandhs/strike/hartals are weapons of mass protest, which have been inherited as a tradition of our freedom struggle. But judicial intervention in the legitimate mass action will jeopardise the basic tenets of our democratic body politic.

My appeal to you Sir, that in this situation, Parliament cannot be a silent spectator.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not go beyond the text. Please confine to the text.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: The Government should bring a Bill to tackle this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya—Not present.

Shri Manoj Kumar—Not present.

- (ix) **Need to undertake the repair work of the canal in Sabayaspur Tehsil of Hardoi district, U.P. under the Food for Work Programme**

*[Translation]*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a canal in Sabayaspur tehsil of Hardoi district in my Parliamentary constituency. This canal originates from Shahjahanpur side and is lying dry for the past 20 years. This is the most fertile area of Uttar Pradesh and the poor farmers of the area have no alternative means of irrigation. This canal has been damaged completely due to which water supply through this canal has not been possible and the poor farmers are not in a position to grow crops in their fields. I have been approaching the concerned authorities but they say that they do not have funds. The canal should be repaired under the central scheme *viz.* 'Food for work' in order to ensure supply of water for the fields of the farmers.

I would like to request the Government through this august House to direct the State Government to initiate the work under the above scheme so that water supply to the fields of the farmers may be ensured.

- (x) **Need for constructing a bridge between Khetko and Kathara on Damodar river in Bokaro district, Jharkhand**

SHRI TEK LAL MAHATO (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an urgent need for constructing a bridge between Khetko and Kathara on Damodar river in Bokaro district of Jharkhand. Lacks of people of Champi, Khetko, Angwali, Chalkari, Rohar and Pichhari Panchayats face a lot of inconvenience while commuting to CCL and DVC for work as there is no bridge over the said river. There occurs a substantial loss of life and property every year and the local people face a great hardship. Therefore, a bridge between Khetko and Kathara over Damodar river be constructed urgently so that the problem of lacs of locals is solved.

- (xi) **Need to upgrade the LPT centre at Bagmundi or set up an HPT centre at Ajaddhya Hill in Purulia district, West Bengal for the benefit of local viewers of Bengali Programmes on Doordarshan**

*[English]*

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): A large number of Bengali speaking people of Purulia in West Bengal and Ranchi and Saraikala Kharsanwa district of Jharkhand cannot witness and see the Bengali programmes from Doordarshan Kendra. The L.P.T. centre at Bagmundi and Balarampur cannot cater to the demands of the local people.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to upgrade the L.P.T. centre of Bagmundi into a High Power Transmitter centre or set up an H.P.T. at Ajaddhya Hill in the district of Purulia in West Bengal.

- (xii) **Need for doubling the railway line between Sonarpur and Canning in Joynagar Parliamentary constituency, West Bengal and developing Canning Town railway station as a model Railway Station with modern facilities**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, I wish to mention the matter regarding doubling the railway line between Sonarpur and Canning and also making the Canning Town railway station as a model railway station in Sealdah Division in my Parliamentary constituency, Joynagar, West Bengal.

Being a coastal area, there is a huge volume of seafood along with dairy products being transported to various parts of the country through trains from Canning. Hence the doubling of the railway line between Sonarpur and Canning will ease the transportation of this large volume of seafood, dairy products, etc., from this area.

Canning is the nearest and connecting place for Sundarbans which is being visited by thousands of tourists. Making the Canning Town railway station as a model railway station will provide necessary and modern amenities at the railway station itself for the tourists who usually have to stay in the nights or for hours at the Canning railway station to catch their connecting trains.

Hence, doubling the railway line between Sonarpur and Canning along with making the Canning railway station as a model railway station in Sealdah Division is the immediate requirement in Sealdah Division in my Parliamentary constituency and I request the Government to kindly expedite the matter in the public interest.



14.26 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
 DISAPPROVAL OF SECURITIES LAWS  
 (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE  
 AND  
 SECURITIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up items No. 15 and 16 together. We have two hours' time for these items. We may finish the business within two hours so far as this Bill is concerned.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2004 (No. 4 of 2004) promulgated by the President on 12th October, 2004."

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with reference to the ordinance before this House, I would like to remind the Harshad Mehta scam of 1992 and the Ketan Parikh scam around two years back involving crores of rupees and defrauding thousands of investors. Despite that, in an attempt to save the culprits, the system was held responsible in the inquiry. The functioning of the stock-exchange should be streamlined. The rules in this regard should be amended, this is a different point. But the most important question is about safeguarding the interests of small investors and building confidence in them, and this is the real and basic requirement. The series of scams in the share market have broken the confidence of small investors. In such a situation, it is necessary to safeguard the interests of small investors and building confidence among them. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Govt. to see that the earlier

mistakes are not repeated in future, a new sense of confidence in the share market is built up and interests of small investors are safeguarded.

The Govt. have to take better steps in this direction. Sir, I am sure that the hon. Minister will keep these points in mind while replying to this.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004 (No. 4 of 2004) promulgated by the President on 12th October, 2004."

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I agree with the point made by the hon'ble Member that provisions should be made for security of hard earned money invested by the small investors. In this regard I would like to give two-three suggestions so that there may not be any practical difficulties. In section five of the Bill it has been provided that the matters lying pending at various places should be assembled at one place for disposal. In that section it should also be added that all appeals filed by the companies should be brought together at one place. In case anyone has taken loan and has filed a case he will have to submit a note saying if the case is in process or not so that the cases may be brought together at one place.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has also been said that all the subjudged matters can be brought at one place but the reasons for bringing them together at one place have not been specified. It would be better if the reasons for such accumulation are also given therein so that there may not be any appeal against that order.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in section eight it has been said that when the appeal of an applicant is rejected, he may be informed about it. I suggest that this information to him may be sent by post so that he may not take advantage of not receiving the information. Similarly, in subsection (1) of section 10 it has been said that he can appeal. A fee should also be prescribed for this.  
*... (Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think, the hon. Member is talking about the next Bill. ...(*Interruptions*) Are you talking about the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill or the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debt Laws (Amendment) Bill? I think, you are talking about the Debt Tribunal. It is the next Bill. It does not matter. Both are together. ...(*Interruptions*) That is the next Bill. This is a separate Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.S. Rao. I think, in your case there will be no difficulty.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though it is delayed to bring this amendment to the Act, I am happy that the hon. Minister of Finance has taken the initiative immediately to bring this amendment which is very essential for securing the interests of the shareholders, particularly the small shareholders of the country. The way in which Harshad Mehta's scam has occurred, it has shattered the belief of the small investors in the entire corporate sector in the share business. But, unfortunately, possibly in the year 1956 when the Act was passed, the conditions would have been different and the moral values were different. But today, as the time passes, the values in the society are coming down, more particularly in the business community, and nothing but selfishness is there.

The magnitude of the cheating that has been done in the Harshad Mehta's scam is unimaginable. The subsequent Governments should not have taken so many years to bring the amendment to this Act. Even the last Government, even after the JPC pointing out the immediate need to bring the amendment to this Securities Act, took five years but they did not bring it. Now, within six months of our Government coming into the power, they have immediately brought this Bill. I am happy about it.

I will just read some of the provisions. While the penalties levied in the earlier Act, irrespective of the cheating that is done, be it Rs. 10 crore, be it Rs. 100 crore or be it Rs. 10,000 crore, were "on contravention of the provisions of the Act, they may be punishable — either a person or a company — for a term which may extend to one year or with five or with both". Nothing is mentioned but "one year". It is the maximum.

That means that sometimes they will manage to see that the punishment does not exceed a couple of days of imprisonment. Now the hon. Minister has changed it like this: if a person were to commit a mistake or if he contravenes the provisions of the Act, he is punishable with a fine of Rs. 25 crore or an imprisonment for ten years. Obviously this deters the fellow who wants to cheat the public, particularly small investors. He will be scared to live in jail for ten years. Tomorrow he may be able to pay the fine of Rs. 25 crore also considering the extent of cheating that is running into hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees. But with imprisonment for ten years, bulk of his prime life is gone in the jail and naturally he would not like to cheat people in that manner as he did earlier. So, I appreciate this — not only for the punishment of Rs. 25 crore but more for the ten years' imprisonment.

As I told the other day, my point always is that this kind of punishment will deter a borrower or a businessman when he were to cheat the public to that extent. As I quoted earlier, in the case of the Chairman of an urban bank in Hyderabad, and its management, who cheated the small investors to an extent of a couple of hundred crores of rupees, when the law took its course and imprisoned him, he could not reconcile to his imprisonment. He never thought that he would be imprisoned. I was told that he died because of the sentiment only. If the society were to boycott a person who cheated the general public, then he would not venture to do that. Therefore, I now appreciate this sort of punishment being proposed.

Similarly, if a company were to commit a mistake, the hon. Minister has made provisions of punishment. Even for not giving information, as per the provisions of the Act, if you were to delay it by one day, the punishment is Rs. one lakh and that also is up to Rs. one crore. The punishment is not only for this thing alone, the punishment can be for failure to furnish information, for failure by any person to enter into agreement with the clients, etc. In such cases also the punishment is Rs. 25 crore and also ten years' imprisonment. Similarly there is a penalty for failure to redress the grievances of the investors. If an investor were to have a grievance and if that person does not redress it, the same kind of punishment is there. Similar other provisions are made in Sections 23(d) and (23(e) where he does not segregate the securities and moneys of the clients. There also the punishment is similar—running into a figure of Rs. 25 crore.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

I am sure, this amendment, as brought in by our hon. Minister, will not allow these people who had cheated people earlier, to do so now. The common people, even *rickshaw-walas* tried to put Rs. 10 or Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 in investments because they thought that they would get some better return. But they lost the original amounts also.

In this context I wish to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. You see the way in which the prices are hyped in software technology. A share of Rs. 10 value is going at Rs. 5,000. But when we go through the balance sheet, there will not be a profit of Rs. 100 crore for that company. But the share value is 500 times of it. They say it is capitalisation of the equity which is running into hundred thousand crores of rupees or ten thousand crores of rupees—all in thousands of crores only. But when you see the balance sheet, the profit is only Rs. 30 crore or Rs. 50 crore and so the value of the entire company does not cross Rs. 100 crore. It is all notional, all hyped, made only by the business community, by the people who can cheat the public taking advantage of the provisions of the Act. If it is lenient then they will go to any extent.

A couple of years back, I went to the USA. I found that not only men but even women also, who are housewives sitting in the house, were continuously looking at the stock-tickers, the lines that come in the TV, to find out as to what is the share value which is changing every minute. They were jubilant that the money invested by them has increased; hundred dollars' investment has become 10,000 dollars or 1,00,000 dollars and like that. Not only the 'business community and the educated people, but even the uneducated people also were attracted by the investment in the shares.

In the subsequent year, less than one year to that, when I went once again to the United States, I saw the same people not speaking anything about the shares. It is because all the investments, which they thought would bring them hundreds and thousands of crores, have gone, and they have also lost the original amount that they had invested. Therefore, they did not speak about the shares at all. I would like the hon. Minister to ensure that, if necessary, some more provisions be made in such a way that bulk transfers are not allowed without a notice to the Government, before such a situation arises in this country. If one lakh shares of Rs. 100 or Rs. 10,000 were to be sold or transacted, then there is no worry. But these stockbrokers or stock exchanges were resorting to transfer of shares by telephone in anticipation.

They were hyping the prices to an extent of hundreds of crores. This must be prevented.

Similarly, while incorporating the companies, if the promoters were sincere in commencing an industry or a project, then let them go to the public to create credibility in the company. If the people were to trust them, then they will contribute in the shares in their own way, and to their capacity. On the other hand, in private placements, they give hype in publicity, and spread the rumours that shares of the company, which they are starting, are worth Rs. 10, and tomorrow it will be sold for Rs. 30 or Rs. 50. They would say that the shares would not be available, so the people must hurry up, and take it from the private placements. As a result of this, the promoters will make their money even before they promote the company with the help of private placements, and tomorrow they will not hesitate to cheat other retail investors also. This should also be avoided.

I thank the hon. Minister for making several provisions like giving huge punishment of 10 years' imprisonment, etc. I would like to reiterate the point that the hon. Minister should not hesitate to make provisions to punish those people or individuals who have connived against the company, if it is proved immediately. Time also is of essence. So many years should not be taken for it. Once somebody cheats, there must be a provision in the Act to ensure that action is taken immediately, and punishment is given to the concerned.

I appreciate, and I support this Bill. I wish that several such amendments were brought to many other Acts in the Finance Ministry, and other Ministries also.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, I would like to support this Bill, which is reintroduced because the previous Lok Sabha was dissolved. As a result of this, the Bill could not be taken up to the logical conclusion of converting it into a law. I would like to make some general comments.

The capital market in India is growing very fast. In fact, the Mumbai Stock Exchange Equity Index, which is the indicator about how the capital markets in India are moving, is probably at a historic high. It has never been higher than this before. The hon. Finance Minister should be happy about it because when the stock market is doing well, then it is an indicator of the fact that the investors in the country have got the confidence in the economy of the country.

Our stock markets are driven not only by domestic investments, but also by huge amount of money, which flows into the country through investors, who are registered in India through the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs). Therefore, we also need to inspire confidence in them. One of the demands, which has been there for a long time is that the stock market should not be run as a private club of the stockbrokers. We have operated for a long time on the concept of visualisation, like a normal club like the Delhi club. In this, the members pay the subscription, become members, and they run the club as if it is their own property. This is how it is being run. But the stock exchanges in India cannot be run in this manner, particularly, when we are globalising, and when a lot of investment is coming in the country. We really needed an amendment like this to make sure that stock exchanges function in a manner, which will inspire confidence of the investors within the country and outside as well.

Sir, I would like to make general comments on two points. Firstly, we need to look at the regulatory framework in the country more closely. In fact, as the Government is deliberating more and more, and the Government is coming out of business, rightly so, what is really required is to see how the regulatory authority is going to function. In the capital market in India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulator.

Then equity market and the debt market actually constitute the capital market of the country. The debt market in India is really growing very fast. The Government, of course, is one of the biggest issuers of debt instruments. Therefore, I think, we need to find out how the regulation in India is going to really function, and how the market regulator is going to inspire the confidence of the people at large.

One very important thing that we are really doing is that we are making amendments to the Securities Law to ensure that the stock exchanges will function in a manner which is very transparent and which are not owned by the stockbrokers. Stockbrokers are only operators in the stock exchange, whereas the ownership will go beyond them and that is how it should really function. It is a welcome measure.

We have to bring in a strong regulatory mechanism, invest a lot of power in the regulator and avoid multiple regulators. In fact, this is something which we really need to look at. Is the time ripe now to look at how the regulation will work, which will actually inspire the

confidence of the international community as well as the domestic investors? I would request the Finance Minister to look at this issue very closely. This is just a general issue and not related to any particular stock exchange. The capital market, the money market and the forex market are the three major markets. Beyond them, there is the R.B.I., which actually works as a regulator. Can we not create a proper regulatory framework?

The second point is that every time we introduce a legislation or make laws, we debate it openly in the Parliament, which is the supreme body to make laws in the country. That is how the law is made. However, when we make a law, we also invest the power in the Government to make subordinate legislation, to make rules. We have seen so many times that the spirit of legislation, which is passed by the Parliament, is subverted by the rules that are made by the executive. Therefore, I think, we really need to look at very closely as to how the rule-making authority and the rule-making powers of the Government will not intrude upon the spirit in which the law is passed. Since it is a subordinate legislation, it should be subservient to the spirit of the law. However, this never happens. Therefore, I think, here again, we are actually creating another mode of subordinate legislation which, of course, sometimes, is inevitable. At the same time, I think, we really need to look at it to ensure that the laws made by the Parliament and the rules made thereunder by the executive will actually not be conflicting in nature, but will actually serve the same purpose. In fact, the rules, as any legislative jurisprudence will say, will have to be subservient to the law. Therefore, I think, that is something which we really need to look at.

Thirdly, I would like to be enlightened by the Finance Minister on how the brokers' rights, brokers' powers to hold share in a stock exchange are going to be restricted. The reason why we are bringing this legislation is because they should not be holding equity in a corporate body, which will give them managerial right and with which they can override a company. Therefore, how much restriction is there on that and the balance amount which we are going to divert to the shareholders at large, who will actually be holding those shares? How will that happen? Is there any time-frame prescribed and, if the time-frame is prescribed, how will you ensure that brokers', entities, which are not owned by the brokers directly by maybe, subordinately owned, do not control the stock exchanges through some other means? How are you going to ensure that?

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

Another point that we really need to know is that we are growing and the capital markets are developing, and new institutions are being created. This is actually what we are really talking about. These are institution-building measure. This is something that we should be proud of that a legislation passed by this Parliament is the outcome of an institution-building measure. The Parliament is supreme. When we are creating new institutions in terms of stock exchanges, what role would the small investor organisations, the organisations which represent the small investors, have to play in such bodies? Is the Finance Minister contemplating that some shareholder organisations, investors' organisations, would be able to hold some shares in such organisations? Would there be a specific limit or would preferential allotment be made to such individuals? If that is done, that will also go a long way in ensuring that these stock exchanges work and operate in a manner that will actually represent the interests of the investors, who actually are supposed to be running such markets, including the capital market, for whom this amendment is sought to be made.

As I said, I really welcome this measure. I would only request the Finance Minister that, from time to time, there is a need to review such measures.

It is based on dynamic markets; markets keep changing. Therefore, one legislation, one amendment, one intervention from the legislature is not going to suffice. We really need to constantly monitor it. I would, therefore, like to know whether the Minister is contemplating that also.

In the Fiscal Responsibility and Management Act there is a provision that a periodic review of the economy will be placed before Parliament. Is the Minister thinking it again as a measure of bringing in greater participation by the legislature in this exercise? Is he contemplating to place before the legislature periodically in his own way as to how the stock markets are behaving? Does he think in his own way that they are fundamentally strong, or is it something like the stock markets are being driven by some other factor?

This is a very important thing. Even the money markets are actually influencing the stock markets a great deal. The Rupee is appreciating, the Dollar is depreciating. For the first time, after so many years of the breakdown of Brettonwood institution in the 70s, the Dollar is weakening and the Rupee is getting strong. This again will have its influence on the capital markets as well as the financial markets.

I, therefore, would like to know if there is any such contemplation by the Finance Minister. Of course, I do welcome this legislation. I hope this will go a long way in ensuring the long overdue reform that was required in the capital markets, and I am sure it will be introduced through this measure. I strongly support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members for the broad support extended by them to this Bill which replaces an Ordinance.

It is true that a Bill of this nature was introduced in August, 2003, but that Bill lapsed. I thought that the matter did not brook any delay. So, we promulgated an Ordinance and we have come forward with a Bill to replace the Ordinance. I think most Members have understood the thrust of this Bill.

Today, we have a number of stock exchanges which are organised in different ways. The Bombay Stock Exchanges (BSE), the Ahmedabad Stock Exchange and the Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange are set up as voluntary non-profit making associations, whatever that means. I do not know what non-profit associations mean.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Profit is made by the broker and the association loses.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Well, I do not want to comment further. What I am pointing out is that they are supposedly voluntary non-profit associations.

We have seven stock exchanges which are set up as companies limited by shares. There are 13 stock exchanges which are set up as companies limited by guarantee. All these are very archaic models. They do not serve a modern economy. The correct way to set up a stock exchange is a model that is adopted in the National Stock Exchange.

There are three functions in a stock exchange. One is the right to trade, that is, the stockbroker. The second is the management of the stock exchange. The third is the ownership of the business. I think all modern stock exchanges world over separate these three functions. The separation of these functions is called corporatisation and demutualisation, which is what we are doing now.

After this law comes into force, all stock exchanges will be required to submit a scheme to SEBI. The scheme has to satisfy certain parameters. Once that scheme is approved, that scheme has to be implemented within a

timeframe. At the end of the period of implementation, the stock exchange would have been demutualised and corporatised. Management will be through an elected Board of Directors. There will be shareholders, and the stockbrokers will have a certain restricted right to participate in the management.

The reason for this Bill is the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Members will recall that JPC of 2001 commented adversely on the situation and strongly recommended that the process of corporatisation and demutualisation should be expedited.

I think, most regulatory concerns are addressed by this Bill. As far as the scheme is concerned, we are proposing a timeframe of not more than 12 months extendable in exceptional cases, for good reasons, for another 12 months for divesting of shares by brokers and shareholders. The voting rights of brokers shareholders have also been restricted to 25 per cent. They will have representation of only 25 per cent. The scheme has to provide the manner in which new shares will be issued, new shares can be purchased. The scheme, of course, will differ from exchange to exchange. That will depend upon the nature of exchange today. But SEBI has been given the power to approve the scheme. Once the scheme is approved by SEBI, the scheme has to be implemented within a timeframe. We are empowering SEBI to issue directions to Stock Exchanges. We are providing for an appeal against the orders of SEBI to the Securities Appellate Tribunal.

As my hon. friend, Shri Rao mentioned, penalties have been substantially increased in order to deter malpractices and delinquency; monetary penalty has been introduced; and penalties have to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. I am also taking this opportunity to make some other amendments to the Act. For example, we are now defining 'securities' to include units of 'mutual funds'. Units of Mutual Funds are a new and increasingly popular form of security. We are now making it clear that security will include units of 'mutual fund'. There have been some complaints about de-listing. We are now laying down norms for delisting and consequences for violation. We are also now requiring that clearing functions can be transferred to a Clearing Corporation; that is the practice followed in the NSE. I think all other exchanges should follow the same practice. We are making some minor amendments to take care of the practical problems that were witnessed in the last few years.

I think, Sir, with this law coming into force, our Stock Exchanges will become stronger. Transactions will be more transparent. Above all, the management of stock exchanges will now be more transparent and more accountable. It can no longer be, as Shri Suresh Prabhu said, a private club of certain people with no transparency. It will now become a company limited by shares, where the stock brokers will only have a limited right to participate and a limited right to manage.

Sir, I have noted the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members about small investors. Now, retail investors are an important driving force of any stock market. I must confess that today it is the FIIs which appear to be the driving force behind the market. I would like very much retail investors to become the driving force in the market. But, as all of us know, the history of the last ten years has been that there have been more than one scam in the stock market. Retail investors, who have burnt their fingers, are extremely reluctant to return to the market. But now I find that over the last two-three months, there is an increasing retail investors' interest in the market. More than that, the number of delivery-based transactions seem to have improved sharply. Instead of non-delivery-based transactions, we have now more delivery-based transactions. The settlement system is 'T' plus two, which is a very tight system. Failure is less likely. On the 17th of May, the Black Monday, we know that the market crashed. But the system that we had built into the stock market and the regulation of the stock market were able to withstand the precipitous fall and there was not a single default. Every single transaction was honoured or settled. There was not a single default. I think, regulation has improved. I think, behaviour in the market has improved. But I will be the first to say that there is scope for improvement, further improvement. I will take steps from time to time, as Shri Prabhu said, to periodically review the working of the stock market and, if necessary, I will not hesitate to come back to this House with more amendments.

15.00 hrs.

I think, the stock markets are doing well now. Then the elections were held and this Government assumed office, the market was 4962 on 21st May 2004. Thanks to some dis-information about this Government, the markets precipitously fell in the first couple of weeks. The day I presented the Budget, the Sensex was 4,844. Today, it is 6,300. I did not check the Sensex before I came here. It is over 6,300. This is the highest rise in a short period of about two to three months. But this is

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

one indicator of the health of the economy. We should not be carried away by this indicator. Other indicators are equally important. But, I think, the domestic investors and foreign investors have reposed confidence in the durability, stability and the performance of this Government. I am confident that if we continue to manage our economy well, the stock markets will also respond well and we will be able to attract large amount of investment, which is required for this country. I thank all the hon. Members for their support and I request them to pass this Bill unanimously.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: I would like to know whether you can consider putting shareholders in the proper ratio with public.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you can kindly see page 4, lines 10-15 clause 8 of the Bill, it reads as follows:

"Every recognised stock exchange, in respect of which the scheme for corporatisation or demutualisation has been approved under sub-section (2), shall, either by fresh issue of equity shares to the public or in any other manner as may be specified by the regulations made by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, ensure that at least fifty-one per cent of its equity share capital is held, within twelve months from the date of publication of the order under sub-section (7), by the public other than shareholders having trading rights..."

So, 51 per cent will be held by the Public.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: My suggestion is, you do not amend the Bill now. I would like to know if you can keep some specific provisions for specific investors' organisation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Who do you have in mind, tell me?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: There are quite a few investors who will be interested. With the amendment like this, we are encouraging institutions you have formed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Are you saying that investors' association should be the shareholders?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: That is right.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me think about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can be no debate on this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The danger of investors' association becoming shareholders is that there could be cartelisation. There could be people who will gang up together. I will consider that when the scheme is framed.

I request the hon. Members to pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, what is your point? Are you withdrawing your Statutory Resolution?

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has clarified the apprehensions in this regard. I think this Bill has been brought keeping in view the interests of the small investors. I withdraw my statutory Resolution in this regard and support the Bill.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Ramji Lal Suman be withdrawn?

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 23 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 23 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.05 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
DISAPPROVAL OF ENFORCEMENT OF  
SECURITY INTEREST AND RECOVERY OF  
DEBTS LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE  
AND  
ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST  
AND RECOVERY OF DEBTS LAWS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up item Nos. 17 and 18 together. Shri Bachi Singh Rawat may move the Statutory Resolution.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following resolution:-

"That this House disapproves of the enforcement of security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004 (No. 5 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 11th November, 2004."

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and further to amend the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 and the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill was introduced on 11th of November and today it has come up for consideration. If we have a look over the statement of reasons and objectives we will see that the hon'ble Minister has signed it on 29th of November. There was not a big gap of time between the presentation of the Bill and the promulgation of the ordinance. It has been mentioned as per the Article 123(1)A of the constitution the hon'ble President has said

that there is some immediate cause due to which there is an urgent need to act upon. But there was no such urgency at that time. There is a practice and we have always been referring to the said practice that we are not opposed to the Bill being presented originally. I am also not opposing it. My disapproval is similar as moved earlier by Shri Ramji Lal Suman. The promulgation of the ordinance was not extremely necessary when the session of the Parliament is starting from 1st of December, and the Government are aware of all the businesses to be transacted in the Parliament. A number of amendments can be made to that and there is scope of exhaustive consultation in this regard. A practice of avoiding standing committees constituted by this august House taking short cut route by promulgating ordinances and subsequently by introducing bills has continuously been followed in this House.

The reasons for introducing the bill shown herein are not sufficient for an ordinance. As I have already said, I am not opposed to the Bill. I too support it because when this bill was introduced in the year 2002, more than about Rs. 50 thousand crore was outstanding on borrowers in the whole country.

15.08 hrs.

*[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair]*

The companies and industries and other borrowers have taken loans from banking and financial institutions. There was no mechanism for recovery of loans. The previous Government made the first ever attempt in this direction. An effective mechanism for recovering the loans was made. A regulator came in place as a result of which recovery to the tune of rupees 20,000 crore was attempted after issuing 15,000 notices. Cases against the borrowers came up before several courts among which the one Madia Chemicals Limited and others *versus* Union Bank of India and others before the hon. Supreme Court was a major one which has been referred to in the Statements of Objects and Reasons of the present bill and the ordinance. Two sections have been referred to under section 17 of this bill. There is a provision for depositing 75% amount at the time of appeal which was considered and declared *ultravires* by the hon. Supreme Court. This is one of the reasons stated and the other is that the defaulters against whom recovery proceedings are to be initiated, should have been given an opportunity under natural justice and the reasons as to why the recovery proceedings were being initiated against them should have been brought to their notice. There are two



[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda']

provisions and another reasons cited is that the borrowers try their best to avoid recovery on one pretext or the other. Hence this ordinance to discourage this practice. There was no other specific reason for that. So, technically my disapproval, the spirit behind moving statutory resolution was that the tendency of promulgating ordinances should be discouraged and the Chair should also give direction and when the Parliament session is nearing, they should generally introduce a bill instead of an ordinance. There are mechanism and regulators being set for the banks, the creditors and the financial institutions—they can move the tribunal or the other regulator for recovery. There are two options. My submission would be that this system should be simplified in a way that the tribunal alone should be there to see such cases instead of two different channels. The hon. Finance Minister is an expert in this field. I hope he will consider this aspect. The delay in recovery from the borrowers has to be cut short, it has to be paid attention in the light of directions of the hon. Supreme Court.

Sir, though it is a different issue but we are discussing financial subjects, financial bills and Shri Suresh Prabhujii has expressed his views on share market also. And that issue leaves MPs and social workers greatly concerned. I would like to bring this issue to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that small companies having licenses from RBI come to the small depositors especially in rural areas where there are fewer investment options, they deposit the money of small depositors with them and vanish after some time. An effective bill should be introduced for this as such companies have deposits worth crores of rupees. I want to quote a case of a credit corporation in my constituency. This company vanished with the money of the depositors. This credit corporation showing the license of the RBI deposited with it the money of small depositors by it one thousand, two thousand, one lac or two lac rupees and vanished. Similarly, there are Apex India Ltd., Frontline Industrial and Credits Corp. etc. and dozens of other such institutions. I use to write to you regularly on this subject. Their interest should also be safeguarded in this bill. I will make my submission in this regard some other time. Supporting the bill introduced by the hon. Finance Minister and disapproving the ordinance, I conclude.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws

(Amendment) Ordinance, 2004 (No. 5 of 2004) promulgated by the President on 11th November, 2004."

"That the Bill to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and further to amend the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 and the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Shri K.S. Rao — Absent.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have made by submission earlier also and want to make it again. As regards the powers conferred upon the Appellate Authority, if there are two different cases, these can be clubbed, one can request for that. The reasons for clubbing two different cases may include that the practical difficulties in enforcing them will be avoided. If the tribunal passes an order then perhaps there will be no purpose of appeal otherwise he will remain stuck in litigation and if the appellate authority passes it, then too it will be delayed. The other provision in the last of section 8 is that if the copy of the desired is made available within a week, the details are sent and the same is intimated to the party concerned by post, and the representation ensures that the desired correction will be made by the competent authority, there will be no difficulty in filing challenges.

It is not clear in section 10 as regards "one could apply along with the fees as might be prescribed." If the percentage of the fees, whether this is refundable or non-refundable, lump sum or otherwise—all this is added to it, it will become quite extensive. Similarly, the 50% amount earmarked in the appellate tribunal under sub-section 3 of section 12 may also be reduced because sometimes the dispute is only this much that the person making appeal fails to deposit the money and thus fails to get justice. This should also be minimized.

With these suggestions, I hope that the hon. Minister may incorporate them in the bill if he thinks them worth it. And after that the bill may be passed.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldhana): Madam, Chairperson, I rise to support this Bill.

It was very much essential to have an amendment in the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial

Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. The hon. Finance Minister had timely promulgated the Ordinance and today has brought this Bill to effect the necessary amendment in the Act which will facilitate the financial institutions to have a speedy recovery of their long-pending debts.

Sir, the previous NDA Government had brought this Securitisation of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 to facilitate the banks and the financial institutions to have a speedy recovery of their debts, particularly from the wilful defaulters. But after the enactment of such a Bill, the hon. Supreme Court had issued a stay on it due to certain reasons.

If any financial assets of a borrower acquired by a securitisation company or a reconstruction company which comprise of secured debts of more than one bank or financial institution, for recovery of which such banks or financial institutions and filed applications before two or more Debt Recovery Tribunals, then the securitisation company or the reconstruction company may file an application to the Appellate Tribunal having jurisdiction over any such Tribunals in which such applications are pending for transfer of all pending applications to any one of the Debt Recovery Tribunals.

If any recovery certificate is issued by DRT, to which all the pending applications are transferred, then provisions of the recovery of debts due to the Banks and Financial institutions Act, 1993 shall accordingly apply for such execution.

After this amendment, the banks and the financial institutions may realise long-term assets, manage problems of liquidity, may sell their securities and reduce their non-performing assets by adopting measures for recovery or reconstruction. This will also facilitate the banks and financial institutions to take possession of secured assets of the borrower including the right to transfer by way of lease, assignment or sale and realise the secured assets and take over the management of the business of the borrower.

If I would say that this Bill is nothing but a weapon which is helping the banks and financial institutions for recovery from wilful defaulters, it will not be wrong.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): Madam Chairperson, I stand to speak on the Enforcement of

Security Interest and Recovery of Debt Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2004. Basically, this Bill is to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and further to amend the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 and the Companies Act, 1956.

What has been happening for many years is that the industry used to borrow money from the banks and financial institutions and not do the repayment. This Bill is further to amend the Bill which came in 2002 because there were some problems which these institutions were facing. It is because the NPAs of the banks and financial institutions have become enormous and, initially, people used to knock the doors of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and find ways to see that they do not have to repay the money. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister to the extent that he has brought this Bill but it was not required that it had to be done through an ordinance. On this, I have reservations because there was no emergency of any kind that an ordinance had to be brought in. Otherwise, I feel that this Bill is required.

I was in Japan last week with a parliamentary delegation. The system there was so different. Today, people have to pay to an extent of ten to eleven per cent and it used to be to the extent of 17 per cent and, in this competitive global world, it is very difficult for industries to survive. The Minister is well aware of this fact. He has to reduce the interest rates from the financial institutions and banks so that these industries become viable. Otherwise, there are hundreds and thousands of industries which are falling sick as they cannot survive in this competitive world. This is one of the reasons.

Now, you may say that there are NPAs. But if you go through the reason as to why there is an NPA, you may find that it is because they cannot survive as the competition is so high. What I am trying to say is, when I was in Japan, I found that there is a negative interest there. The FDR which we always talk about of Pensioners with which we live on afterwards (retirement), used to be 12 per cent. Why should we bring it down to nine and eleven per cent? How do we survive then? But if the money that they have to pay for FDR is nine or ten or eleven per cent, the borrowing rate will go up and the lending rate will even go further. Then, how do you balance these two things?

Now, to get the NPAs, you have down the right thing. In this Bill there is a clause for those companies which can take over these companies, which cannot be

[Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh]

run, and re-sale them so that debts and NPAs are recovered. But what I am trying to say is that we need to encourage the entrepreneurship. In India the SME, the Small and Medium Entrepreneurship has really not taken off. In Japan the Small and Medium Entrepreneurship is very strong because they get money at 1 per cent or 1.5 per cent or 2 per cent interest rates. We are getting them at 10 per cent or 11 per cent or 12 per cent interest rates. Working capital is even more at 11 per cent or 12 per cent interest rates. How do you balance this and still survive? That is why I would ask the Minister to look into that.

I will give you one more instance. There was a bank in Japan, the Japan Credit and Leasing Bank. It was one of the biggest banks in Japan. It went into bankruptcy. It will be of interest to the Minister to note that four entrepreneurs of India who were from the Citi Bank went and took over the management of that bank and that bank has turned around. Today, it is one of the leading banks in Japan. In Japan, everybody is talking about this. There are no papers in that Bank. Everything is done on computers. It is something which we can really boast of. Otherwise, I support this Bill.

There are other facts which also the Minister should look into. Not just recovery of NPAs is important. It is also important to see how we can rehabilitate these sick units. We should come out with schemes for that. We are interested not in just recovering the NPAs from these companies which have failed. We should have schemes to get them restarted and rehabilitated. Something should be done about them.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Madam Chairperson, when I admire the Finance Minister, it will be repetition and possibly some parties will misunderstand me also because I happen to be Congressman and the Government is of the Congress and the Minister is also from the Congress. I will just give you some of the reasons as to why I have been admiring him. It is for the way in which he is bringing out amendments to many of the obsolete Acts. These amendments are very much required. I told it on the other day also. It is required not only with regard to Finance Ministry but also with many other Acts which are fifty years or sixty years or seventy years old, which are absolutely irrelevant to the present requirements of the national and the people. He has brought such stringent and such good amendments to the Acts which are being taken advantage by the cheats and the undesirable elements. That is the reason why I admire him.

Unfortunately, today the values in this country have gone down so much. We used to hear and read about Tanguturi Prakasham, a freedom fighter from Andhra Pradesh, from the composite Madras State, who fought against the Britishers. When the police wanted to fire, he opened his shirt and said, "You fire, I am ready". Those were the days of doing sacrifice not for oneself and for selfish ends but for the nation. Unfortunately, today we see in this society goondas and anti-social elements who commit murders, who just force people to pay money as he likes. When the police comes, he says, "Arrest me". He does not have fear for the system and he does not have fear for the police. The same is the case in the banking industry. The intelligence, talent and capacity of the borrower is utilised only to take money from the financial institutions.

The moment he takes the loan from the institutions, he thinks that his job is over and he does not need to repay the loan. Today, we see in the newspaper reports that a sum of Rs. 50,000 crore remains as the outstanding NPAs of the financial institutions. I am personally of the opinion that much more amount must have been hidden in the balance-sheets which is to be announced later or over a period of time. They do not want to create a panicky situation in the country. They want to bring it to the notice of the people gradually as far as all the NPAs in the banks are concerned. Then, they arrange the money out of the profits they earn every year and then bring down the NPAs.

A borrower who has taken money or a promoter who has taken money from an institution, if his intention is fair, we can appreciate it. By virtue of the change in laws or change in the market conditions, if he were to fail, we can understand it. The institution concerned can also go to the rescue of the borrower and then help him or re-invest money, re-finance and then bring it to order. But here the situation is something different where the promoters will siphon away the money, sometimes such before they commence production, the real business and sometimes later on also. In this context, as early as 1986 I was telling in Parliament that if a promoter were to promote a company, if he siphoned away the money and invested the same money in the name of his children in some other company, then the company which was started by him, which failed to pay back the money taken from the institution, must not be given any further loan. That promoter must be permanently boycotted. Not only he but also his family members must not be given any loan by the banks. Then only there will be a moral fear that unless he pays the money back to the institution, he will not be able to survive in this country.

Today, some rich people cheat the banks and the financial institutions to a great extent. If a company or an entity were to cheat a bank by rupees one crore, the promoter of that company or entity is considered as an intelligent and competent man and respected in the society. If there is another man who cheats an institution by rupees one hundred crore, he is considered a very great man. He has access to everybody who is well-off in the society. He does not care for the Chairman of a bank. Unless such provisions are made in the Act, we cannot deal with such a situation. I am happy that he has made a provision. In case if these people, who are not paying back the money without any genuine reasons and with assets behind them, properties behind them, the provision authorises the institutions to take over the management.

Recently, I have seen myself a case in Hyderabad. When such provisions have been provided, in some place, when a person's property was to be auctioned by an institution, he was running door to door to see that it was not auctioned. It was so because the market value of the asset which was hypothecated to that institution had gone up so high that it could repay the entire loan. When it went to auction, the entire property was not needed to be sold in auction. Only a part of the asset had secured so much amount to repay the loan to the institution. So, it is not only this provision which is being incorporated by the Minister but also instructions must go without any ambiguity, with total clarity to the institutions and the officers concerned that there should not be any mercy in dealing with such persons. There should not be any consideration at all; no politician or no well-off citizen should go to the rescue of the borrower who is trying to cheat the institution.

Similarly, the other provision that he has made in regard to referring the case to the DRT and to the Appellate Authority would also deter these people from cheating the institutions. This provision would see that they pay back the money and then have a respectable position in the society. Apart from the provisions in the Act, a publicity must be made. A feeling must be created in the society that these people, who are cheating the institutions, however rich they may be, well-off they may be, must be looked down upon in the society as culprits, as undesirables in the society. If that can be done, I am sure, we will not have this problem of having NPAs to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees which money can be utilised for doing any good work. Now, thousands of crores of rupees are lying like this in the hands of the rich people who have cheated the banks. If that money can be used to pay Rs. 150 to a poor man in the society, it will be helpful. Which poor man?

Madam, my leader is also here. I wanted to bring a legislation in Parliament for those poor people who are living in the villages and who happen to work from the age of 10 right up to the age of 70. When we go and

visit the villages, we see them lying in the huts. In some places where there is no roof, when they are lying on a dilapidated cot or on the ground when none of their children is around to take care of them, with eyesight loss and nothing to eat, they are not taken care of by anybody. They may not be many. Even if you take all such people into account, the maximum money that may be required to help them would be about Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 15,000 crore in the entire country. If we spend that money for their welfare, they will be very pleased. If a person who has worked from a very young age right from eight o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock in the night is not privileged, how can an officer who worked for 20 years in an office get all the privileges, perquisites, apart from other income, and get a pension for all his lifetime? Why should these unfortunate poor people living in the villages, who worked all through their lifetime, get some privileges? So, instead of wasting the money with the rich people who are not paying back the money which runs into thousands of crores of rupees, the same money can be passed on to the people who really deserve it.

So, I appreciate the spirit behind this measure and I support this Bill which has been brought by the Minister for bringing in this provision into the Bill. I want him to follow the real spirit. He should not merely be content with bringing the legislation and putting a clause in it. This Bill should not be misused. The institutions also must be given a clear-cut instruction that they must take action and auction all those properties, if necessary, and take over the management of defaulting companies. If they take over the management of 10 such companies, every person will come running and repay every paise that he is due to pay.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Madam Chairperson, I support and welcome the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debt Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2004 brought by hon. Minister of Finance. Prior to this during the year 2002 the Bill that was passed in this regard perhaps fell short in the compliance of principle of Natural Justice. This Bill is an outcome of the amendment brought by the hon. Finance Minister in the Act providing for the compliance of the judgement given by the Supreme Court in the case of *Mardia Chemicals and others vs. Government of India*. I feel that the N.P.A.'s of the Nationalised Banks is growing. The N.P.As. of financial institutions providing loan facility is increasing be it that of I.D.B.I. I.C.I.C.I. S.B.I., L.I.C. or any other banks. I really wonder that on one hand 'Maya se maya mile, kar kar lambe haath, Tulsi hai garib ki pooche koi na baat.' On the other hand, when a farmer approaches banks for drawing loans through Kisan Credit Cards he is told that recovery in this case has not been made properly or owing to famine he could not repay the loan or on any other pretext without looking into the reasons for his failure to repay, the recovery is made forcibly. But if some millionaire establishes some industry he gets heavy

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

amount in the form of loan from the banks. Thereafter, his intentions become mala fide. For the reasons best known to him he would show himself bankrupt or show deficits or on some other pretext would close down his industry. He would draw loan from some other banks at other places and in this way would continue with fraudulent measures. In this way, the number of N.P.As. are increasing. It is actually, a cause of concern because the money which should be used for the development of the country is written off or is adjusted through a compromise or settlement or any other means. I feel that this kind of generosity should not be shown. At the time of providing loan it must be verified that the money being provided as loan for setting up an industry, for the promotion and increasing the production thereof, would be recovered or utilised rightly or not, whether it would increase the production of our country or not, the borrower would not be dishonest.

Madam, I would like to draw your attention to certain figures showing how N.P.A. is proving to be a big threat. Although, this Bill also provides for taking action against the future defaulters. But fair play and natural justice demanded that they be heard and that is precisely the reason why this amendment has been brought about.

[English]

Indian banks are estimated to have a bad loan portfolio of over Rs. 1 lakh crore, at present.

[Translation]

More than one lakh crore loan amount is being considered bad loans and is not being recovered. It will have to be written off in some way or the other. In such situation.

[English]

The amendments have been brought in after the Supreme Court directed that banks should give borrowers an opportunity to make a representation before they pass orders and attach properties.

[Translation]

This amendment has been brought about chiefly to ensure that borrowers might get a chance to be heard before the auction of their property.

[English]

Upholding the constitutional validity of the Act, the Supreme Court had struck down the provisions under 17(2) of the Act mandating defaulters to deposit 75 per cent of the total dues before seeking legal redress.

[Translation]

All the lacunae of the earlier Act providing for 75 percent deposit etc. have been plugged under section 17(2). But it is a question of great concern that in the reply given

by the Government on 30th November, 2004 it was stated that the number of gross N.P.A. within the public sector banks alone is Rs. 48724.3 crore and net N.P.A. is Rs. 16886.4 crore where as the total recovery was Rs. 4220.6 crore. Despite the framing of so many laws Rs. 2197.2 crore was written off. Recovery to the tune of Rs. 4220 crore only was made against the large magnitude of N.P.A. The pitiable state of our public sector banks and financial institutions can well be imagined by this precedence. There is another figure within—the gross total of write off after compromise out of Rs. 20,704 crore within three years are reduced to Rs. 11308.3 crore. The more we frame laws the more this N.P.A. disease would assume ominous proportion. Hon. Finance Minister is a very able person, through you, I would like to tell him that in the wake of liberalisation and globalisation. Our Government had tried to promote all these things. In such a situation there is a need to take stringent measures to check crores of rupees being wasted in writing-off, or in the name of compromise or evasion by people by taking out some means or the other of escape. It causes concern that despite the measures taken by the Government, the Reserve Bank and the financial institutions for the recovery.

[English]

Evolving and implementation of recovery policy by banks,

[Translation]

I enumerate the measures that were taken but despite these measures why we have not been able to achieve the desired success. The hon. Finance Minister should think seriously about it. Those measures were

[English]

filing of suits in civil courts; filing cases with Debt Recovery Tribunals; compromise settlement through Settlement Advisory Committees; Lok Adalats; monitoring and follow up of NPAs at various levels; Credit Information Bureau

[Translation]

so that the actual situation may be known. You also implemented corporate debt restructuring. You also made efforts for a transparent mechanism. In spite of all these you made provision for funds in the Asset Reconstruction Company India Limited. Despite all these efforts we are facing failures in regard to recovery be it timely or be it full recovery. I feel that the hon. Finance Minister has plugged in the lacuna in this Act after the judgement of the Supreme Court.

I hope that in the time to come these recoveries would be carried out expeditiously and we will have to find out measures for it. They were given opportunity to speak out their mind or even to raise objections by means of compliance of principle of natural justice. Although I have given my support to this Bill but through you I

would also like to point out the reasons owing to which despite all these measures we have not been able to achieve the desired results? On the one hand there is a borrower who has cheated the bank and money is not being recovered from him. His name is kept a secret is not divulged to other banks. His name, his address, his factory's details should be circulated in the banks throughout the country so that he is not able to cheat others and is not able to borrow from other banks by creating a fake company. This should be taken care of.

With these words, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I am grateful to hon. Members for the broad support that they have extended to this Bill. I think, the principal question that is worrying some Members is this. Why was an Ordinance promulgated? That judgement of the Supreme Court in *Mardia Chemicals* was passed on 8th of April, 2004. I have no doubt in my mind that if the Government of the day was free to make an Ordinance, it would have made an Ordinance. But, we were in the middle of elections, and, therefore, perhaps the Government observed restraint and did not make the Ordinance. So, I think it was absolutely necessary not to leave a situation where after sub-section 2 of Section 17 was struck down by the Supreme Court, the result was that. There was no effective way in which the lenders could approach the tribunal. The Supreme Court had also said that the lender must give an opportunity to the borrower and then pass an order giving reasons, and only then you can take measures under sub-section 4 of Section 13. If these two rulings of the Supreme Court were allowed to stand without any corrective measures for a long time what would have happened is for that entire period, this Act would have been a virtual dead letter. Therefore, I think we did the right thing. As soon as this Government assumed office, and the Budget Session was over—we were all preoccupied with the Budget Session—immediately we looked into the matter, and I came to the conclusion that an Ordinance was absolutely necessary. So, in consultation with the RBI, the major lenders, banks, and financial institutions, we promulgated the Ordinance on the 11th of November, 2004. Today, we are moving the Bill to replace the Ordinance. As it is, I think, we have lost about six months. Nobody is to be blamed. The law has been declared by the Supreme Court. We are all bound by the law. For a six month period, I think, this Act has not been very effective. Now, I think, after this Bill is passed by this hon. House and by the Rajya Sabha, the law will become once again effective and we will be able to recover loans on which borrowers have defaulted.

Madam, these are the main changes. As the hon. Members know, we have, in deference to the observations of the Supreme Court, deleted sub-Section 2 of Section

17, and we have also introduced a provision by which the borrower will be given an opportunity to state his case, before measures can be taken under sub-Section 4 of Section 13, and immediately the borrower can challenge it before the tribunal. If the tribunal upholds the claim of the lender, and then the borrower wishes to go for an appeal, at that stage, a provision has been introduced where the borrower would have to deposit 50 per cent of the amount which has been decided as owing from him.

At the first stage, he deposits nothing, and at the second stage, the appellate stage, he would have to deposit 50 per cent. I think, this is a fair provision. This balances the interest of both the lender and borrower. I have no doubt that this provision will be a salutary provision for effectively implementing this Act.

Madam Chairman, some reference was made to NPAs and the persistence of NPAs. It is true that there are NPAs but as credit expands, there will be a certain amount of default. I do not think we should look upon banking as anything but a business. Like some businesses will fail, in banking also some loans will fail. Markets may change, the product may become obsolete, technology may change, and there may be a crippling strike in that business or industry. Some loans will fail, and I do not think we should immediately jump to the conclusion that something is wrong with the banking system. If Rs. 100 crore is given as loans to 100 people, out of 100 people one or two loans will fail. I do not think that is a major issue. The major issue is, what is the quality of lending, what is the quality of asset, do we have a system to recover assets, or do we have willful defaulters who vanish with the money or who defalcate. Those are the matters we should be concerned with, and not that there is NPA. In every country, there is NPA. In China, I am told that the banking system has an NPA close to 40 per cent. I am not wishing that. Our gross NPAs are only 7.8 per cent in public sector banks and the net NPAs are only three per cent.

Mr. Rawat was right. He got the correct figures. The gross NPAs are Rs. 48,724 crore and the net NPAs are Rs. 16,886 crore. But this figure should be seen in the context of the total lending. Take non-food credit for the current year. Last year, at about this time, the incremental non-food credit was about Rs. 47,000 crore. This year, it is already Rs. 1,17,000 crore. There is a tremendous credit expansion this year. Industry is growing at a very clipping rate. Manufacturing is growing at close to 7.9 or 8 per cent. People are borrowing. People are investing. Therefore, non-food credit has grown from Rs. 47,000 crore last year to about Rs. 1,17,000 crore for the corresponding period. Some of these loans will turn out to be bad loans. In order to recover those bad loans, we made this law, Parliament made this law, and we are introducing the amendments to plug some of the lacunae that have been pointed out in the law.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Madam Chairman, we have taken this opportunity to make some incidental corrections and changes, which we found were necessary in our experience of working the Act. These changes are all explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Reserve Bank has been given power to issue directions to Securitization and Reconstruction companies. The word 'debt' has been defined. It has been provided that the lender can now take over the business also. There was a lacuna in the drafting. We have now corrected that lacuna. We have now provided that the application shall be disposed of within 60 days and in no case shall take more than four months. We have also given power to the appellate tribunal to club all connected cases lying in various Debt Recovery Tribunals into one tribunal. These are simply housekeeping changes in order to clean up some provisions of the law where the drafting was deficit, but the main provisions are to address the defects pointed out by the Supreme Court, section 17(2) and the opportunity to be given to the borrower. Both have been done. I am sure that this law will now become an effective instrument in order to recover loans.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for their support and I request them, most humbly, to please pass this Bill unanimously. I also request Shri Bachi Singh Rawat to withdraw his Statutory Resolution.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal, you have to seek only a clarification. Please do not make any speech because we have to take up the Discussion under Rule 193 at 1600 hours.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I welcome the changes that are sought to be made in the existing arrangements in the Stock exchanges. As a Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which had the opportunity to look into the functioning of the Stock Exchanges, I shall just mention one thing that one of the criticisms of the JPC was that they failed to address one core issue, that is, the nexus between the industrialists, brokers and the bankers. Even we had asked the SEBI to provide a list of the companies which have been just hand in glove with the brokers, which is causing havoc to the small investors. That particular paragraph has not been addressed by the Government till today. Till today we do find that this is what is happening in the share market. ...*(Interruptions)* I am just seeking clarification.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal, that Bill has already been passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Which Bill are you talking about?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I am talking of Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is over.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: That Bill is over.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: So you are concluding the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill. Still I take this opportunity to request that the Minister should take note of it. I was not here. I was in the BAC. I came just now. I seek your protection. You look into that paragraph on the nexus between the industrial houses, brokers and bankers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I request Shri Bachi Singh Rawat to withdraw the Resolution.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Madam, Chairperson, hon. Finance Minister has quite explicitly resolved our doubts. We all agree that this Ordinance has been brought in Extra Ordinary circumstances, everybody is satisfied with it. The financial business in particular is completely separated from it. Because we can wait in case of panel law social legislation but not in case of financial business. You have brought this Ordinance but

*[English]*

it should not be made a practice in future.

*[Translation]*

I would like to withdraw my motion reiterating my submission that attention should be paid to the small depositors in the remote and far-flung areas those who are depositing their money in the finance company and are still approaching us effectively. There should be a remedy for them as well so that their interests are also safeguarded. And if a Bill providing for safety of the depositors depositing money in chit fund company and Finance Companies, is also introduced. I feel the entire House would support it. In these conditions, I seek your permission to withdraw the motion of disapproval by welcoming and supporting the Bill.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

[English]

Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Statutory Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was by leave, withdrawn.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and further to amend the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 23 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 23 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.00 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### Foreign Policy of the Government

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now Discussion under Rule 193 about Foreign Policy of the Government. Shri Sudhakar Reddy.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda):

Thank you, Chairperson, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Foreign Minister and the UPA Government to certain important policies. Since Independence, the Foreign Policy is an anti-imperialist Foreign Policy; it is an anti-colonialist Foreign Policy. Later on, it has come to be known as Non-aligned Foreign Policy. This independent Foreign Policy has been appreciated, and there was more or less a consensus on this throughout the country. It was the policy that was accepted by our people throughout the country. The then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was the architect of this Foreign Policy. We had the historical background of supporting the national liberation movements throughout the world. We supported the struggle of the people for liberating their countries whether it is Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, South Africa or Palestine, or wherever it was necessary. We continued this policy for the last five decades. Unfortunately, during the period of NDA—though there was no declaration of the change of the Foreign Policy—it was diluted very much. There are several other reasons also.

The Foreign Policy naturally needs our full political will, and also independent political economic policies. In the background of the globalisation, in the background of the Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation (LPG), there were several pressures on India to change its economic policies, and that has resulted in NDA diluting the Foreign Policy also. For example, a country like India which always stood with the national liberation movements and the question of independence of different countries—the *Panchsheel*, non-interference in the internal affairs of the other countries—could not come out even with a statement when there was naked aggression by US imperialism on Afghanistan. We are not, in any way, supporters of Taliban. No tears for the downfall of the Talbans who are known as murders of democracy! At the same time, neither US nor any other country has any business to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to say who should rule Afghanistan. It is the Afghan people who should decide who should rule there.

Then came the attack on Iraq. Iraq was a friend of India. May be we had some differences of opinion in the way the internal policies were being pursued by President Saddam Hussain, but the Saddam Hussain regime was



[Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy]

also a friend of India. Whenever there was trouble for India, Iraq stood with us. But there was an attack of USA, which declared itself as a world police interfering into the affairs of various other countries declaring some countries as 'rouge countries'. They decided that they will interfere in the internal affairs of several countries. May be day before yesterday, it was Afghanistan, yesterday it was Iraq, tomorrow it may be Iran and day after tomorrow, it may be India.

Our foreign policy needs that we should stand courageously to express boldly that we do not agree with this type of attacks. Unfortunately, the then Government had gone to the extent of thinking of sending troops to Iraq. They agreed to recruit mercenaries in India. It came out openly only when Indians were killed in Iraq. How is it possible that without the knowledge of the Indian Government mercenaries could be recruited here on Indian soil and Indians go and fight on behalf of US imperialism in Iraq?

One of the leaders had gone to the extent of saying arrogantly that the Opposition parties in India had given a *fatwa* against sending Army to Iraq, as if it was holy decision that the NDA Government wanted to take but the Opposition parties were against it and the Indian people were against it. Very proudly they did a proper work.

There were demonstrations throughout the country in which lakhs and lakhs of people participated in solidarity with Iraq. After the attack on Iraq, almost one lakh people were killed. They were mostly civilians. Unfortunately, we did not take a stand on this issue. Now, the self-appointed world police wants to continue the same type of foreign policy, interfering in the internal affairs of various other countries. This should not be accepted. This is the 19th century policy of the white man's murder that they would decide the fate of the world, they would decide which country has to go which way.

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Now, the new Government has come. The Congress party which was ruling this country for several decades and which is responsible for the Non-Aligned Foreign Policy is also wavering in recent times on some very important issues. There was a lot of discussion in the

Press that India might send observers for Iraq polls. Who is organising these polls? Is it a democracy? Is it a people's participation in the elections in Iraq?

Every day, several suicide bombers and suicide squads are killing several hundreds of people. In these circumstances, any type of involvement on the part of India by sending observers or officers to conduct elections would be accepting the US aggression and accepting the so-called democracy that is put on the Iraqi people without their acceptance. This should not be allowed. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs to this.

There are several things which the Government of India should clarify. In the recent past, the US President was arrogant enough to tell the Palestinian people that Chairman Yasser Arafat should be removed from the Presidentship of Palestine and then only there would be a solution to the Palestinian issue. Now, the great leader has died but the Israeli attacks at Gaza and other places are still continuing and Palestine is being harassed.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation was always a friend of India. Is it not our responsibility to stand with Palestine and declare openly that we disapprove the US policy of aggression? Of course, on the platform of the United Nations and on certain other occasions, we did express very clearly that we would stand with the Palestine people. But there is a necessity for more clarity and to tell more openly the United States of America that we are not going to approve this type of support to Israel which is never a friend of India and which is always fighting against the interest of the Indian people.

Then, the question comes of economic blockage of U.S. on Cuba. We are supporting the Cuban people. As far as Cuba is concerned, there was clarity. But the trade relations and the political relations are, more or less, nominal with a country like Cuba. It is necessary that we should come out more openly on this question and extend our total support to the Cuban people in fighting against this unashamed attack of US imperialism.

Now, the re-election of Mr. George Bush for the second term as the President of the United States of America is not a very good sign for the democratic countries in the world. Anyway, it is for the people of the United States of America to decide who will preside over their destiny. But George Bush Junior's foreign policy and the aggressive nature are a danger to India also and we should be more vigilant on these various policies.

If the same type of policy is going to continue, it will be naturally dangerous to our interests.

After the second re-election, there was an announcement that they are going to increase the strength of the CIA; the recruitment into the CIA will be doubled in the next few months. CIA is an organisation which is mainly working to sabotage the interests of the people of the Third World countries. We have to take all precautions because the United States of America, in the last few decades, never stood at the time of the test with India. It was always against our interests. They were trying to encircle with military pacts around India, whether it is the Indian Ocean or Pakistan or some other countries. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Shri Reddy, are we talking about the Indian foreign policy or American foreign policy? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: I understand, you get very much hurt when we criticize the United States of America. I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*) We understand your inconvenience. But, I think, the Indian foreign policy includes the question of the relationship with the United States of America, the question of the defence of India against the most dangerous aggressive country which has decided to take up as the world police to discipline the entire world. I hope you will not object on this point.

Then, the most important question comes of relationship with the United States. Recently, the Assistant Secretary of State visited India.

There are reports in the Press that there was a discussion about the next steps towards the strategic partnership. This strategic partnership naturally is expected about U.S. missile defence cooperation. The U.S. missile defence cooperation is a very controversial issue. There is a danger that it will once again bring arms race in the world. It is intended to establish U.S. global hegemony. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of External Affairs whether any commitment is made on behalf of the Government of India that we will join this type of defence system or not. This thing must be clarified by the hon. Minister of External Affairs.

There is a lot of discussion going on about the membership of India in the Security Council. Certainly we deserve the membership of the Security Council and certainly with a veto right. President Putin's announcement

that Russia will stand with India and support this is definitely a big encouragement for us. But here, I would like to emphasise that we need the support of various other countries. We can get the support of various other countries not by owing before imperialist powers but by standing courageously to carry on the policy of Panchsheel. We should be accepted as a leader.

Some people, in the last few years, were going on with the campaign that India should become a superpower. India should become an acceptable leader in the international arena by its dynamic work, by its dynamic leadership in the international policies; not as a superpower we will get this type of membership.

I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of External Affairs for the initiative taken to break the ice in Indo-Pak relations. The discussions by the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, with the President of Pakistan in the USA are definitely an important step. There need not be any pessimism. Five decade-long hatred should be broken, in spite of Pakistan's attitude towards Kashmir.

There are many other areas where there can be cooperation. There should be better Indo-Chinese relationship. We have clarity as to who are our friends in the world, who are our enemies, who stood with us in the last six decades on various issues. Unfortunately, the relations between India and China were very bad after the Chinese attack on India in 1962. But in the last few years, the relationship improved and this should be improved further. By having this type of relationship with all the friendly countries, India should play a major role.

Here, in this foreign policy framework, as earlier stated, the independent academic policy plays a very important role. The policy of globalisation in the last few years is affecting the foreign policy also. According to the U.N. Development Report, 2004, the world's wealth has been increased in the ten years from 1991 to 2000 by about two-and-a-half times or 250 per cent.

But according to its own report, 85 per cent of the wealth is concentrated in the top 20 per cent of the population, and the last 20 per cent of the population is getting only Rs. 1.40 for every Rs. 100 produced throughout the world. It is also not equally distributed. The wealth is concentrated in the United States of America, European countries, G-8 countries, etc. Asia, Africa, and Latin America are getting poorer in the period of globalisation. Naturally, in the coming decades, there

[Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy]

will be bigger fights on the economic front as well. We need the support of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to fight in WTO, United Nations Organisation (UNO), etc. for defending the interest of the Third World countries.

*Panchsheel* policy, which was framed five decades back, is still valid. I would like to request the framers of the foreign policy, and our hon. Foreign Minister to keep up courageously the foreign policy of India. There is no question of waiver. The issue of waiver will destroy the image of India, and we will become more isolated. We need a courageous and dynamic foreign policy. Our foreign policy should be based on the *Panchsheel* policy, and based on the Nehruvian foreign policy.

I believe, that the UPA Government, which has announced the Common Minimum Programme (CMP), will abide by its announcement of not allowing unilateralism, and defending a multipolar world. In order to achieve it, we need more clarity in our foreign policy stand.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing our foreign policy. Our foreign policy consists of some basic tenets and conceptual framework. India is a sovereign country. We stand for global harmony. We are a non-aligned country. Countries of the world expect that India should come forward to provide guidance and leadership in the global peace process. We need to ponder over as to how far India has come up to the expectations and how far it has been proceeding on the premises of its policies.

I would like to welcome it and congratulate you that we never get distracted from our foreign policy if we take a glance at the foreign policy followed by the previous Government as compared to the policy followed by present day Government of United Progressive Alliance which has also stated that it will follow the foreign policy framed and practised by the previous government. But the changes witnessed in foreign policy need to be pondered over and discussed with a fair mind and sincerity.

We should be least bothered as to what opinions other countries form regarding us or our foreign policy. What we really need to think over is whether our sovereignty is in danger or not and whether there are any obstacles in the way of what India is contributing towards establishing global peace.

I would like to submit that the scope of discussion on foreign policy is vast enough to include discussions on ASEAN, SAARC or UNO or China. But right now we will have to concentrate on some specified areas relevant now to foreign policy and I would like to take the discussion to that direction.

Sir, I would like to limit my speech to the point as to how to maintain cordial relations with our neighbours because it will take too long to have discussions here on USA, European Union or ASEAN. I am in favour of establishing harmonious relations with our neighbours but I would like to caution the Government for certain reasons for the strain visible now a days in those relations. The thaw in Indo-Pak relations followed by initiative taken by Hon. Vajpayee through a dialogue with Musharraf Saheb on 6th January opened new vistas of peace process and we moved forward to restore peace. But the scene is different today. What the Prime Minister of Pakistan utters today followed by totally different statement the following day is copied by us. People as well as the world is watching it seriously. We should take firm stances. This is the need of the hour. We have stated in clear terms that India would not accept any third country as mediator. But it is in the air these days that if USA or Britain may bring some pressure to bear upon us then such mediation may be accepted by India, as per the newspaper reports. We should stay clear of any such moves. It has been reiterated several times in the House that we are in favour of keeping up the peace process with Pakistan but without any mediation from any third country.

Recently, Hurriyat leaders came here to participate in the discussion held with Pakistan Premier but for the reasons known to them they were not inclined to hold talks with our Prime Minister. On the one hand they want to take part in the peace process on the other hand they are not even willing to initiate dialogue and are in favour of third party mediation. I would like to impress upon the Government that we should 'consider it seriously and we should not go back from our words that we would not agree to mediation from third party. Irrespective of the stance of USA or United Kingdom, our policy is aimed at reaching an agreement or moving forward for peace process on bilateral basis. Amid the talks of peace process, USA on one hand states that Pakistan is abetting the war waged by terrorists while on the other hand, it talks of supplying F-16 aircraft or any such arms which may pose danger to our security or prove detrimental to our sovereignty. Under such circumstances, we will certainly have to ponder over our relations with USA? I would like to request the Hon. Minister of External Affairs that we should think over it seriously.

Incidents of terrorism are on rise and intrusion from across the border is gaining momentum. Our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singhji was on visit to Jammu and Kashmir and simultaneously terrorists attack took place on the same day. Can it be termed as reduction in the incidents of terrorism. It becomes a matter of serious concern if the terrorist attack take place on that very day in the presence of the Hon. Prime Minister there followed by the exaggerated statement by Musharraf Saheb regarding their so called ceaseless efforts to prevent terrorist activities and which has been appreciated by the USA. Now, the situation in the valley has worsened. I would like to state that it is not in our knowledge as to what transpired between the Hurriyat leaders and them and it is matter of concern that the people who are in favour of disintegrating India come here and arrange meetings with them. We should have warned the Hurriyat leaders beforehand that anything, which goes against the interests of our country should not take place there. Otherwise it may pose problems for us in the times ahead. It would have been better, if he had not visited our country. Under the leadership of Hon. Vajpayeeji, their Government proved it that theirs was not a weak country. It has proved by conducting nuclear test that India is also a strong country, a nuclear power, various countries among the big powers and wealthiest nation, imposed economic sanctions against us. USA and some other countries were among such countries. But by overcoming all such odds India has proved its worth, its capability to face odds. We indeed faced them and come out victorious. Under the present day circumstances, we are being concerned. USA is concerned about each and everything be it the matter to deal with Al-Quida, Afghanistan or attack on Iraq because it try to teach lesson when it gets affected by terrorist activities. We are affected from terrorism and we are taking steps too to contain it. We won't mind if USA does not come forward to extend a helping hand but if it tries to abet the terrorism by providing assistance to Pakistan, who is still operating terrorist camps, we will have to consider our policy afresh. We are willing to open rail route but Pakistan is not ready for that. By resorting to reduction in the deployment of forces on borders, we have sent out signals that we want peace.

Sir, our second immediate neighbour in Bangladesh. Our concerns regarding this country are but for natural. Recently, it was in the headlines in newspapers that cricketers could not go there as apprehensions of attack on them were strong. A team has gone there to take stock of the security arrangements? People from across Bangladesh border are intruding into our country and the

way in which they caused deterioration in the law and order situation in north-Eastern region and weakened the security line, that has been reported by today's editorial, *Rashtriya-Sahara*. I would like to quote some lines from, it "Government of Bangladesh have assured Government of India full safety to sports-persons but their words can not be trusted in view of the law and order situation there. Bangladesh is a clear-cut example of fertile land for anti-India terrorist activities which it has denied till date. But truth is that Bangladesh has also, on the line of Pakistan, under its undeclared official policy, constantly promoted anti-India terrorist activities on its land. One of the Ministers-in-charge of an important portfolio in the cabinet of Bangladesh has been charged with having links with international terrorism, particularly Government under the Premiership of Begum Khalida is known for their anti-India stance. Despite efforts on the part of the Central Government, they failed to convince Bangladesh. As otherwise voicing prominently in favour of good relations with neighbouring countries, leftist parties too have raised the issue of presence of anti-India terrorist groups in Bangladesh with much articulation and Bangladesh have denied it. What we mean to say that we can not trust Government of Bangladesh, their law and order situation or their political commitments in the matter of safety of our sports-persons. Is it not true that conscious Muslims community, Bangladesh or Banglabhai Sangathan is not functioning against our national interest".

It is a matter of concern rather to learn from the manner in which they attacked our borders and army and deteriorated financial position of the country by intruding in lakhs. How they can convince us that they are desirous of maintaining cordial relations with us if a cache of sophisticated arms is caught there and an aircraft, not one two aircrafts and one out of them owned by one of the Ministers of Bangladesh seized there loaded with arms. I would like you to give a serious thought to it. Last time when ship were seized, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of Bangladesh figured therein. Can we trust that Bangladesh? We are firm on our policy of friendship with our neighbours, be it Bangladesh or Pakistan. But we need to ponder over it. We have handed over a list to Bangladesh about the terrorist camps being run from there but they did not take any step in this regard.

We are having strong cordial relations with Nepal. We have been having friendly relations with them. We helped them come over all odds whenever they were in need. Nepal is suffering from the Maoist menace. We have promised to extent a helping hand to Nepal in its

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey]

hour of crisis and we have kept our words too. But is it not that Maoists are a common sight here? Nepal has failed to deal with them. How will we be able in keeping a tab thereon? Should we compel Nepal for that? Maoist attacks the villages adjoining our borders. This is a sort of an anomaly that they are running a parallel Government. One need to be serious about that. I do not want to discuss the entire foreign policy and other international organisations, be it SAARC, ASEAN or G-8 countries but today I am actually concerned about our neighbouring countries.

Success of our foreign policy depends certainly on our relations with our neighbours. What I think is that the present day Government is under confusion as to what it should do and what it should not do. What type of relations we should have with USA and other countries? The Government are still in fix whether to send the army to Iraq or not. The Government have not arrived on a decision.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have rung the bell, so, I would like to finish my point without taking much time because still two of my colleagues are to speak. Thus, we must be concerned about our neighbouring countries. Recently China has provided an unmanned reconnaissance aircraft to Pakistan which have started taking images of India—Is it not a matter of concern for us? We want to resolve the border dispute with China and extend hand of friendship but probably China do not seems to be inclined for it, that is why it is providing such aircrafts to Pakistan. It put our border in danger zone. Has this move helped in resolving border dispute—it is not so.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell in brief that we should consolidate our foreign policy and firmly implement it. Mere words can not serve any purpose. What I think is that Government may have some compulsions and there may be some alternative arrangement but the safety and sovereignty of the nation is the upper most thing. If it would not have been, the Government would have to face implication. Wavering attitude can not help implement foreign policy. Our firm foreign policy would also convey it to Pakistan that we should be served with what we deserve. Our words should not be at variance with our actions. Our foreign policy should have that ability to make Pakistan, Bangladesh and China too aware of their limitations that if they will commit any wrong against India, it has the capacity to give befitting reply. If such firmness is shown, certainly our foreign policy is going to be a success otherwise in view of the compulsion of this Government I am not sure that it would succeed.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the foreign policy. During the four terms in Lok Sabha, I had never given a speech on foreign policy. Anyway, I am happy that I have got the opportunity today.

Shri Sudhakar Reddy spoke on the foreign policy. His party was very clear about the Foreign Policy, anti-imperialism, anti-capitalism, etc. right from the very beginning. While he was speaking on the foreign policy, my friend, Shri Swain asked him: are you speaking about the Indian foreign policy or the U.S. foreign policy? I also heard very carefully the speech of our learned Member. Dr. Pandeya.

I do not know whether Shri Swain concentrated when Dr. Pandeya was delivering his speech. But he concentrated only when the Communist Party member, Shri Sudhakar Reddy was delivering his speech. Even Dr. Pandeya has uttered not a single sentence without mentioning the U.S.A. I do not find fault with him for that. Unfortunately, more particularly now, the most developed nation in the world is the U.S.A., which thinks that every nation has to surrender before them and follow everything they say. It is a wrong trend. I support whatever Dr. Pandeya has said. I appreciate it. I do not find fault with it. He has also said that irrespective of whether it is the Congress Government, the NDA Government, or the BJP Government, the national interest is uppermost and the foreign policy is almost the same, except possibly with little variations. I am proud of that. What is the policy? The policy of non-alignment was formulated in the early days of Independence by our great visionary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a time when there were two warring powers in the world. He had the guts to decide about the non-alignment.

We will never be a satellite to any super power. We have our own independence. We have our desire to be free. May be, we are a developing nation; may be, we did not have enough wealth or as such wealth as they have. But still, in regard to sovereignty, in regard to self-respect, in regard to the interests of the nation, we do not compromise. We are ready to face anything. If really, we were to take a policy of appeasement from NDA Government, even to a little extent, the question comes, why did we fight with the Britishers? Did the countrymen lack food or shelter? They were not lacking things in those days. There was a strong desire in them to have freedom to rule their own nation. That strong feeling is

still there today. I am perturbed about one thing. Everytime I think of the foreign policy, particularly the methods adopted by the USA, I am not able to understand one thing. When I visited USA, I was surprised to see a child of six years, seven years or ten years old. If a child there thinks that he or she is intimidated by his or her parents, who take the total responsibility of the child, right from the stage of rearing up, giving love, affection, money and everything, the American law permits him or her to go to the police station and lodge a complaint against his or her parents. That means, the US Government is very particular on the question of giving freedom. But does the US Government take care only about the freedom of its own citizens and not the citizens of the entire world? Do we not have the same privilege? Do we belong to a different creed? Do we have a different blood? Why should the same kind of thinking, same conviction not be applied to other nations? If that is there in every nation, why should there be a dispute at all.

I heard my friend very carefully. It is true that if our relations are excellent with our neighbours, we do not need to bother about anybody, however strong one may be. No Indian is against any Pakistani. We are living in a democracy. We do not have any ambition, unlike in the past when there were kings, there used to be aspirations to acquire other areas and increasing their dominion. We do not have such things. We are very contented with what we have today in India. We want to live within our own means. The same thing is known to them. Why should there be a dispute between Pakistan and India? It is because of the misunderstanding created by some vested interests in the globe. One of them is USA. It has supplied weaponry at every moment to Pakistan. That has created an impression that we must also be strong. That is the reason why this rupture is going on, the mistrust is going on between the two nations. We are waiting much of our resources only on defence because of that. Where is the need for us to spend even one rupee on defence in this country if our relations are excellent with our neighbours? It is because of the simple reason that tension is being created by the developed nations who want to rule, who want to have their hold in the entire world. We are suffering today. In spite of all these things, our leaders have got the courage and guts to say: "No. We do not yield. We are living in a democracy. We love freedom. We express our opinion irrespective of what you think and what you do. We are not scared of you." I am happy that some of the incidents in the world in the recent past have proved that no amount of weaponry, no amount of wealth can dictate terms or command the entire world. Even one individual

can teach a lesson to the mighty nations if only he is determined and he is dedicated. If one were not to care for his life, if hundred people were not to care for their lives, they can do anything. If weapons were to dictate and decide the things in the world, things would have been different. At a time, when there was no awareness, at a time when there was no scientific growth, at a time when people used to depend entirely on their muscle power or lethal weapons that they had in their hands, that was a different thing.

When they had got horses, when they had got elephants and the men who could fight, those were different. But, today, the technology has grown up. They cannot decide simply by that. Sir, I know very well that everyone of us, irrespective of our party affiliations, is very clear that, in our minds, the national interest is uppermost. We may differ and fight with each other on the means—I mean how to bring prosperity in the nation, what policies are to be adopted and all those things—but when it comes to fight, when somebody else wants to encroach into our freedom, encroach our sovereignty, we are all one. We have proved it many a time, whichever Government was in power. This has to be taken care of by all those nations, who think that they can dictate terms to every nation.

Sir, in this context, I just want to bring in some points, which, for quite a long time, I have in mind for our hon. External Affairs Minister. I see his attitude. If a nation is strong enough, however much other nations are, they do not speak a word about it. Only when they think that these nations are less strong, they will try to dictate terms. Say, for example, China. They have a closed market; they are a closed country. They never bother about growth, about what is happening elsewhere. But, they are determined. They have grown today. Totally diverse policies—USA on the one side and China on the other. Still, did we come across with even one instance where USA tried to encroach into the sovereignty of China? Why? It is because they are strong enough, because they are scared that if they do something against them, it will retaliate and that will lead to so many things. So, the basic moral is that we have to make our own backbone strong. If the backbone of our nation is strong, we do not need to bother about what others say and what others try to dictate on us. So, our concentration should be more on strengthening our own nation, making our nation rich, making our people strong and more competent.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Sir, in a similar way, I wish to bring to the notice of hon. Minister that the role of Ambassadors has changed. Our Ambassadors earlier used to think only a limited manner to discuss about the political relations between nation to nation. But today, trade and economy are playing vital role. They must open their eyes. Even the Minister has to enlighten them about this. Today there are millions of people living in Gulf countries. When they have got some problem, they will look at the Ambassadors there. If the Ambassador thinks that he is His Highness, His Excellency, he will not be accessible to the common man there—what is the fate of the common man there—whom to approach? So, the Ambassador must understand that. He must be a guardian of these nationals there. He must attend to their problems. Some of the countries like Philippines, if something happens to its nationals in another country, the country is reacting, the country is responding. The same thing should happen even with our country, with our Ambassadors. I want this message to go.

Similarly, Ambassadors must identify the areas where our nationals can take advantage of the situation there—not detrimental to the other nation. I am sure that opportunities are available in several countries where our people can flourish—both the technicians and technologists, the entrepreneurs and even the people with skills. This, the Ambassadors have to regularly study and then send reports to the Ministry and advise them so that they encourage our people accordingly and see that our wealth in human resources is put to extensive use, which is good for the nation.

I do not want to make a long speech. However, I am of the opinion, as Dr. Pandeya said, that we must see all methods and we must see all ways to convince our neighbours that there is no need for them to have any mistrust. We must say that we are not interested in encroaching into their territory nor can they. For their own reasons, they are not adopting the same policy as we do, but we must prevail on them to see that wisdom dawns on them, and at least in future, such things can be avoided so that all our resources can be put to development than on these things.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the previous BJP Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): NDA Government.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: All right. I stand corrected. The previous BJP-led NDA Government.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: How will you describe this Government?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I shall describe it, but not in your language.

The previous BJP-led NDA Government, besides attacking the very roots of our secular ethos, had committed some other major mischief. One such was that they had committed to unilateralism and surrendered to the US policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Shri Rupchand Pal ji, you should speak addressing the chair.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: From here, it will go there.

*[English]*

Sir, I am addressing you; I am addressing the Chair only. The NDA Government, in gross disrespect to the national consensus for foreign policy, the major components of which were anti-imperialism, which was a legacy of the freedom struggle it went for Indo-US Strategic Alliance. What was that? It was abject surrender to unilateralism.

We recall what happened. When we wanted to bring a Resolution condemning the invasion of Iraq, we found that the BJP-led NDA Government was objecting to the use of the word 'condemnation'.

*[Translation]*

Although the word '*Ninda*' was accepted in Hindi, yet the word condemnation in English would not be occupied.

*[English]*

The previous NDA Government was the first Government in this country which had gone for a compromise on the defence missile issue. No country has done that. That Government had done it, when the US was pulling us by the nose.

What is Indo-US Strategic Alliance? Have they given us anything? I am just making a comparison. There has been one, Indo-EU Summit and there has been one Indo-

US Strategic Alliance. The US have denied us technology, dual use of technology. They have imposed sanctions saying that our scientists had committed something in respect of delivering some knowledge about uranium or some nuclear secrets to Iran. Our scientists had never visited Iran. Only one had gone to Iran, only as a member of the International Atomic Energy Association. But it is still continuing. If some such policies are referred, there is a reaction from the US side. They do not care for any independent foreign policy.

We welcome the initiative of the new Government which has made a clear demarcation from the earlier deviation made by the NDA Government. It said that the UPA Government would pursue an independent foreign policy, keeping in mind its past traditions. The previous Government had forgotten the traditions; it had ignored the freedom struggle; it had forgotten the national consensus, and the respect in which it was held by many developing countries of the world.

Now, we welcome this new Government; the UPA Government, in its National Common Minimum Programme, has clearly spelt out that it would pursue an independent foreign policy, keeping in mind its past traditions.

This policy will see to promote multi-polarity—not aggressive unilateralism—and oppose all attempts at unilateralism. When the hon. Prime Minister had gone to New York, he had mentioned there that multi-polarism is our goal. He said that the broad things that he emphasized were India's commitment to multilateralism and to its embodiments and the process of UN reform to enable the body to re-fashion itself to become relevant to our times.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for the steps he has taken to normalise relations with Pakistan at people to people front and also the initiatives taken by the Prime Minister in his dialogue with President Musharraf. It was followed by the visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan and discussions took place. Of course, you should caution the Pakistan Government that they should not indulge in inciting the sentiments on parochial issues and that they should not over-emphasize and talk about Kashmir only. It should be a composite dialogue. But the Government of India has taken certain steps and the people to people contact is improving. On the trade front also, we believe

this Government is taking steps. What had that Government done? The European common market now have 25 members with 450 million people. Now Turkey is wanting to enter and many others are going to enter very soon. EURO is gaining strength day after day.

We have South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC). Only because its meeting was being held in Pakistan, the former Prime Minister did not agree to go there. The smaller countries were held to ransom. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, and Sri Lanka all complained about it. Now this Government is taking steps to improve relationship with neighbouring countries. Very recently, the President of Sri Lanka had come and discussed very important things.

Hon. Minister for External Affairs is a very capable Minister. He is highly respected throughout the world. When he says something, it carries weight and he has said that the development in Nepal is a matter of grave concern to us. Now, Bhutan is taking steps to flush out extremists who have been taking shelter there. We are trying to improve our relationship with Pakistan, Bangladesh, SAARC countries and with European countries also. We attended EU Summit. We are part of Galileo Project and also of Nuclear Fusion Project. Has it happened in the case of Indo-US alliance? It has not.

Now the Government says that elections are going to be held in Iraq and that it cannot stay isolated from that. But after all, it is an illegitimate Government. The Government has no legitimacy. We appeal to the Government that they should not go beyond imparting training to electoral personnel. Barring that, nothing should be done. The Iraq Government has no legitimacy. More than one lakh people—most of them were civilians—have been killed there. What has happened in Fallujah? There was a genocide even the other day. Post U.S. elections, there may be more pressure on the Government and we believe this Government has the strength to keep itself independent. It has been spelt out by the Government here that this Government will pursue closer engagement and relations with the USA. The UPA Government will maintain the independence of India's foreign policy position on all regional and global issues.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, on the issue of Israel it seems to me, we have a complaint, that the Government wants to continue a special relationship with Israel. A new world order is being



[Shri Rupchand Pal]

created and that will divide the West Bank into smaller enclaves making the formation of a separate Palestinian State unviable. This Government should be able to demarcate it. It will send a message to the Muslim community at large. It would also send a message to the world that we are committed to the Palestinian cause. Their great leader has passed away. In such a situation we must spell out clearly, the special relation that was started by them and was continued by the previous Government for the last six years, that this Government is not at all interested in continuing such a special relationship. We should send out right signals and give the right message to the Muslims and to the world at large. This Government should undo the pro-Israel policy adopted by the previous Government. This is our request to this Government.

Sir, in regard to Cuba I would like to submit that a large number of countries, I think, around 179 countries, voted for lifting of sanctions against Cuba. For the thirteenth time these countries have come out with a Resolution against sanctions. Cuba is a small island country. There have been sanctions against this country for so many years. No medicines are allowed from other countries, no free movement to that country is allowed and even Braille, meant for the blind people, is not allowed. But even then this country is able to survive on the strength of its socialism. The people of that country have been fighting against sanctions for all these decades. There have even been several attempts on the life of its great leader, Mr. Fidel Castro.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): He is great because he is a Communist.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You may say that if you like. But he is a great leader.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): It is a socialist country.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I know it is a socialist country.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: They do not hold elections.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You are not aware of the facts.

Sir, the Government had helped that country by way of giving assistance in certain matters like providing food, medicines in their hour of crisis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I am the only speaker from my party. I shall conclude very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already consumed your allotted time.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, restoration of democracy in Myanmar has been our key objective. A message to this effect should be sent to the hon. President of that country or through some other channel that House arrest of the leader of their movement Sun Su Ki should be lifted. That would help in the process of democratisation of their country. The Government of India should also express its concern that such a thing is continuing in that country. This is not a happy thing.

Sir, I would like to make a reference about the letter written by our hon. Prime Minister to the American President George W. Bush after his re-election. It is their concern as to what they have decided and what has been the outcome and what are the reasons for the re-election of George W. Bush. In that letter the hon. Prime Minister has written that India can be a partner for combating international terrorism. But who is a greater terrorist than America itself? Such a message should not have been given. It should have been qualified by saying that we have our independent position in regard to terrorism. We know how to combat terrorism. The US President is not the right person. The US policies are not at all conducive for combating terrorism. What had happened after invasion of Iraq in the name of terrorism? Has terrorism come down? Has it been diminished or reduced? No, it has not been so, rather it was given birth to new terrorist activities. So, the letter of the hon. Prime Minister—whatever may be spirit of the letter, we think—can send a wrong message about the independent nature of our foreign policy.

When the hon. External Affairs Minister would reply, he should rather emphasise that India is committed to its independent Foreign Policy and never toe any hegemonistic line or any line of aggressive unilateralism, and should not compromise on any pressure to which they would surrender. They should judge issues from their own independent viewpoints.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before calling the next hon. Member, I must inform the House that the time of the House would be extended upto 7 p.m. and the hon. Minister would reply to the debate tomorrow.

Now Shi Mohan Singh may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to participate in this debate. We have the Minister of External Affairs who is a man of experience and has deep understanding of the national interests of India. He has got a very long experience as to what should be the international strategy to serve the national interests of India. As such there is no need to give much advice. But I would certainly mention that the real test of success of the foreign policy of any country lies in the extent of success of the foreign policy of that country in safeguarding the national interests of that country and in the number of countries helping that country in safeguarding any interest of that country on the international platforms and the extent of congeniality in relations with neighbouring countries and simultaneously the strategy goes on changing with the change of time and circumstances.

There was a time when draft of our foreign policy was being finalised. India was not an independent country and we are in search of such friends in the world who could stand by us through our struggle for freedom and who had their full faith in the concept of democracy. Accordingly, we laid the foundation stone of our foreign policy in 1935-36 but as and when our country became independent, the second world war had ended and during the period of the second world war, the whole world was divided into two parts. On the one side there were democratic countries and on the other side there were countries having dictatorship as well as such countries which had suppressed democracy in their territories. During that time, pressure was put on the people who had followed revolutionary path to attain India's freedom that they should not wage a war against the British Government because at that time struggle was going on between democracy and dictatorship. But the freedom lovers said that it was the right time when they could attack the colonial forces and get India free and people of such ideology had fought the last war of 1942. With our independence came the end of the second world war, and the whole world was divided into two parts. On the one side there were countries of Eastern Europe which joined the Warsaw association and were led by Russia and on the other side there were countries which joined the NATO, SETO association and were led by America. Between these two pronged world, we had to raise a third force having socialist ideology and democratic national principles and having the aim to free the entire world from colonialism based on their ideology. And a block of such countries emerged in the world under the

leadership of India which we visualize in the history as non-aligned countries and during that time we propounded our foreign policy. I want to say only one thing that the president of France, D Gaul had called the American President Eisen Hower and Head of Russia Khrushchev in his own country under that era of grave tension and their summit failed and the tense situation became all the more tense. At that time, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of our country presented a proposal in the United Nations Organisation within the two blocks aiming at creating harmonious atmosphere in the world upon which most of the countries of the world welcomed that step and that proposal of Nehru ji. But even at that time, in the conference of the U.N.O., the Prime Minister of Russia, Khrushchev was seen thumping the table with his shoe. If any such incident occurs in our Parliament, that is very much criticised outside. But that was the first incident on the international platform when a big leader of a big country of the world showed such type of conduct in the United Nations Organisation. But India was in search of friends under those circumstances. The word scenario changed. Keeping in view our national interests and under the situation when relations between Pakistan and India were tense, what was needed was to fortify the security of India. At such time when preparations for freedom of Bangladesh began, then Shrimati Indira Gandhi signed a treaty with Russia. This treaty is known as Indo-Russian treaty. Under that treaty it was accepted that any attack on the interests of India would be treated as an attack on the interests of Russia. Likewise an attack on the interests of Russia would be treated as an attack on the interests of India. By doing so, India showed a standing power with a powerful country.

Jai Prakash Narain ji was in the opposition. He was never associated with Congress Party *i.e.* with the Government. But Shrimati Indira Gandhi made the best use of his personality and sent him all over the world and sought his assistance and cooperation in forming a world opinion in favour of the soldiers who were fighting for freedom of Bangladesh. Thereafter India played a vital role in getting Bangladesh free. Bangladesh got freedom to ensure safety and security of the Indian territory in this sub-continent and was separated from Pakistan. At that time, there were so many countries with India to plead for India on the international forum which had welcomed the stand of India vehemently and Bangladesh emerged as an independent country before the world which was immediately recognised by most of the countries of the world.

Whenever attempts have been made to test the non-alignment policy of India as per the interests of India,

[Shri Mohan Singh]

our foreign policy has always proved to be successful in that matter. The world today has reached the third round. And it is a round when the world is getting reorganised *denovo* just for safeguarding its own economic interests and for profession of its own economic imperialism. In those days groups used to be organised afresh to safeguard the national pride. In those days, groups were organised to liberate their country and make it a sovereign democracy. In today's world, the groups are coming up to expand economic empire and for economic security. You have admitted that we are not ready to accept a unipolar world rather it should be a multipolar one. Many countries in the world are of this view. For this the European Union came up. People in today's world are not ready to be henchmen of America as was at the time of the second World War. Today, they are ready to compete with that country in the economic sector. Today, the Euro Dollar has emerged to be more important and powerful and the value of the Euro Dollar is higher than that of the US Dollar. The European Union has boldly and firmly expressed its views to America, be it the issue of Iraq war, Israel or Palestine. They have come up with a new style before the world.

I would like to urge that there is need to formulate such a foreign policy in which we should be able to protect the weaker countries and free those countries which are in the clutches of industrially powerful countries and create a group of such countries to be led by India as we did by leading the non-aligned movement. This should be our strategy. Therefore, we should strengthen the SAARC. My suggestion is that we should strengthen our ties with the ASEAN countries. The world is engaged in a proxy war today. Earlier, there were direct wars but today, mercenaries are sent to disturb and destabilise a country and such a situation of widespread proxy war is going on in the world. This is evident from the fact that the hon. Home Minister in a reply to a question during the Question Hour admitted that the terrorists active in the North Eastern region of our country have bases in Myanmar and Bangladesh also where as this terrorism is being patronised by the ISI of Pakistan and they get arms and financial assistance from it. This is a very serious warning because our Home Minister is admitting this fact in this House so in such a situation only our foreign policy can counter it.

It is not a new phenomenon that we are endeavouring to improve our ties with Pakistan. There is a basic difference between the approach of the present Government and the earlier Government's. The NDA Government tried to improve the relationship under the

pressure of some other country while the present endeavour is our own and independent. Our strategy should be such that our relations can improve only when they stop intervening our internal affairs

Democracy in Nepal is there because of India. Had our leadership not been alert after our independence, there would have been imperialism in the East Asian countries after the World War-II. India stopped the spread of imperialism and sowed the seed of democracy in every country be it Malaysia, Indonesia or Thailand. Today, dictatorship has replaced democracy in Myanmar. The dictator ruler there needs our help to remove/destroy terrorist camps on their land. So there is nothing objectionable if you welcome him. But we can strengthen our national interests only when the democratic forces are strong there; this has been the basic spirit of our foreign policy. On this very basis we tried to keep democracy alive in Nepal and Myanmar. After independence we had seen the atmosphere of freedom in Nepal, but today Nepal is gripped by terrorism, and Myanmar is under military dictatorship. But India's policy should be such as the democratic forces in those countries are not sabotaged at any cost. India has been of the view that helping democratic forces in any country of the world would not be taken as interference in the internal affairs of that country. Treading on this line we helped the democratic movement of South Africa morally and in other ways.

Lakhs of Indians are living in West Asian countries. The longest number of victims of terrorism in the gulf countries is of Indians. Why did this situation emerge? India has changed its policy regarding Iraq a number of times during the last 4-5 years. and the result is there. The gulf countries which always supported India against Pakistan on the Kashmir issue are indulging in keeping Indians as hostages. The newspapers are reporting that the Government of India are paying heavy bribes to get the Indians freed there. How far are these reports true, I cannot say but this much I must say that we must maintain the good relations which we had with the gulf countries traditionally, and it is possible only when we work towards strengthening our 50 years old participation in the Palestinian movement which has shown some slackness recently. After the PLO chief Shri Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian people should not think they have been rendered orphan. They should always have the confidence that India is always there with them. With this weapon only, the Government of India and the country can win the hearts of the people of the gulf.

With these words, I would conclude here as you and me—both are bound by time. With a few suggestions for the hon. Minister of Finance, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI SURESH PRABHARKAR PRABHU (Rajapur):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

I also thank my colleague—Member for initiating the discussion on a subject which normally does not get discussed in Parliament. A subject of such great importance, where the country's interests are being furthered in terms of foreign policy, we hardly discuss in Parliament. More so, the foreign policy is something which can really pursue the country's direction in a particular manner. It takes a very long time to correct or rectify it. Therefore, it is really important and I wish to thank my colleague for initiating this discussion on the subject.

Foreign policy of any country—and definitely for India also—has to further the national interest. It has to further the national interest of our own country in foreign affairs. Therefore, the foreign policy is largely determined by the fact whether we are pursuing our own domestic interest to our own advantage or not. I think this is one of the tests on which we can determine how far we have really succeeded.

So many of my colleague—Members talked about political issues which are dominating the foreign policy. It is inevitable. So, we cannot just have a foreign policy which is isolated and segregated from the political issues of the country or the world. But, I think, we also need to try to encompass so many other concerns that are now there in the world which should also get reflected in the foreign policy.

First of all, I think, we must now make very good use of our strength which can actually be used to our own advantage. For example, the economic development of the country is obviously dominating the foreign policy. We want to develop. The USA is so powerful. Everybody has mentioned about the USA. It is so powerful because it is economically powerful. We cannot wish it away. Somebody was saying that we should try to focus India's interest in favour of the USA. But India's interest lies in making sure that we do not make enmity with a country which is so powerful. Therefore, India's interest is certainly served by the fact that we actually grow economically. So, that is one way that we should do it.

The other sector which we must actually take into consideration—actually it is diplomacy which is going to dominate all over in the years to come—is the environmental sector, the environmental issues. Actually, India has a great advantage in terms of ensuring that. The world over the issues that get discussed are the economic issue and the environmental issue. So, in terms of environment, we have great advantage because India is not a country which can qualify to be in the G-7 club. But India is a country along with Brazil and China which is growing so fast. The environmental impact of the growth is going to be felt by the rest of the world. So, we can definitely leverage it to our own advantage and see that India is going to make use of this strength. We are not in the G-7 club but we are the P-7 member because we have a great potential to produce. If we cannot actually use it to our own advantage, it will not be good.

Secondly, we must also make sure how we can make use of the Indian community, the India diaspora—present all over the world—to our own advantage. We have been holding *Parvasi Bhartiya Diwas* which is one of the very welcome things. They can come back to the mainland. They would realise that the mainlanders really respect them; they are very much concerned about them. But in the same way, we must also find out how the Non-Resident Indians can be used as our ambassadors in ensuring that India's interests are taken forward.

I am aware of the fact that the India-caucus in the US Congress is so strong now that it has multiple Members. This has happened because the Indian diaspora living in the USA could influence them to join the India-caucus. Therefore, in the same way, we should try to use it. Also, our scientists are there. Our scientists are spread all over the world. This world is now dominated by science and technology. So, it is the knowledge economics which is now influencing the world. We should try to find out how the Indian scientists can be made use of to our own advantage because they really matter all over the world.

Next, our foreign policy has to be closer to our own borders first. We must ensure that our neighbours are our good friends. We are actually concerned right now about what is happening in our neighbourhood.

Everybody has mentioned about Bangladesh. Sir, we are very surprised that, we are actually concerned that, what happens in Bangladesh is of great concern to all of us. Sir, there have been attacks on the former Prime Minister of Bangladesh. With God's help, God's hand on

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her, she escaped the attempt made on her life, but, otherwise, she would have probably not been there today. The minority community in Bangladesh is being targeted; the Media in Bangladesh is being targeted, and this has a great impact on India's relations with Bangladesh. I am really concerned about what is happening in Bangladesh. I am sure the Government of India would ensure that our concerns, the Indian Parliament's concerns, about what is happening in Bangladesh would be taken note of in framing the foreign policy.

Sir, Pakistan is one of our other neighbours. Right now, we are confused because the Government is sending a little confusing message. On the one hand, we are saying that when we are going to talk to Hurriyat, we are willing to talk to them without any condition on anything. At the same time, the Prime Minister has already said in Jammu and Kashmir about the territorial integrity of India—we are not good readers of the geography of the country—it is in response to the statement which was made earlier by General Musharraf. The problem of Kashmir, which is central to Indo-Pak relationship, how that is going to affect the foreign policy, is something which we would like to know from the Government.

Sir, the United States has always been saying that India is a friend of United States. But, surprisingly, whenever India claims at something, they give us a very good verbal support, but in terms of actual action, we have been seeing that now Pakistan is beneficiary of a great largesse given by USA in terms of arms and in terms of financial support. So, how actually this is going to be reconciled? On the one hand, we have got good relations with the United States, and, in fact, my colleague, Shri Rupchand Pal, read out a statement, which was written by our Prime Minister to President Bush congratulating on his re-election. So, I would like to find out how we are going to reconcile this apparently conflicting statement, and this is in relation to our domestic interest.

Sir, in terms of ensuring our neighbours—Bangladesh is one—what is happening in Nepal is also of great concern to us. People are already talking about the corridor between those Maoists in Nepal with the Naxalites in India. Probably, if that is going to happen, one-fourth of India's districts, out of 600 districts, 120 districts would now be inflicted by the Naxalite menace. So, how that is going to affect India's interests? How the Government will ensure that what is happening in Nepal will not have adverse impact on India's security and it is something which I would like to really know.

Sir, I would like to request the Government of India to make a periodical assessment of India's foreign policy. We have got a fiscal responsibility upon which the Finance Minister is obliged to make a statement before the House saying what is the status of the economy. In the same way, I think it is a good idea that the Government of India must take the Parliament into confidence, spell out very clearly what are the short-term, medium-term and long-term objectives of the foreign policy and how they are moving in that direction. This will ensure that such debates can be carried out twice a year or three times a year and that will also ensure that this foreign policy of India would be participatory in nature.

Sir, after the neighbours, I would like to say that some hon. Members have mentioned about our membership with ASEAN. Sir, in fact, we share our border with Myanmar, which is a member of ASEAN. I think, really speaking, if Turkey can become a member of the European Union, because part of the Turkey lies in European continent, in the same way, we are looking at India's long border with Myanmar. This would qualify us to be a member of ASEAN. We should not become a dialogue member really. We should be, really speaking, a full-time and full-fledged member of the ASEAN. I think the Government must pursue that India, for one reason is that while the world we are talking about through the WTO, all the borders are dismantling. The goods and services can move without any hindrance but, at the same time, new trade blocks have been created. It should not happen that India is left out of these opportunities. Probably, the new initiatives, which were initiated by the Government of India, which is now pursued by this government of having an FTA with the ASEAN, should be pursued very vigorously. At the same time, as I said, the long-term interest, along with with short-term and medium-term interests should be prescribed as to how we become a full-fledged member of ASEAN.

Sir, China is another neighbouring country of us. The Foreign Minister, the other day, while replying to a question in Parliament, has said that while we are committed to resolve the border dispute with China, we would also like to further our economic relations with China. I am sure we cannot miss out an opportunity with China, which is not the fastest growing economy in the world, which is growing so fast that probably one day it will be surpassing the US economy within the next few year's time.

Therefore, our relation with China also assumes great importance. I just now said about our short-term, medium-

term and long-term policies. While on the one hand, on the short-term we should know what is the policy that the Government is pursuing in respect of China, on the other hand, we should also explore the possibility as to whether we can have a common market with our close neighbour China which will really put us into a great advantage. I am saying this because India and China are the two largest populations of the world. India has 16 per cent of the global population and China has about 18 per cent of the global population. So, between India and China, we have more than 33 per cent of the global population and if they have a common market, it can influence the world economy in a very significant way.

Sir, our relationship with the Latin American countries is something which, I think, we need to strengthen. We are going East now; we have already gone West; and now, I think, we have to see as to how we can strengthen our relationship with the Latin American countries and that is of great importance to us. It is not just symbolically that we should be talking about Latin America. It should be a very comprehensive package in which our friends in Latin America, some of our traditional friends in Latin America, should not be just talking to us because the language they speak and the language we speak are different and, therefore, we really need to pursue it very aggressively.

Then, the Commonwealth is a platform that is available to us. We hardly talk about it these days. The Commonwealth was created when the Empire was crumbling. It actually re-assembled on a platform of Commonwealth. We should see as to how we can use the Commonwealth to our own advantage. Has the Government really thought about using the Commonwealth platform as a part of the diplomacy? The subject is something that I would also like to be enlightened by the Minister.

Sir, there are three or four small things which I would like to mention now. When we talk about the foreign policy, there are principles, there are ingredients and there are strategies, but to exercise all these, we need some instruments. So, one of the instruments that is available to us is our own Missions that are there in many parts of the world. India is one country, which is one of the few countries, which has so many Missions all over the world. Probably, not many countries have as many Missions as India has got. Now, these Missions should play a useful role. Is the Government thinking of ensuring that there is some accountability on these Missions that these Missions must produce a minimum output? Export

is our major priority. Is there an effort on the part of the government to ensure that technical cooperation between various countries really happen? Can we not actually quantify the output that is expected from each of these Missions?

At the same time, we should also provide the necessary training for properly manning these Missions to accomplish this output because the traditional diplomacy of only conceived politics is no longer valid. Now, the present-day diplomacy has to be multi-disciplinary. As we are talking about a multi-polar world, multi-disciplinary diplomacy is the order of the day and to pursue that, some training is required. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether we are also thinking in terms of providing training not just to the IFS officers, but even to other officers and other personnel in the External Affairs Ministry to equip them to deal with these different challenges that the world is facing.

Similarly, I would like to know whether we are also thinking about creating some specialised service personnel. For example, as I mentioned in my speech earlier, environment is growing as a major policy issue now. Just as the Indian Foreign Service officers have to learn a particular foreign language, in the same way, I would like to know whether we can think about specialising some officers on economic diplomacy, in diplomacy relating to environment etc. If that is done, that will be of great help.

Sir, I was remembering about our old past, wherein we were the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement and we are very proud of that. Now, unfortunately, the Non-Aligned Movement is no longer valid because even if we want to be holding the Non-Aligned group together, others have already aligned with a particular group. That is the reality of life which we must accept. Therefore, in those days, one of the great advantages we had was, we used to invite foreign students from Africa and Asia to come and study in India. Many of them have now become Heads of State and Heads of Government in their respective countries. So, you can imagine the influence that it has on their perception about a country where they were educated. Are we thinking about reviving that possibility in which we should invite as many students as possible, offer them studies in India and train them in India so that when they go back home, they become our own real ambassadors, the brand equity ambassadors, will actually think about India and also participate in their domestic affairs of their respective countries? This is something on which I would like to know what the Government is doing.

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Then, there was an initiative called, the Indian Ocean Rim Initiative. I would like to know about it from the Minister because, now-a-days, we do not hear too much about it. Of course, too many initiatives do not really mean anything because they cannot really result in any concrete action. But this Indian Ocean Rim Initiative was a very interesting initiative because, actually speaking, that was a vision which we traditionally had for the people who are located in those countries. Therefore, I would like to know as to how far this initiative has developed and whether there is any change in it.

Sir, I realise I have taken more time, but I will conclude soon. India has been demanding and rightfully so—as a matter of right, it is not that we are expecting any favour from any other country—that India should be a part of a reformed United Nations system in which the United Nations Security Council would be expanded and India would rightfully have a major role to play as a Permanent Member, enjoying the same rights as the present Permanent Members of the UN Security Council have, including the right to veto.

There was a committee which was appointed by the UN Secretary General to look into this issue. That Committee submitted its report. But the report, unfortunately, does not provide that type of status to India, which India deserves. I would like to know how we are going to ensure that India's interest will be protected. UN will be reformed, has to be reformed because the UN is asking the rest of the world to reform and if the UN itself is not reformed, it does not really make any sense. Therefore, UN must be reformed, but in the reformed UN, how India will occupy the position it deserves is something how the Government will take us into confidence, that I would like to know.

I will make my last point and then I will conclude. There was a talk about India that it is a sufferer of attacks of terrorism for many years. Many innocent people lost their lives. We are concerned about what is happening in Iraq. So many people are dying. But at the same way, we should also be concerned and should be sensitive to the innocent people dying in our own territory. Many people have died; our Indian Parliament was attacked by terrorists. We are concerned about it. But terrorism, in our opinion, does not start with 9/11. Whereas America thinks that the beginning of terrorism is 9/11 and therefore, that is the beginning of history. We are suffering from terrorism. Therefore, I would like to know how are we building up a coalition of countries around this very important theme terrorism, Anti-Terrorism Theme. It is an

extremely important theme. In the changed world we must ensure that all those countries who are committed to work against terrorism, because terrorism is something which affects the common man, the innocent people and the countries, who cannot afford to resist them, should work in a coalition. The US has the ability to resist, but the countries, which are poor, like those who do not possess that much financial capital, are the sufferers of the most. Therefore, I would like to know how are we building the coalition against that.

I wish that this particular discussion, as I said, should be a periodic affair wherein the Foreign Policy will be debated in Indian Parliament so that all of us will be able to express our views. We must ensure that the Foreign Policy is something, which is beyond politics, of domestic politics of India. In a sense that we should not try to attack the Government just because we are in the Opposition and the Government should not try to find fault with the Opposition just because they are now in the Government because Foreign Policy has to be durable, stable and should be able to carry forward as a means of promoting national interest.

Therefore, we would like to support and find out how the policy is going to help them.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakapura): Respected Chairman Sir, I would like to use this highest House of the country to pay my sincere thanks to my 27 lakh voters of Kanakapura in Karnataka who elected me to this highest House of the country to participate in this debate for my country, particularly on the issue of Foreign Policy.

Sir, our father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, preached us truth, love, peace, non-violence and mutual-cooperation. Our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru practised the very principles of *Panchsheel Tatwa*, which believes in peace, brotherhood, mutual trust, mutual respect, non-violence, cooperation and development. Our great leader, late Indira Gandhi, built this motherland, India as a *Mahan Bharat*, in real sense. By leading the Non-Aligned Movement, Indiraji contributed all her energy to bring India to the forefront of the world. It is the right place to remember the contributions of Indiraji. She exploited every opportunity to strengthen this motherland as a leader of NAM. At the time of the cold war, the world was suffering in between the Pressures from USA and the USSR. It is Indiraji, who boldly organised the Third world and developing countries under the umbrella of NAM. It is very proper that world recognised by paying

its respectful homage to Indiraji by awarding the title of Millennium Leader in the year 2000.

Sir, our late Prime Minister, Rajivji, followed the path of our forefathers, who also contributed and strengthened our Foreign Policy. At least, everyone knows that he sacrificed his life for the cause of our friendship with Sri Lanka.

Sir, I would like to remember a number of statesmen who contributed, across the party line, their own knowledge, their own experiences to strengthen India's independent foreign policy in this House. Today, I would like to congratulate my UPA Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singhji and particularly its Chairperson, Shrimati Soniaji, who believed and trusted our dynamic and experienced leaders like Shri Natwar Singh ji, who had worked with Nehruji, Indiraji and late Rajivji to enrich our independent foreign policy. Today, he is giving his contributions to India. One can see this in UPA Government's foreign policy. It is proper to highlight some important points of our foreign policy. The UPA Government will pursue an independent foreign policy keeping in mind its past traditions. This policy will seek to promote multi-polarity in world relations and oppose all attempts at unilateralism. The UPA Government will give the highest priority to building closer political, economic and other ties with its neighbours in South Asia and to strengthening SAARC.

Dialogue with Pakistan on all issues will be pursued systematically and on a sustained basis. As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, UPA Government has made its stand very clear that it will support peace talks in Sri Lanka that fulfil the legitimate aspirations of Tamils and religious minorities within the territorial integrity and solidarity of Sri Lanka. Outstanding issues with Bangladesh will be resolved. Intensive dialogue will be initiated with Nepal for developing water resources to mutual advantage. As far as China is concerned, UPA Government made it clear that trade and investment with China will be expanded further and talks on the border issue pursued seriously. It is true that our Prime Minister met the Chinese Premier, and one can see with hope that our relationship will improve with China, especially in respect of trade and other aspects.

Sir, it is proper to mention here that even as it pursues closer engagement and relations with the USA, the UPA Government will maintain the independence of India's foreign policy position on all regional and global issues. The UPA is committed to deepening ties with

Russia and Europe as well. One can see with the European Union also, India is making special efforts to improve its trade and other aspects. In keeping with the stance adopted by late Shri Murasoli Maran at Doha, the UPA Government will fully protect the national interest, particularly of farmers, in all WTO negotiations. Commitments made earlier will be adhered to, even as efforts are mounted to ensure that all agreements reflect our concerns fully particularly in the area of intellectual property and agriculture. The UPA Government will use the flexibility afforded in existing WTO agreements to fully protect Indian agriculture and industry. The UPA Government will play a proactive role in strengthening the emerging solidarity of developing countries in the shape of G-20 in the WTO.

Sir, today, India is claiming all its credentials to become a Permanent Member of the Security Council of UN. I am referring from the United Nations and International Organisations Annual Report. On March 31, 2003, one Report was published that as far as contributions to the peacekeeping operations are concerned, India continued to be a major troop contributor. It is presently contributing to 11 of the 15 UN peacekeeping operations, providing infantry battalions to two of them, and UN Missions in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), helicopters with support crew to the UN Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and a major civilian police component in the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). India has also committed, in principle, to contribute to the envisaged UN Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan aimed at facilitating an end to the long-running civil war in Sudan."

Sir, India, by trying to become a Permanent Member of the Security Council can play a very important role in resolving many national and world issues.

All these years—everyone is aware that—only a few countries used to dominate the world scenario. India, as a NAM country, throughout its historic events knows how it suffered in the hands of colonial powers. That is why it knows the value of the freedom movement. It supported the freedom struggle in South Africa to Bangladesh and many such countries across the borders. It also persuaded its struggle to get release Nelson Mandela, Yassar Arafat and even Aun Sang Suu Ki of Myanmar. By becoming a permanent member in the UN Security Council, India can play a major and decisive role in all its say on human rights as well as socio and sustainable development activities across the globe and to curb



[Shrimati Tejaswini Seeramesh]

terrorism which hunts the world today. The UN Security Council is a most important today in the world. India feels that it must have the right to say about the world developments.

As far as curbing global terrorism is concerned, India is the first and greatest sufferer throughout the history. The latest issue to which we can refer is how the terrorists attacked our very sacred House of Parliament in the forefront of our doorsteps.

Sir, as far as NAM is concerned, recently I got an opportunity, by the grace of my Government, to attend one of the Study Groups on the "Role of Parliament in conflict-affected countries" held at Colombo. There I got the opportunity to interact with my African friends, who are young MPs. They expressed their feeling. It is my pleasure to inform this highest House as to what they feel. Today, the world feels, the elected representatives of various countries particularly African countries feel that India should play a very responsible and leading role to strengthen NAM. After the dismantling of the USSR, the world feels that there is an imbalance of power in the world scenario.

As far as Iraq is concerned, I would like to congratulate my Government for not yielding to the demands of the militants for negotiation or ransom in a particular Indian Truck drivers abduction case. My Government, under the guidance of our Foreign Minister Natwar Singh ji and also our Minister of State, Shri E. Ahamed, really deserves a special mention here. We were successful in getting releasing our truck drivers without yielding to their pressure and also my country solidly resisted the pressure from the external forces. My country adopted the stand of not sending its troops to Iraq, and I would like to congratulate the UPA Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singhji for this.

As far as Palestine is concerned, as I mentioned, India was a great sufferer of the colonial rule. India knows the very fruitful values of the freedom movement. Thus it supported numerous national freedom movements in the world. India always supported their right to struggle for their homeland. One should not forget the fact, while we are taking up some issues, that nearly four million Indian Muslims live in the Arab world. That means, one should be very careful to guard the interest of our Indian Muslims when adopting some stands.

As far as China is concerned, as I mentioned, our Prime Minister had a meeting with the Chinese Premier.

Our Prime Minister is having his own way of approach. I am fully confident and I fully believe that we will achieve a major breakthrough in these talks as well as in development and trade. I am fully confident that India, at any point of time, will never yield to any pressure of the foreign forces.

As far as Sikkim is concerned, we have achieved a mileage. Today, we are capable of convincing China that Sikkim is an integral part of India.

As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, again I will like to mention that I got the opportunity to interact with the Speaker, ruling party and also with the Opposition Parties.

I have interacted with many MPs of the ruling Sri Lankan Party, MPs of the UNP, the Opposition leaders and also of the Sri Lankan Muslim Congress. I would like to tell you, because this is Parliament, that one must be aware that though India never interfered in the internal affairs of the other country, it is the need of the hour. The Sri Lankan people feel that India cannot keep quiet from this peace talk. As far as the Sri Lankan people are concerned, they feel that as long as India is supporting their national integrity and their national sovereignty, Sri Lanka is safe in its relationship with India. This is what they feel. Even many of the MPs expressed this feeling. I feel that as long as we are facing the problem of refugees who come to India from Sri Lanka, since we are taking care of refugees, the developments in Sri Lanka always concern India's national sovereignty and integrity. Many forces within India are getting provocations and support from some disturbing forces who operate in Sri Lanka. So, India cannot keep quiet on these negative developments. I would like to bring to the notice of our leader Natwar Singhji that it is the aspirations and it is the feeling of the Sri Lankan people that India should play a very important role to preserve, to guard the Sri Lankan national integrity.

We know that as long as our Tamil ethnic groups and minority groups like Muslims are living in Sri Lanka within their Constitution and legal framework, Sri Lanka can resolve its issues with the help of the neighbouring country. History cannot forget how our great leader and late Rajivji laid down his precious life for the sake of friendship and thousands of our IPKF soldiers to bring peace in Sri Lanka. I would like to recognise his sacrifice with honour and deep sorrow.

Sir, as far as Pakistan is concerned, Pakistan country is the reality today. No one erase it from the globe.

Many times it is a very painful moment for me to remember that once it was the integral part of India, it was part of our life and it was part of our great motherland. We cannot deal with Pakistan like any other enemy country. One don't have choice to take birth in a particular religion or particular place or particular nation, definitely we have a choice to live together in peace and harmony. I feel I cannot suspect the Patriotism of our Opposition leaders, hon. Shri L.K. Advani ji who was born in a land which went to Pakistan. Likewise, our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji was also born in a land which went to Pakistan. If we can respect the patriotism of our Opposition leader and our Prime Minister, why do we not understand the aspirations of the Pakistan people and Indian people? Today the people of India want peace. The people of Pakistan want peace. If we are truthful, if we are committed and if there is a will, there is a way. I feel all my forefathers fought with this issue. All my elders fought with this issue. At least, in our lifetime we would like to see harmony and friendship with Pakistan. Nothing is impossible for India as long as she is the biggest democracy in the world. By defending our territorial integrity, territorial sovereignty, I believe, the UPA Government is capable of resolving all its problems with the neighbouring country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: I would like to thank the Chair for giving this great opportunity. I would also like to thank the UPA Government's foreign policy.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will continue up to 7 p.m.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): Sir, I stand to participate in the discussion under rule 193 regarding foreign policy of the Government. I thank the Members, Shri Sudhakar Reddy and Shri Chandrappan, who have initiated this debate.

When we go down the memory lane of independent India, we find that initially our foreign policy was governed by Panditji, our first Prime Minister.

Those were the days of cold war and he in his own right and with his stature, which was so great, could push the *Panchsheel* principles and the Non-Alignment Movement. We started with that. In the post-cold war era, there has been a paradigm change. There is no

USSR like what it used to be and we have a country like the US, which, nobody can deny, is economically and arms-wise the greatest nation.

The end of World War II and our attainment of Independence sort of coincided with each other. We then had the formation of the United Nations with 51 countries. Now, the membership has gone up to 191 countries. Today, the UN is not the same force like what it used to be. We have seen in the Iraq war and in other such international problems that whenever such problems occur the UN has not been really able to have its say. This is a big worry to countries like ours.

We want a place in the Security Council of the United Nations, which is right now one of the most important things that our foreign policy has to focus on. I would like to know from the hon. Minister who has such a great knowledge and experience how we are going to forge our policy towards securing a permanent seat in the Security Council.

I was in Japan some time ago. Japan is also aspiring for a seat in the Security Council and so is Brazil. We would like to know how we could together make a way and influence the great nations. Nobody can deny the fact that India is the largest democracy in the world. We also have one-sixth of the population of the world. Our country has been a democracy for the last 57 years. We have all that strength and I think it is a right of ours that we should have a permanent seat in the Security Council.

This is a vast subject that has come up. We can only touch upon a few things. Foreign policy is such a vast subject that we do not know where to start. If we start with the neighbouring countries, we find that we are having problems with the neighbouring countries. It is not just with Pakistan but with Bangladesh as well. We have Nepal also as our neighbour. We may be having a good relationship with the Government of Nepal but we have problems there. We have to think about how we could really have some advantage from Bhutan and Nepal.

We have shortage of power in India. If we could do have a dialogue with Nepal, we would be able to sort out two problems. We could solve the problem of floods that we have every year in Bihar and UP. Their potential of hydro-electricity could also be explored and exploited. I am told that there is a potential of over 50,000 mega watts of power in Nepal and as much or a little less in Bhutan. We are in discussion with Bhutan.

[Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh]

18.00 hrs.

But because of the problems in Nepal we have not been able to really go ahead on that.

The other big issue today is that in the WTO regime that we live in whether we like it or not, we are in that regime and we cannot get out of it—there are countries which are forging bilateral trade relationships and they are forming the EPAs and FTAs and we should not lag behind in that arena. There are EU and NAFTA and now we have the ASEAN countries, the small countries in Asia which started this ASEAN movement. Now, they want to have relationship with the bigger countries like China, Japan, India and Korea. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, now it has six o'clock.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time has already been extended by another one hour. Your Party has another two Members to speak. So, please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, I have hardly started. It is such a big subject. ...*(Interruptions)* If we focussed only on the ASEAN or the neighbouring countries or the UN, then we could have really said something. However, let me wind it up in two minutes.

Shri Suresh Prabhu has very rightly talked about a lot of things. I will not go into what our Government did and how we were successful in the foreign policy because Shri Rupchand Pal has said a lot of things about it. I do not want to answer him. But I would like to just make a point that he was really praising Fidel Castro. I do not know why he was praising the dictator like that.

Anyway, I would also like to say that India today has good relationship with Pakistan. I had an opportunity to go to Pakistan with the SAFMA delegation. There I found, when we were talking to the parliamentarians there, that everybody wants to have a trade relationship with us. They say that Kashmir problem is there, but we must circumvent that and have better trade and commerce relations with India, visa relaxation, more train services and more bus services. If we do all these things, then our relationship with Pakistan would really improve.

I will really touch upon one more point before I end my speech. As far as foreign policy is concerned, from the Nehruvian times we have had a very stable policy and we would also like the Government today to always consult the Opposition on major changes or major opinions that they want to put across to us so that we can put our bit into it.

Now, I come on the NPT and CTBT. We have not signed the NPT or the CTBT. But along with that, today we have a power shortage in our country. The nuclear fuel is the cheapest in the world. We do not have access to it and we do not have access to the technology also. France meets its power supply by nuclear energy, 85 per cent of their energy supplied is nuclear to the whole of France to meet their electricity demand. They are ready to give it to us. But have we talked about it? Can we circumvent the NPT and CTBT? Please have talks with Japan which also has that nuclear capacity and the capability. With Russia, we have already signed the agreement for new Light Water Reactor and they are coming out. We have signed with them. They are giving us the technology as well as the fuel.

But, can we have more of peaceful nuclear energy? I think, most of the countries have realised that India is a very responsible nuclear power—I call it a nuclear power—and with that responsibility we can say that we need the peaceful nuclear technology. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what he would like to say and how we can acquire this.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Thank you, Sir. There were lots of ideas, brilliant speeches. The House is honoured and we all feel enlightened because all the hon. Members of this House have sincerely tried to put forward their ideas on a very tricky subject and that is the foreign policy of India. I will speak less because I believe in action more than words. But since words are all that matter in this House, let us be brief.

Do we honestly have a foreign policy? That is the first and foremost question that arises in my mind. Is it that today India is in a diplomatic drift? We know not where we are heading, and what we want. Yes, we cry like babies—'please give us a seat in the U.N. Security Council, please also give us a veto power'. We gang up with two or three other countries like Brazil, Japan and Germany, of course. But then the 'father' of Germany sits in Washington DC and he says: 'Look baby, what are you doing with these darkies? Move away. So,

Germany goes away from the playground and the poor Indian diplomatic crop is completely unaware of what is happening.

Why should we be in such a state? It is primarily because—I would say what the hon. Member from Rajasthan suggested a little earlier and he said very correctly—probably, during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time we had some sort of a goal to attain in our foreign policy where we ganged up with Gamal Abdul Nasser or with Tito or with the few other countries who thought—because they could not fit in absolutely with the Americans or could not sit on the laps of the Soviets—that may be if we come together, we could forge an alliance that would let us survive in this world which was going through that terrible Cold War period.

But after that, if we all brush up our history, during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's time, our heights of diplomacy were shown when the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh went to Rabat where all the Muslim heads of nations were getting together and he was humiliated because he was not allowed to address the Heads of States. Not only that, he has not even allowed entry. In the late Sixties the Indian External Affairs Minister was not allowed entry into the conference hall where all the Heads of States of Muslim nations were meeting in Rabat.

It was the worst, and it was the beginning of the decay or the beginning of the rot of the Indian foreign policy.

There have been bright moments also. For instance, I remember, that during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government, there was a political will, and there was a political initiative, which came into play in the diplomatic arena. Perhaps, in some cases it worked, and in some others it did not work, but there was, definitely, a political will. We wanted to be friendly with Pakistan. We extended our hand, but they did not accept it. They slapped us back. It is okay, but internationally, we had a claim that we are making an effort, and we are trying to get close to them.

Shri Vajpayee also made a gesture by himself going to Pakistan, and conveyed that we are not only talking, but we intend to put into action what we are preaching. In a way, you can say that, he even risked his life trying what he believed in. Internationally, India gained at that moment of time because if you see history, especially the Musharraf era, Pakistan has successfully been outsmarting us each and every time.

General Pervez Musharraf has grown up in Delhi, and probably, he knows the Indian psyche. Now, he is in a position to decide the fate of his country, and he has completely made a fool of all of us. I am saying this because he is taking the initiative.

18.12 hrs.

[SHRI VANKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Today, we are calling the world a global village. If there is a political destabilisation or a civil war in the Ivory Coast, then the European community goes without chocolates or coffee or the prices go up. I have just cited an example to show how small the world is getting. In this kind of a world, Musharraf is always five steps ahead of India as far as diplomacy is concerned, as we are unable to predict him. He might be talking absurd things, which I personally do not think are always absurd, but just like the issue of the UN Security Council seat where we are crying: "Give it to us." Similarly, with Pakistan also we are always saying 'no'. For everything we are saying 'no'. We do not want a third country mediation. It is okay. We are accepting Kashmir as a trouble spot, and he is claiming that it is a trouble spot, and we are accepting it. We are saying that we will talk to you alone.

If we had not accepted Kashmir as a trouble spot, then we could have said that: "There is no trouble. Kashmir is a part of India, and we have no quarrel with you on it. You go your way, and we go ours." But we were not able to say it. We did not have the foresight to say it, and now that we have accepted it, the problem is that our dear bureaucrats—sitting in the External Affairs Ministry—are unable to give some solutions, which India could air to the international community, and India could say that: "Look we have this proposal. Do you want to speak on this, and do you want to mediate on this?" 'No', we do not have any ideas. We are bereft of ideas. We have no solutions to offer, and that gentleman—who hold the power of being the President, and is the army head—is brilliant enough to badger us, and to corner us every single time. He is coming up with weird ideas, and he is getting us nailed.

We have nothing to say. What do we have? We have no opinions about Afghanistan, we have no opinion about Iraq, and we never had any opinion about Bosnia. Our business community decides what should be the exchange rate between the 'Euro' and the Indian 'Rupee'. If I had business with Europe today, I would like that in relation to the Indian 'Rupee', let the 'Euro' be jacked up. When I get my money, I get a bigger share. That

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

means, economically also, we are at a complete loss to decide where we want to position ourselves. In today's world, whether it is politics or anything else, people are jumping from this side to that side or that side to this side. It is a positional thing—where to position yourself. Similarly, with diplomacy, India is unable to decide where it wants to position itself. Therefore, we were at a complete loss, when America dictated Germany that, 'Forget India. Do not get into that U.N. Security Council thing; I will take care of your interests. Get away from that.' Voila! Germany left us high and dry. Like I said earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I am just getting into my steam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you cooperate, we will complete the discussion by seven o'clock. If you go on speaking, we will not be able to complete it by seven o'clock.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, you are 'Radha' and 'Krishna' rolled into one. The spirit of endurance, the spirit of tolerance is in you. A great man like you must have patience.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, it is a very important issue. Let him take his time. If the time has to be extended, it can be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will have to finish it before seven o'clock. I am not prepared for further extensions. We cannot allow this discussion to continue beyond seven o'clock.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: The problem is that there is nobody to think about India, when political parties are going to face elections in my knowledge, except the N.D.A., no other political party had foreign policy issues to pose before the voters because nobody.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Who told you?

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I read, Sir. The problem is that our brothers from the Left like to carry a baggage that has withered away as a State—the Soviet State has withered away. However, the thought process stays. I am also a progressive man. I am not saying that we should not look at a world which is unipolar, and by

God's grace, there cannot be a unipolar world. So, instead of carrying a former Soviet baggage or a China baggage or an America baggage, is there anybody who wants to carry an Indian baggage? That is not comprehensible or that is, probably, not acceptable to many of our colleagues and comrades. Where does India want to go?

If you see any big nation, if you go to the North American continent, you will see that the Canadians hate the U.S.; you will notice that the Mexicans hate the U.S., but they all want to rush, go past the border guards, and get into the U.S., for jobs. Similarly, if you see our neighbours, whether it is Sri Lanka, whether it is Bangladesh, even Pakistan or Nepal, whether they want to be night-watchmen or whatever, they would all like to come to India, but nobody in our neighbouring countries likes India. What have we done about it? Have we taken any steps to improve a people-to-people relationship between these countries? No, we have not. We are stuck either with America or with some communist country. But what happens to new nations that are being born today? What happens to, say, the C.I.S., countries?

I think, if we ask most people in India, they would not even know what are the names of the CIS countries. These are realities. These are realities that we are trying to avoid. It is primarily because this is a country where we are not able to formulate a politically oriented foreign policy. You look at the US. When there is a change of guard at Washington DC, the Ambassadors to different important countries are changed because they are people who are committed to the policies of that particular President. That does not happen here.

We have bureaucrats who are representing you in Beijing, they are representing you in Washington, and they are representing you in Brussels in the EU. It is the same people. Tomorrow they could be transferred to Chad, or to Turkmenistan, or to Kazakhstan, or to Thailand. So, eventually, there is no think tank in India which is specialising on foreign affairs. We have to formulate policies where we create think tanks which concentrate on certain areas of the world, which come to know the details of these areas, and which will be able to advise the Government on the policies the Government has to take.

The Vajpayee Government had a policy of 'Look East'. We have to look North and look East. We have to look at the CIS countries because they directly affect our economy. When the CIS countries had excess production of steel, our steel went down the hill. Similarly, to the

East lie treasurers. Right from history, every European nation has been trying to reach the East. Vajpayeeji had the foresight, had the vision, to see 'Look East' as a foreign policy. He also wanted that a road should be built from India to Vietnam, to Ho Chi Minh city into Saigon, which would bring about economic growth not only for India but all along the route, thereby creating an aura of good feeling, an aura of happiness which will eventually boil down to a good feeling towards India.

The Government of India has to get out of the cloak of bureaucracy. The foreign policy has to be discussed in Parliament and only then we can expect that in the years to come, or in the days to come, we will have a nation which will be respected not only by our neighbours but will be respected by every other country in this world.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I am thankful to my friend Sudhakar Reddy for raising this discussion. It provided an opportunity for all of us. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: My advice to hon. Members who are taking part in the discussion is to kindly cooperate by taking not more than five to seven minutes each. Then only we will be able to finish the discussion today. Otherwise, we will not be finishing the discussion today. Anyhow, there can be no extension of the sitting after 7 p.m. today.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister is going to reply only tomorrow. That has been announced already.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, since the Minister is going to reply tomorrow, even if it is half an hour late today, let us extend the sitting today. This is such an important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will have to finish it by 7 p.m. at any rate.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: never in the past the time was so strictly enforced. Sometimes discussions have gone up to 9 p.m. also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is time already fixed for it. We have to adhere to it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It should not be restricted to this subject only. It is such an important subject and everybody wants to speak on it. How can you say that it will be restricted to 7 p.m. only? My request is, even if it goes beyond 7 p.m. by half an hour, please extend

the sitting. Let the hon. Minister reply tomorrow, we have no objection to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Members do not cooperate, what can I do? We will have to go by the time.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: We are all cooperating with you, Sir.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, a discussion on foreign policy is taking place in this House after a very long time. How can we restrict it like this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many Members including Shri Swain who are yet to speak. They will take time, I know.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We will cooperate with you, Sir. We will speak nothing out of context.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, shall I continue? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The thing is, I am becoming an unpopular figure.

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): I have one thing to say. The Prime Minister of Morocco is here. The Prime Minister is meeting him at seven o'clock. I am required to be there. If I leave the House, you will be entitled to say that I should have been here. If I do not go there, I will be told, I should have been there. Can you help me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will complete this discussion today by seven o'clock.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It was not decided in the Business Advisory Committee meeting that it will be taken up today. The Government has no other business and hence they forced it on us. ...(*Interruptions*) Now, the hon. Minister is saying that he has some other business. We did not demand that this subject should be discussed today. It is a very important matter. ...(*Interruptions*) The Government has put it because they have no other business. It was not decided in the BAC. ...(*Interruptions*) How can you say that? It is not because the hon. Minister will not be there. So, no Member will be allowed to speak. ...(*Interruptions*) Why did you want this discussion today?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: This decision was taken with full consultation. I have been informed of it yesterday. It was not a slap decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am a Member of the BAC. It was never decided there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrappan, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ): We have only decided to extend the time up to seven o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only up to seven o'clock.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ: Yes, we have decided. It was announced by the hon. Chairman at that point of time. It was announced that discussion will be over by seven o'clock and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. Why do you go on extending the time? Then, there will be no end to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No extension is possible.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ: By seven o'clock, please complete the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: In the last Lok Sabha, it was extended after it was declared in this House that it will be completed by a particular time. ...*(Interruptions)* You know it pretty well. Your party, when they were on this side, had extended the time up to seven o'clock and 9 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)* I argued very vehemently. ...*(Interruptions)* Government must have its way but the Opposition Members must also have their say. ...*(Interruptions)*

How can you say the time has been restricted up to seven o'clock? ...*(Interruptions)* It was decided. ...*(Interruptions)* That is all right.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ: How do you postpone it? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Tomorrow, other Members will speak and then the hon. Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will decide as to what to do at seven o'clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this gives an opportunity to this House to discuss one of the most important aspects of India's foreign policy. Many Members have made very valuable suggestions. I would like to point out one thing. I do not want to narrate the things which have been narrated already. India's foreign policy had derived from the heritage of our freedom struggle and it continued during the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, an independent foreign policy that was anti-imperialist and that was supporting a policy of peace and which also supported the liberation struggles all over the world.

One of the cardinal changes the NDA Government had brought into being was that they were saying that the policies were the same. I think there was a major change brought about by the NDA Government, that is, instead of following an independent foreign policy, it became more subservient to the U.S. imperialism in its foreign policy terms. Now, I would like to cite examples.

One is, the National Missile Policy, a policy by which the U.S. wanted to control the whole world. The NDA Government was soft-peddling with it.

When on the environment policy, the Kyoto Agreement was acceptable to all the countries in the world, the US, single-handedly took a position that they would not agree to that. On the Global Warming problem, they took a high and mighty position and said that they were not going to sign the Kyoto Agreement. The NDA Government did not even protest against this. These are some of the areas where you became more subservient to the US imperialism.

Some of the Members spoke about the US in an awe-inspiring term that they are so rich, so powerful that we have no way other than submitting to them. That is not the position. After all, what is our history? We fought and won Independence against the British who were in those days ruling the whole world. The Sun never set on the British empire. We were fighting them. And we fought against them. We fought not only for the Independence of this country, we extended full support to all those people who were fighting for Independence in other countries. We were not afraid of imperialism. Then, we became independent. And continuing with that position, we took an independent foreign policy, the bedrock of which was independence, peace and unity of all those newly independent countries against imperialism. Non-alignment was not merely a kind of neutrality. Non-alignment was explained by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and

later by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is a policy of opposing imperialism; it is a policy of supporting the newly liberated countries; and it is a policy of peace against efforts of war. I can cite ever so many examples of what we have done in those days in pursuing that policy. It is from that position that a basic change was made when the NDA came into power despite all the tall talks about their great foreign policy.

18.33 hrs.

[SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL *in the Chair*]

Today what is the situation? Today, the new Government was come. Last week, the Russian President was here. We are initiating—it is a very important thing—a policy by which India, China and Russia will go together. It create a condition whereby we together prosper economically it has an implication in terms of preserving world peace. It will also promote trade and other relations with other countries. We also have a policy towards former Asiatic States of the Soviet Union. We are a member of the Shangai-7 which includes China, India and other countries in this region.

The point is that we will try to have more trade relations, more friendly relations, and all these relations will be based on the idea of preserving world peace and good neighbourly relations between the States. So, around India, we are pursuing the same policy with other countries whether it is Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma or other countries. With this emphasis, an independent foreign policy should question the America attempt to hegemonise the world in the line they think. I think, this Government will succeed in bringing the foreign policy to its old stand back to rails.

We should have an independent foreign policy which will take this country in the path of peace and solidarity with the people who are fighting for their own independence.

The last point which I would like to make is this. Let us not mistake that American is the biggest democracy; they are very rich and so, we have to surrender, as one BJP friends say. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (*Kalahandi*): Will the hon. Member yield for just two minutes? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps I would not allow that because we have to conclude the discussion.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: I have a request to make. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would not be able to permit you.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: The hon. Member is yielding. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this yielding does not make much difference. I am saying something else. You cannot speak; please bear with me. Let him make the point.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: I will take one minute. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are Members from your Party to speak; somewhere I saw your name also in the list. So, when you get time, you can make this point. Now, I will not permit you.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: The hon. Member is yielding. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the point. Please sit down. Please understand. That is not the way to do it. You cannot speak now. I would not permit that. I will call you later.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, I am helpless. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take note of the points that he is making.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, I feel helpless because I am not getting protection from the Chair. Please give me two minutes. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude. Shri Deo, I will give you enough time to speak. You will have time. Let us not waste the time now. You can take note of the points that he is making and later on, you can reply.

*...(Interruptions)*



MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, we would not be able to do that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: I am only pleading with you. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I am sorry. Shri Chandrappan may please carry on with his speech now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Deo, you will get time otherwise.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Deo, this is not going on record and therefore, please do not speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Deo, please do not address the hon. Member. This is not going on record. Shri Chandrappan may please carry on with his speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Deo, I seek your cooperation. This is not going on record. Please let him complete his speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: My last point is this. When we speak of America and its great importance, we always have reservations about their imperialist policy. It was American Secretary of State who described India's Non-Aligned Policy as immoral. They consider it immoral to be non-aligned. It was they who supported all kinds of sabotage in our country.

This is the last point. Very recently when there was trouble in Assam, it was again the CIA which gave an

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Not recorded.

uninvited offer. We did not ask them to offer anything. But they said that they have better machinery and they have expertise to tackle terrorism here, etc. In the name of tackling terrorism, we do not want US imperialism to poke its nose in our internal affairs. We should be clear about it. We should follow an independent foreign policy. We should be always on the side of those who are fighting for independence. We should be always for peace.

With our neighbours, we must have good neighbourly relations. The present foreign policy is taking us in that direction. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Thank you. The foreign policy of a country is a continuing affair and generally, it does not change with the change in the Government. That is why, it does not make much of a change when the new Government has come.

I must thank them initially for doing two things at least—one is that they did not agree with the President of Pakistan for the removal of army from the Siachen Glacier and secondly, for the way this Government handled the hostage crisis in Iraq. For these two things, I must congratulate them.

Later, I would come to the criticism that was levelled against us by the Leftists particularly who suffer from US-phobia.

Like in an old record, when its pin gets struck up somewhere, it goes on repeating the same thing, all the time these Leftists are talking about colonialism, hegemony, imperialism, subservient and so on. If you go through the records of last 20-30 years, you will find the same record is being played by them again and again. ...(Interruptions) They are the only experts on imperialism and not us. Anyway, now they say, do not send your election officers to Iraq because there is an illegitimate Government in Iraq. For the time being we also do agree. When our Government was in power, we did not agree to send our Peace Keeping Force to Iraq. I agree with it.

Let us go with the recommendations made by the Committee that was set up by Mr. Kofi Annan, the U.N. Secretary General. Under the Chairmanship of Thai Prime Minister Mr. Anand Panyara Chum a recommendation for the expansion of the Security Council was made. He recommended as to which country should be a member of the Security Council. It was recommended that the members should be chosen on the basis of their willingness to contribute to the peace and security efforts

of the Council including peace keeping and peace building. It has also recommended a new UN body, the peace building mission, which would identify countries at risk of violent conflicts, organise prevention efforts and sustain international peace building efforts.

If India wants to become a world power, it must have three or four things. Firstly, it should be able to resolve its own problems. If we do not solve our Kashmir problem and we want a third party intervention in that, nobody will treat us as a super or world power. America solves its own problems. India should also be able to solve its own problems if it wants to become a super power. Secondly, India should move itself from sub-regional mentalism. We should not think that we are the leader of only South Asia or Asia. We should not think like this. Let us think that we are a world power and we should behave like that. For that reason, India should also indulge itself more and more in peace keeping efforts all over the world. May not to Iraq but India should be able to send its Peace Keeping Force wherever it is required. Otherwise, why should the world recognise us as a world power?

Last but not the least, India should not take loans from small countries rather it should give loans to small countries. With all pride I can say that when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, for the first time we decided in principle that we will not take loans from small countries like Holland rather we waived the loans given to the least developed countries. So, the UPA Government should also follow it.

Now, let us come to the point which is very much related to India, that is, the Kashmir problem. Let me tell the hon. Minister that the Huriyat Conference is not willing to talk to either the Prime Minister or to the Home Minister but wants to talk to the Prime Minister of Pakistan. It is not a message that they are treating this Government as soft? Is it not that they are treating us to be weak? The hon. Prime Minister has told that all options are open. What does he mean by saying that all options are open? Does he mean that he is willing for a third party intervention in Kashmir? Is he willing to accept the Pakistan President's proposal to divide the Indian part of Jammu and Kashmir to fight some more areas?

Is he willing to accept the Line of Control as international border? Is he willing to keep the LoC under the control of the bilateral force or under the UN force? Is he willing for all these things? This type of statement that all options are open creates confusion.

The statement which was given by the Pakistan President on 6th January, came out after a great deal of effort. The President said that he will eschew violence and terrorism. He assured not to allow its territory to be utilised by the terrorists. He also assured that he did not refer to any core issues. But now he says that Kashmir is the core issue. The same President did not say that there was any core issue in the last January, but now he is saying so. Therefore, we in the NDA, have a feeling that gradually the world, Pakistan, and the terrorists are thinking that probably this is a very soft and weak Government. I will be very happy if the hon. Foreign Minister dispels the doubts which I have just mentioned.

Recently, Mr. Putin, the President of Russia came to India. He first said that he wants India to be a member of the Security Council but he wants that India should not have the veto power. Just after a day, he said that he agrees with this. This type of confusing statement could have been avoided. Now again a news item has appeared in the newspapers today that the help for the Tarapore Atomic Fuel Reactor will be stopped. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister in this regard. If it is correct, what is the Government going to do so that Russia does not breach the agreement which they had with India in regard to Tarapore Atomic Fuel Reactor?

Very excellent speeches have been made by many hon. Members. I will not repeat those points. I would just make two-three suggestions. The Nathu La Pass near Sikkim should be opened quickly so that the trade with China could be increased. In fact, I had been to Nathu La Pass about some months back. People are eagerly waiting that it should be opened so that India has bilateral trade relationship with China.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister that if not directly—as it is a very controversial issue—through track-II diplomacy, the Chinese Government should be requested that it should allow His Holiness Dalai Lama for a dialogue. The Chinese Government should have a dialogue with him since His Holiness has disbanded the idea of an independent country in the name of Tibet. Tibet should be given a real autonomous status in the State of China.

As regards Bangladesh, fencing on the border should be completed as quickly as possible so that there could be no more infiltration. As regards Israel, it is a partner of India in its war against terrorism. We are having the same problem. So, how can you say that we should not

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

have relationship with it? Even with least amount of water, Israel has shown the world that agriculture could be developed through drip irrigation. We should learn from them. If the United States of America can have relationship with Pakistan and India together, why can we not have relationship with both Middle East Islamic countries and Israel? It is an our interest to have good relations with these countries.

Sir, lastly, I would like to make reference with regard to the assertion made by Shri Rupchand Pal that Indo-US Strategic Alliance was an object surrender by us. He probably knows that it was for the first time in history that the Indian Air Force and the American Air Force had a joint exercise in Gwalior and also they had a joint exercise in Florida. Did this ever happen? Does it mean an abject surrender? Anyone visiting the United States would know that 36 per cent of the scientists in NASA are Indians; 26 per cent of doctors in the USA are Indians and in the Silicon Valley, 38 per cent of the computer programmers are Indians. Even then he would want that we should not have a relationship with that country. Did he mean to say that it is America alone that is taking advantage of their relationship with us and we are not having any advantage? America is the only country that is fighting against terrorism. It has taken the lead.

Sir, India has shown to the world that it is a power to reckon with when our former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee got an invitation to attend the summit of the G-8 countries. That is one of the achievements of the previous Government. The previous Government did this and we expect that this Government would also follow the brilliant foreign policy pursued by that Government.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Sir, I would not take much time. I would not repeat any points.

Sir, I was really amazed at the statement made by the hon. Member that India must behave like superpower. I agree that we must be a superpower. One would like to be a superpower and accept that there is a superpower. I want to quote an instance here. If a country is a superpower, then who is the superman? The Defence Minister of a country is the superman. Our great former Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes went to the United States and he was bodily checked at the immigration security check. I asked Shri Fernandes—he was my old colleague—as to what had happened. He told me that he had to lift his hands, show himself, take his shoes off. Now, if the Defence Minister of our country

had to be bodily checked apprehending security threats, then where is the concept of our being a superpower?

Sir, I will quote another example. I had been a part of the delegation that went to attend the Commonwealth Speakers' Conference. The hon. Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee led the delegation. Do you know what did he say to the US Immigration people? He said that he was the Speaker of the greatest democracy in the world and if he was bodily checked, then he would never enter their country. We were honoured to go with him. Now, people like us, the Members of Parliament, should we have to remove our shoes for reasons of security check to enter a country like the United States? They demand it and we had to do that because of this concept of their being a superpower.

Sir, we talk of America taking advantage of us. That is all right. But should we accept hegemony? What is the agreement on agriculture? Now, 375 billion dollars is being given as domestic subsidy to farmers in America. We have recently concluded our deliberations in Geneva on this. Could we not have convinced the US that we could not have continued with this policy? Americans always look at their safeguards, they have their own policy, they have their own laws and they have their own vision. But they also have a policy for their own country. Do we have any policy except the policy of subjugation?

Sir, it was mentioned by the hon. Member that America is meeting terrorism. Who created terrorism? Osama Bin Laden is a creation of America.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair? Please refer to the points raised by the hon. Member but you please address the Chair.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Everything has a cause. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him now. You had your turn.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Sir, Osama Bin Laden was trained by America. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Veerendra Kumar is saying, will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: He was trained by America and sent to Afganistan to fight Soviet Union.

That man becomes a terrorist now for America. Sir, after Iraq and Iran fought, after the conclusion of the war, the Deputy Foreign Secretary of US said that Saddam Hussein was the saviour of the Middle-East. How many people were dead in Iran? Even after the Kuwait War, after the attack on Baghdad, the Vice-President of US who was heading Haliburton and Company was having business with Baghdad. What I say is, America is creating terrorism. You can say that America is challenging terrorism. America has created terrorism in Iraq, in Palestine and the world over.

Here, I will come to Pakistan. Both the Governments, unfortunately want crisis. If Pakistan wants crisis in India, we want it in Pakistan. It is always used for political exigencies. I remember Dr. Lohia had said Sir, we had worked with him, we should talk of Indo-Pak Confederation. We must address the people of Pakistan. We do not want long crisis. The US wants it. Pakistan has accepted US as NATO power. The US is giving them arms. The biggest war machinery is run by us. They are giving arms to Pakistan. They are giving arms to Afghanistan and everybody. They are creating the entire world crisis. We do not want hegemony. Of course, it is a unipolar world. We have to have a policy where we should have a say. Subjugation cannot be a policy. Hegemony cannot be a policy. Abdul Garel Nasser had the courage to take Suez canal because India backed him. So, our Foreign Policy had helped Egypt. Is it not? We must have the policy with honour. We should have a policy not for hegemony or acceptance of Super Power and we should not just be treated to achieve their objective.

I would conclude. Take Kyoto protocol for instance. Who is creating affluents in the world? What is the reason for global warming? US is going to be the first victim of global warming in 25 to 30 years. We are not responsible for global warming. Bangladesh is not responsible for global warming. The United States is responsible for global warming. Do we have any say against their policy on Kyoto protocol? So, I do not say that we have to fight with the US. Not at all. We have to keep relations with US with honour.

Sir, I will come to African countries and Latin American countries. Do you know what is happening in Venezuela? We know what is happening in Mexico and the entire Latin American countries because of the

hegemony of US. We have to unite all those forces. We have to be the leaders of the African and other countries. We have to bring together all those Latin American countries which are really fighting with grouse and grievances against the Super Power. We have to go to the people of Palestine and have to talk with the people of Iraq. We should have our own strength and base and deal with the United States without sacrificing our respect.

In 2000, we allowed EXIM Policy because of President Clinton's visit. Otherwise, would this much of import have taken place by now? We are suffering due to lack of price for cash crops. I do not want to go into all that. That was done only to please President Clinton. We cannot be just a puppet in their hands. Somebody said that we should have sent our troops to Iraq and we should have taken our people to conduct elections there. What type of elections will take place in US? Kofi Annan was quoted. Who is Kofi Annan? Was he respected by US? Was it not without the sanction of the United Nations that US sent the troops to Iraq? Collin Powell addressed the United Nations and convinced Iraq has WMD. After that, what did they say? Now, they say that there is no WMD and that United Nations has taken for a ride. United Nations is used as a tool by the US to discipline other countries for their own use. So, we have to have our own independent Policy based on our strength. We have to unite all those forces who are fighting hegemony and who do not want to accept imperialists' postures. We have to lead them once again. We cannot allow or accept that US in a unipolar force. If America is a unipolar force, I think India can help to create world opinion, and the world opinion, will become a force. We must follow an independent Policy.

19.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two more Members who want to speak. Do I have the sense of the House to extend the time by another fifteen minutes?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. At the outset, I would like to point out to the hon. learned BJP Member who talked about India not participating enough in the peace keeping troops. In this regard, I would like to quote United Nation's

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

fact sheet. It says that India is the third largest provider of peace keeping troops to the UN. Currently 2735 Indian troops are being deployed in various peace keeping missions. Moreover, we have received awards. The Indian Army was awarded Paramvir Chakra, five Mahavir Chakras, one Kirti Chakra and 19 Vir Chakras. The risk involved there is huge. More than 200 brave soldiers have laid down their lives. In one incident the Indian peace keepers were exposed to the risk of AIDS. One of the contingents which went to Cambodia came back with 28 soldiers having HIV positive virus. So, we are participating in peace keeping force. But the difference is that we want it to be sanctioned by the Security Council. That is why, we oppose over here any troops being sent to Iraq. That has to be sanctioned by the Security Council and it should be under the United Nations, not under America.

Then, he talked about Tibet. There are many issues to be resolved with China. We should always remember Panchsheel policies. The most important aspect of Panchsheel policies was that we will not interfere in matters of other countries. When the BJP was in power, the Prime Minister went over there and we achieved a great thing for our country. After that, Sikkim was recognised as part of India. It was removed from Chinese official website and maps. They agreed that it was not an independent country. So, it will be in the interest of our nation that we should not talk about other countries.

Coming to Dalai Lama, what we are doing with Dalai Lama and what is our position Dalai Lama knows very well. We have never allowed this great nation of ours to be used against any country. This is the principal that has been followed and it should be continued to be followed.

I have listened to various things about India not having a foreign policy. The Common Minimum Programme talks about it very clearly. I would also like to reiterate over here what the Minister of External Affairs has stated. He has emphasized that India's foreign policy is not dedicated to any dogma or doctrine. It has flexibility to deal with problems in international relations as and when they come up. What more do you want? It is very clear.

Then, I come to our relations with Israel. I am opposed to India having strong relations with Israel because we have always committed ourselves to the Palestinian cause. I can understand him having good relations with Israel. It is because Israel is anti-Islam. So,

there is a meeting point between the *Hindutva* ideology and the *Zionese* ideology. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding to anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record excepting the speech of the Member who is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, please do not interrupt him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, this is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, please do not interrupt him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, please listen to me. Do not interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, I did not permit anyone to interrupt you. Now, I will not permit anyone to interrupt him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, you had your say. Please let the Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. I would request the other hon. Members also not to interrupt him. I will deal

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\*Not recorded.

with the situation. Nothing except what Shri Owaisi says will go on record. Shri Owaisi, please carry on.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, he has said something. My friend, I was born in free India. In fact, if you go back to Hyderabad and ask about ourselves and our family background, it will tell a lot of things. You are a proud Hindu. I am a proud Muslim. We are proud Indians also. We take pride in that. Please do not say that we are afraid of that. Nobody is a coward here. People have given the verdict to us. So, we are standing here. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Owaisi, you must also not address them. Please address the Chair. Then, you can avoid all these things.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I am sorry, Sir. I will address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing has gone on record. Please sit down. It is only what Shri Owaisi is saying will go on record. Interruptions will not go on record. Anything said without the permission of the Chair will not go on record. So, please sit down. Shri Owaisi, please carry on. Hon. Members, do not interrupt him.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Owaisi, do not address anybody but the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please allow him to speak, otherwise it would be wastage of time.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: My intention of raising the issue was not to make him angry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You forget about that. Please carry on. Please make your point.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Unnecessarily, he is losing his temper and becoming angry. ...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

Shri Swain, you must agree that you have lost power. ...(Interruptions) I can understand it because you have lost power. You must agree that you have lost power. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the use of spoiling the things? You please make your point, nothing else.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman Sir, if Shri Owaisi will speak painting out to us we will be compelled to react. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked him to address the Chair. If someone has said something, that may be referred but he should address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Madam, I am addressing chair. He is interrupting unnecessarily. I am addressing you.

[English]

Now, I make my point about Israel. This talk of Israel is very good in respect of drip irrigation. Hon. Members have said about that. Please go to Andhra Pradesh. Please go to the Assembly Constituency of the ex-Chief Minister Shri Chandrababu Naidu—Kuppam constituency—who was supposed to be the hi-tech Chief Minister. It has totally failed there. Crores of rupees of tax-payers money have been lost in Kuppam. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government my apprehension. My apprehension is that there is going to be the forthcoming round of the political consultations in Israel. India's proposal is to sign a new arms deal. We have done a very good work. We have established relations with Pakistan. We have good relations with the Arab nations, especially after this Government has come into power. We have good relations with Iran. We have good relations with China. If we keep on procuring arms from Israel, all the good work that has been done, the relationship that has been built up in the last six months, especially the good work that has been done by the Foreign Ministry, it is all going to have an impact on that. Secondly, India has always voted against Israel in the United Nations. It must continue to do so.

Regarding our relationship with United States of America, I would say that our relationship with the United

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

States should be on the basis of equality and mutual interest. We are proud to be Indians. We are not going to give up our responsibility or be subservient to the United States. If it is on the basis of equality and mutual interest, it is fine. There is no problem with that. The United States' fight against terrorism, which is of direct relevance to our country, cannot become a tool for the hegemonistic ambitions of the United States. That is what we are saying. We are not against the United States of America. Yes, we should have good relations. But we should not allow hegemonistic ambitions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: I am concluding. Lastly, a proposal has been mooted that this Government is going to send our election observers to Iraq to teach and explain to them the intricacies of parliamentary democracy. I would request the Government to reconsider the decision once again. The reasons being that if we send our election observers and our people from here, this will be a tacit recognition of the interim Government that has been proposed up by the United States.

We will be giving them recognition. The Interim Government in Iraq has been propped up by US and we all know that.

Lastly, the conditions are favourable for India to play a larger role in international affairs, firstly because of our improved relations with Pakistan and secondly because of reversals of US in Iraq. US must be having military success in Iraq, but politically it has utterly failed in Iraq and the whole world is looking towards India because of the stand which we have taken of not sending troops to Iraq.

Finally, I would like to make a small point. My time has been taken away by the unnecessary interruption that has been made. I would request that our relationship with the Arab world should be strengthened further, especially with UAE, Saudi Arabia and all the GCC countries.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bikram Keshari Deo will speak now.

Shri Bikram Keshari Deo, we have to adjourn the House at 7.15 p.m. So, please formulate your points in

such a way that you are able to conclude your speech in five minutes.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): All right, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I will speak on the points that I wanted the House to know.

First of all, I congratulate both the hon. Members, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy and Shri Chandrapan who have raised this discussion because a discussion on the foreign policy is taking place in this House after a very long time. In my tenure of six years as a Member belonging to the NDA, I think, no such lengthy discussion on the foreign policy had taken place. There were only some statements which were read out by the various Ministers concerned, but no discussion on the foreign policy had actually taken place in this august House during the last six years. So, this is a welcome measure.

Today, India is a fast emerging economic power and it is maintaining the same foreign policy which was initiated from the Nehruvian era, right from Shri Swaran Singh and it is being followed till Shri Natwar Singh's time. We had very competent Foreign Ministers at the helm of affairs to decide about our foreign policy and we have got very good diplomats in the country who have managed the foreign policy very well.

Sir, our friends from the Treasury Benches were saying that we have become subservient to the Americans and we have become servants of the Americans. I would like to point out one thing to them. When the NDA Government came to power, we conducted the Pokhran nuclear tests and the Americans threatened to outsource our IT experts in America. But that policy was reversed in US and our IT boys are still working there today.

Secondly, some Members have rightly mentioned about the Kyoto Protocol here. In the World Summit for Sustainable Development at Johannesburg, all the 187 countries which have attended the Summit have admonished US for not signing the Kyoto Protocol.

Now, after 9/11, the entire scenario of the world has changed. After the signing of the WTO Agreement in 1993, the entire global economic scenario is changing. So, India also has to change and change very fast. We have to be in tune with other countries and the NDA Government had initiated that process.

For, example, in the case of Pakistan, the world powers wanted that India and Pakistan should talk and

we talked. Before that, after the Simla Agreement, there was so much of stagnation in our relationship till the Lahore bus *yatra* undertaken by our former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. After that, the Agra Summit had taken place. They were all moves towards normalising our relations with Pakistan. They were all very essential for the development of neighbourly relations and peace in the SAARC region and also in the Indian Ocean Rim region.

These actions have been taken by the NDA Government. So, they should take out from their mind the doubt that during the tenure of the NDA Government we followed a different foreign policy for the country. No; there was continuity with some changes for the betterment of the country. Did their Government previously think for the Muslim brothers? Did they initiate the Haj Bill? During the tenure of the NDA Government, the External Affairs Minister brought forward a Haj Bill for the benefit of the Muslims who go on the Haj trip to Mecca and Medina on pilgrimage. For the first time after Independence, such a bill was brought forward and passed by the NDA Government and a lot of powers and subsidies were given and now they dab us as a Hindu fundamentalist party! ...(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, the Indian Diaspora has contributed a lot. We should take full initiative of their intelligence, of their intellect, of their professionalism. They should come to India so that India's economy would grow. We are a fast growing economy. During NDA Government's regime, the GDP never went below average 5.4 or 6.4 and the inflation had never risen more than 4.5 per cent in average. But today the inflation rate has gone up. ...(*Interruptions*) It has got its ramifications. So, we should have a durable Foreign Policy because global ramification

will take place if we are not careful, and if we do not watch our steps. In the UN General Assembly, the millennium goal was announced by UN Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan. I think, we should try to follow that. As far as being a member in the Security Council, I think, the people are in the right path for getting India into the Security Council. In the last six years, this was initiated with full vigour.

I congratulate Shri Jaswant Singh for making China, for the first time, accepting Sikkim to be an integral part of India. It was never accepted before. Sikkim has been accepted as integral part of India. Kashmir is also an integral part of India and nobody can take it from us. When 545 States in the country signed the Instrument of Accession, Kashmir was one of them and the people of Kashmir integrated it with Bharat, that is, India.

Therefore, this discussion is a welcome measure. In future in the able hands of our hon. Minister, who has also been an excellent diplomat, the Government will forge India's Foreign Policy and make India stronger and diplomatically more savvy for the Indian democrats.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the hon. Members who have given their names have spoken. The hon. Minister would reply tomorrow.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

1917 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 8, 2004/Agrahayana 17, 1926 (Saka).*

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## ANNEXURE I

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